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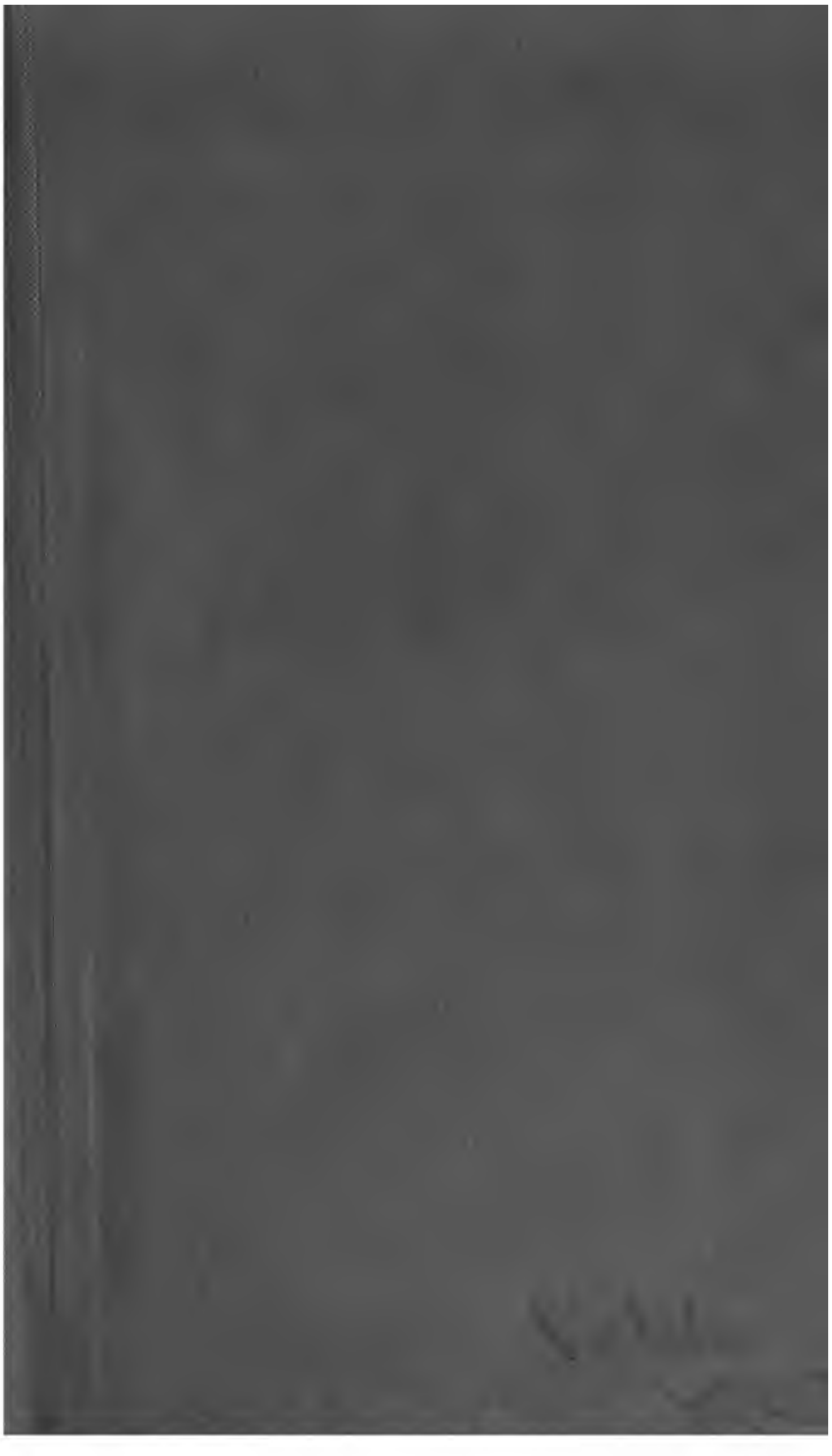

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MEMOIR

TO ACCOMPANY THE MAP OF THE

HOLY LAND

CONSTRUCTED BY

C. W. M. VAN DE VELDE,

LATE LIEUT. DUTCH R. N., OFFICIER DE LA COURONNE DE CHÊNE, CHEVALIER OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR, etc.

from his own surveys in 1851 and 1852; from those made in 1841 by Majors ROBE and ROCHFORT SCOTT, Lieut. SYMONDS and other Officers of Her Majesty's Corps of Royal Engineers; and from the results of the researches made by LYNCH, ROBINSON, WILSON, BURCKHARDT, SEETZEN &c.

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I.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

MEANS AND MATERIALS.

The study of the Holy Scriptures had made me deeply feel the want of a correct and sufficiently detailed map of the land to which they preeminently call our attention.

Among the host of existing maps and atlasses of Palestine I had found none to satisfy this want, even to a tolerable extent. Many of them are filled up with cities and places laid down merely according to fancy. And although the maps of modern Syria of *Berghaus*, *Callier*, *Kiepert* &c. have their indisputable merit, yet they are in no wise adequate to what modern Biblical Geography demands.

In the course of my naval career it had been my lot to be in charge of the R. Hydrographical Office at Batavia (1839—1841). Practical surveying had preceded these duties, and the construction of geographical maps had followed them. Trained as I was by these antecedents, I felt it possible, partly from the labours of others, already accomplished, and partly by personal survey, to construct a Map of the Holy Land, which, to a certain degree at least, would satisfy the demands of Biblical science.

It laid beyond my power to set off for Syria with the necessary instruments, and, with the aid of competent assistants, to make what may be termed a complete triangular survey; nor was I aware of any individual, who, thrown on his own resources, had ever accomplished such a work. But still a survey of a more superficial character and yet satisfactory for the present times seemed to me possible; and if on the one hand the task I proposed to myself was of great magnitude, I was on the other hand aware that it would be considerably lightened by what had already been done by former travellers. From the earliest Geographers down to our days a vast multitude of descriptions of the Holy Land have appeared from the pen of pilgrims of different tongues and nations. Later travellers have

followed them in the course of the last fifty years by extensive and valuable researches. *Niebuhr, Seetzen, Galiano*, several officers of the English, French and lately also of the United States' Navy had fixed the positions of some of the most important points of Palestine by astronomical observations. During the short time Syria was occupied by British power (whilst defending in 1840/41 the Sultan's rights against the invasion of Mehemed Aly), a net of triangles had been made over a great part of the country, by the Officers of H. B. M.'s Corps of Engineers; and although the results of this triangulation were never laid before the public, it was to be hoped that their communication would not be withheld by the authorities, were it known how far science would be benefitted thereby. Assisted, therefore, by a vast amount of information gained from travellers, and by the results of so much scientific research, I could hope to succeed in the construction of a map of Palestine by collecting the partial labours of others and completing them by such a sort of personal survey as circumstances would permit me to make.

I was much disappointed not to find one or more fellow-travellers who would join me in this undertaking. Certainly, if there are advantages in being *alone* in such an expedition, there are also many disadvantages, and if during my journey I never was thwarted by contrariety of opinion, or by the wish of a companion to conduct my researches in a manner different from my own; if I was never inconvenienced by the unequal strength, either too much or too little, of a fellow-traveller, I had also never the enjoyment of sharing the impressions made by the beauties of nature or of rejoicing in the happy independency of eastern travel with a friend whose feelings would be in unison with mine, whilst on the contrary the burthen of the day, which was often very great, weighed upon my shoulders alone. I have throughout my journey felt this isolation to be one of the greatest difficulties attending on it. *Seetzen, Burckhardt* and other travellers had to submit to the same.

In the beginning of October 1851 I went to Paris, intending to take my route to Syria by the way of Marseilles, Malta and Smyrna. It was then customary for travellers coming from Egypt to remain five days in quarantine at Beirût, whilst those coming from Smyrna were immediately landed without any annoyance of the kind; and the quarantine station at Beirût being famous for its vermin I was advised, and most prudently, if I had no business at Alexandria, not to touch Egypt, but rather to go by Smyrna to Beirût. — To see something of the remains of ancient magnificent Egypt, would have greatly delighted me, and to cross the desert into Syria would have given me valuable information for a map of the forty years wanderings of Israël. But this laid for the present beyond my sphere of labour, which was already gigantic enough for my feeble powers, and I could not conscientiously diverge from it by taking the long and round-about

way of Egypt and the Arabian Desert, however such a tour might otherwise have been interesting.

In Paris I provided myself with a telescope, a surveying instrument, and other necessaries for constructing maps. Except, however, at Sidon, where I was detained by a series of rainy days which gave me leisure for doing so, I was throughout my journey unable to lay down my observations on a chart, time being absolutely wanting. I found that, after the fatigue of the day, it required my utmost exertions to write down every evening in a detailed form the notes which I took in my pocket-book whilst travelling along. I shall give a few more particulars about this in its place. — In the choice of a surveying instrument I was guided by the character of my intended survey. Chronometers, sextant or theodolite were out of the question, as I had neither time nor intention for astronomical observations, which, moreover, were already to a great extent made by *Niebuhr*, *Seetzen*, *Gautier*, *Hell*, several officers of the B. R. Navy and lately by the U. S.s' expedition under command of Lieut. *Lynch*. No doubt, it would have been important to verify their observations, or to increase their number by new ones; but this would have required far more time, than I was able to give to my undertaking. The «boussole d'arpentage» with two levels, cross-threaded plunging telescope and vertical semicercle with nonius, seemed to me the instrument best adapted for my purpose, and later experience has proved that in my circumstances it yielded me far more service, than the best theodolite would have done. This will be easily understood by those who are acquainted with the manner in which Eastern villages are built: clusters of houses, all flat-roofed, which, seen from a distance, present no spires or prominent points like the villages in our Western European countries. Sometimes there is a house overtopping the others, and this then forms a fit object, whereon to direct the side of an angle; but very often too the outline of the village, seen from afar, presents no conspicuous point whatever, and the observer must then be satisfied with bearing the inaccurate *middle* of such a place. A theodolite is useful only when the surveyor is properly assisted by fellow-labourers, when staffs or beacons can be placed on the tops of mountains, or on the roofs of houses, and when the angles between these can thus be observed with all the accuracy required for a proper triangulation. But, labouring as I was, without assistants and without being able to put up beacons, often compelled to content myself with the bearing of the *middle* of a village, a theodolite would in my case have been out of place, and have proved only a most encumbering object on the rough, unbeaten mountain-paths of my wanderings. The value of my instrument laid, therefore, in its simplicity combined with sufficient accuracy. Its compass, of about 7 inches diameter, was divided into half degrees, and even quarter-degrees could be observed with it easily; but such accuracy was very seldom

required[1]). In the beginning of my journey I used to observe the vertical as well as the horizontal angle, but finding the former useless for my purpose, I dismounted the vertical semicercle from the instrument, in order to carry the latter more easily in my saddle-bags.

I had neglected to provide myself with Aneroid-barometers, which I afterwards much regretted; for although there are long lists of altitudes taken by different travellers, yet these measurements present such wide discrepancies, that we should have felt glad for a comparison with observations of our own, in order to be more able to appreciate their respective value.

Too many books are, when travelling anywhere, but especially in Palestine, a burthen. *Ritter's* Erdkunde, vol. XV & XVI (vol. XVII had not appeared at that time), and *Robinson's* Biblical Researches I thought, however, indispensable and so they were packed in my portemanteaus with two or three other books on Palestine of secondary rank.

From the first official Report of Lieut. *Lynch's* expedition, a sort of private document (see the Chapter on Altitudes), I was enabled to make the necessary extracts at the Geographical Society of Paris. These notes assisted me in forming a right judgment of the map, constructed by Midshipman *Aulick*, which accompanies the said Report[2]). Besides these I had with me: *Kiepert's* Map of Palestine 1842; Carte de la Syrie méridionale et de la Palestine, dressée en 1835, etc., par C. *Callier*, chef d'Escadr. au Corps Royal d'État Major, d'après ses observations et reconnaissances faites en 1832—1833 à l'échelle de 1:500,000; and a copy of M. F. *de Saulcy's* Map of the Dead Sea and routes from Nazareth to Nabûlûs, which he was kind enough to allow me to take from his original pieces. I have elsewhere stated[3]) the reason why and the purpose for which I took with me a copy of these documents.

I regretted much at the time of my departure for Syria not to have succeeded in getting access to the trigonometrical survey made by the officers of the corps of R. Engineers in 1840 and 1841, as I wanted to lay this survey down as a base to work upon, and to regulate the extent of my own net of triangles according to that made by these officers. But my efforts to obtain the desired documents were fruitless, and I had to go to Palestine and make my survey as well as I could without being guided by the trigonometrical labours of the

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[1]) The Rev. S. Wolcott, whose bearings have been of much service in the construction of our map, makes a similar remark on his observations. «The «compass I used», he says in Bibl. Sacra 1843, p. 88, «was constructed for «taking bearings and traversed finely. I might have taken the bearings to the «quarter of a degree; but thought it here a needless refinement.»

[2]) Later also published in the Official Report of the U. S.s' expedition in 4°.

[3]) Narrative of a Journey through Syria and Palestine in 1851 and 1852 by C. W. M. van de Velde, London, Edinburgh 1851, 2 vol^{s}., 8vo, I. p. 5—7, and II. p. 105—117.

British Engineer-Officers. When on my return to England in Sept. 1852 I was more successful, and was kindly allowed by the authorities access to these documents at the Board of Ordnance, I felt that the circumstance of not having had them with me in Palestine, had become an advantage, as it had given to my own survey a perfect independent character, and its agreement with the survey of the British Engineers was now a source of much satisfaction.

The learned Professor *Ritter* has expressed his regret[1]), that this survey was never laid before the public. His desire, that it soon might be done, has partly been fulfilled. Major *R. Rochfort Scott*, Royal Staff-Corps, has constructed from the partial surveys of different Engineer-Officers a map in three sheets under the following title: «*Map of Syria*, constructed from the surveys and sketches of the undermentioned officers in that country in 1840 1841, by Major *R. Rochfort Scott*, R. Staff-Corps, under whose general direction the work was undertaken, Majors *F. H. Robe*, 87th Fusileers and *R. Wilbraham*, 7th Fusileers, and Lieut. *J. F. A. Symonds* R. Engineers»[2]). This Map has been engraved for the Foreign Department by the care of Mr. *Arrowsmith*. It is not in the trade, but has nevertheless found its way to the Students of the Geography of Palestine; and one of the three sheets, the middle one, has been copied and inserted in Colonel *Churchill's* «Mount Lebanon, a ten years' residence from 1842—52, describing the manners, customs, &c.; historical records of the mountain tribes, from personal intercourse with their chiefs &c. 3 vols R. 8vo. London 1853». The map was kindly communicated to me when in a yet unfinished state in 1852 by order of the Right Honourable the Earl of Malmesbury, then Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign affairs, and afterwards when it was completed, by order of his successor the Right Honourable the Earl of *Clarendon*. I feel it both my duty and privilege to tender these noblemen my sincere thanks for the kind and important assistance given to my labours by the communication of these maps; I feel equally obliged to the authorities of the War-Department — Board of Ordnance — for the use which I was allowed to make of the original

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[1]) See, Erdkunde vol. XV, p. 82, 89.

[2]) An explanatory note on the map says:

«The primary triangulation of the country from Lat 36° 20′ to Lat 32° 50′ «was obtained by Major Robe, from bases measured at Aleppo, Homs and «Beirût; being connected at Aleppo and Antioch with the trigonometrical «operations of the Euphrates Expedition.

«The triangulation of the southern portion from Lat 33° to 31° 40′ was ob«tained by Lieut. Symonds, from bases measured at Acre and Jaffa.

«This sheet (Nr. 1) is compiled entirely from the sketches of Majors Robe «and Wilbraham, excepting the Road from Scanderoon by the Pass of Beilan «to Antioch and thence by the left bank of the Orontes to Suedeah, which was «sketched by Major *Scott*.»

pieces of the survey by Lieut. *J. F. A. Symonds* R. E. in 1840/41. This survey extends from 'Akka to the Lake of Tiberias, and from Yâfa to the Dead Sea, forming two sections which are united by triangles from Râs en-Nakûra and Safed to Yâfa, and the southern environs of Jerusalem. The triangulation is represented in two large sheets bearing the title of: Diagram of the survey of Southern Syria made from June to December 1841; and in a partly finished Map constructed from the same, by Lieut. *J. F. A. Symonds* R. E., on a scale of half an inch to one mile; there is also a smaller diagram (same scale) of triangles determining points for the survey of the Bay of 'Akka by Lieuts. *Aldrich* and *Symonds*, January 1841; Lieut. *C. F. Skyring* R. E. assisted in surveying the fortifications. The calculation of the triangulation is given hereafter. The large diagram and map contain a few points which, although laid down by triangulation, are not mentioned in this calculation, nor is the length of the sides of these triangles given in the diagram. I believe that such points are laid down with less correctness than those of which the calculation is given, but they were nevertheless of value in the construction of our map. — Lieut. *Symonds'* work, valuable as it is, was not intended nor fit for publication in its original state. On seeing his diagram, we at once felt that these pieces had not been given to the public on account of their too fragmentary character, and we cannot but exceedingly regret that the political change in the government of Syria in 1841 has prevented so able an officer from completing his important labours in the Syrian survey. Major *Scott* has introduced in his map (as is mentioned on its title) the triangulation of Lieut. *Symonds*, and has so far turned his fragmentary work into account; but we regret to see that this triangulation has undergone much modification, and in Major *Scott's* map is any thing but a faithful copy of the original. We are not acquainted with the documents Major *Scott* has used in the construction of his map besides those of Lieut. *Symonds*, but this is very certain, that Maj. *Scott's* map in no wise corresponds with our own survey, nor with the original diagram of Lieut. *Symonds*. As we shall in the course of our Memoir have occasion to enter into more particulars about this matter, we now only copy an explanatory note found at the bottom of the southern sheet of Maj. *Scott's* map, telling its own tale. «This sheet is compiled principally from the sketches of Majors *Scott* «and *Robe*. A survey of the country between Acre and Lake Tibe«rias, made by Lieut. *Symonds* R. E., has been *embodied*, and some «sketches and reports furnished by Lieut. Col. *T. W. O. Mc.Niven*. «Lieut. Col. *H. D. E. Napier* and Major *Wilbraham*, have also been «made use of.» — Had Lieut. *Symonds'* triangulation been the principal piece in this compilation, and had all the other documents been *embodied* in it, instead of vice versa, the former would not have been mutilated and the value of the latter would have gained much by being embodied.

Whilst mentioning these documents, it may be here the proper place to enumerate also the other books, maps, manuscripts, &c., which have been used in the construction of our map. We do not intend to furnish a catalogue of works on Palestine, so as to give a correct idea of the long series of authors, who have devoted their time and talents to this subject. Readers, who desire such information, we must refer to *Reland, von Raumer, Robinson, Ritter,* and especially to Dr. *T. Tobler*. We shall only mention the works which have been more immediately useful to our object. In doing so, we wish thankfully to acknowledge the assistance received from the University — and Advocates library of Edinburgh, the Libraries of the Universities of Utrecht and Leyden, and the Bibliothèque Impériale de Paris, to whose treasures every access was kindly given.

In enumerating these works, according to chronological order, we mention:

The works of *Flavius Josephus*, translation by Professor *Whiston*. Halifax 1853; and also by Dr. *Traill* with *Tipping's* correct and beautiful illustrations.

Eusebii et *Hieronymi* Onomasticon Urbium et Locorum Sacrae Scripturae. Dutch translation by *François Halma,* in 4°. Leeuwarden 1717, under the title of: Geographisch woordenboek van 't land Kanaän en de omleggende landen, etc.; to which are added notes of *J. Bonfrerius, N. Sanson, Brochardus* and *J. De Klerk. Ritter.* Erdkunde, vol. XV. p. 32 has justly observed that the valuable work of Eusebius and Jerome ought to be used with great prudence, as it contains many errors, the probable result of careless transcribers or of quotations from erroneous passages in the Septuaginta as well as of traditional mistakes regarding such places of the old and new testament as were already long ago obliterated in their days; «daher auch ihre Angaben, ohne die Bestätigung der «heiligen Urkunden selbst oder anderer gleichzeitiger Zeugen, stets «einer nähern Prüfung zu unterwerfen sind.»

Itinerarium Antonini Augusti et Hierosolymitanum, edited by *G. Parthey* and *M. Pinder*. Berlin 1848. 8vo [1]).

Bohn's Edition of Early Travels in Palestine, comprising the narratives of *Willibald, Seawulf, Bernard, Sigurd, Benjamin of Tudela,* Sir *John Maundeville, de la Brocquière and Maundrell,* ed. by Th. Wright, London 1848.

The Itinerary of *Rabbi Benjamin of Tudela* 1160—73 by A. Asher with notes and essays. London 1841. 8vo. Contains many valuable remarks by Dr. *Zunz*.

Géographie *d'Aboulfeda* (1300—30), par *M. Reinaud*. Paris 1840—1848.

[1]) See Ritter's remarks on this work, vol. XV, p. 32, 38.

Reisebuch des heiligen Landes, Frankfurt a/M. 1584. Folio. This is a collection of travels of various pilgrims, chiefly of German princes and nobles. The greater part of them have no geographical worth; but alongside with such journals we find those of *Brocardus, Rudolf von Suchem, Hans Tucher, von Breydenbach, Felix Fabri, Helffrich* and *Rauwolf,* which contain valuable information [1]).

E. Carmoly, Itinéraires de la Terre Sainte des XIII—XVII^{mes} siècles. Traduits de l'Hebreu et accompagnés de tables etc. Bruxelles 1847.

Balth. de Monconys, Journal des Voyages 1646—47. Paris 1695. 5 vol^{s}. 12mo. Vol. I. refers to Palestine and Syria.

J. Doubdan, Voyage de la Terre Sainte 1651/52. Paris 1661. 4°.

J. De Thevenot, Relation d'un voyage fait au Levant, etc. 1655/59. Paris 1664. 4°.

Laur. d'Arvieux, Voyage dans la Palestine etc., publié par *De la Roque.* Paris 1717. 8vo.

O. Dapper, Naauwkeurige beschryving van gansch Syrie en Palestina, etc. Amsterdam 1677. Folio. A compilation of great bulk, but of little value.

Cornelis De Bruyn, Reizen door den Levant etc., 1672/83. Delft 1699. Folio.

De la Roque, Voyage de Syrie et du Mont Liban, 1688. Paris 1722. 2 vol^{s}. 12°.

Henry Maundrell, Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem, 1697. Oxford 1703. 8vo. Also in Halma's Woordenboek van Kanaän and in Bohn's Early Travels in Palestine.

Van Egmond en Heyman, Reizen door etc., Syrie, Palestina etc., 1700—23. Leyden 1757—58. 4°.

Hadr. Relandi, Palaestina ex Monumentis veteribus illustrata. Traj. Batav. 1714. 4°. A Dutch translation, abbreviated, was published Utrecht 1719. 8vo.

Jonas Korte, Reize naar Palestina etc., 1737/38, translated from the 3^{d} German Edition. Amsterdam 1781. 2 vol^{s}. 8vo.

R. Pococke, Description of the East and some other countries. 1737/40. 2 vol^{s} in 3 parts. Fol. London 1743—48. [2])

W. A. Bachiene, Heilige Geographie etc. Utrecht 1758—68. 6 vol^{s}. 8vo.

Fridr. Hasselquist, Reisen nach Palästina von 1746—52, herausgegeben von Linnaeus. Rostock 1762. 8°.

Carsten Niebuhr, Beschryving van Arabie 1761—67. Amsterdam 1774. 4°. And the same more extended: Reisebeschreibung nach

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[1]) For more particulars about these travellers see Robinson's Bibl. Res. vol. III. appendix I. p. 12—15.

[2]) See Robinson's remarks on this work. Bibl. Res. III. append. I, p. 20.

Arabien etc., III. Band. Hamburg 1837, containing the author's astronomical labours in Syria and Palestine.

C. F. Volney, Voyage en Syrie et en Égypte 1783/85. Paris 1787. 2 vol^s. 8°.

Lieut. Col. *Squire,* Travels through parts of the ancient Coele-Syria, 1802; in R. Walpole's Travels in various countries of the East, London 1820.

Ali Bey, Travels in Marocco, Syria, &c. 1803 — 1807. London 1816. 2 vol^s. 4°.

Ulrich Jacob Seetzen, Reisen durch Syrien, Palästina etc., 1805 — 1810. Berlin 1854 — 55. 3 vol^s. 8vo. Containing Seetzen's journals of which extracts were communicated in *von Zach's* «Monatliche Correspondenz 1806 — 1810[1])». Seetzen's notes contain much that is very valuable for the topographical knowledge of the country; but his distances, when travelled by himself, are given with great irregularity, sometimes at the rate of 2 miles, and sometimes again of 3 miles an hour; and, when noted down according to the information given by the natives, they are less to be relied upon still. The orthography is very different from that of Burckhardt or Eli Smith, and consequently very puzzling. But on comparing Seetzen's travels with those of Burckhardt, the former offer a very interesting supplement to the latter. Used together they give a pretty faithful account of the country beyond the Jordan with its many and mighty ruins, its hardships and its Bedawîn usurpers, who may truly be considered as the very scourge of the land.

F. A. de Châteaubriand, Itinéraire de Paris à Jérusalem, 1806— 1807. Paris 1811. 3 vol^s. 8vo. Of a beautiful style, but scanty information.

J. L. Burckhardt, Travels in Syria and the Holy Land, 1810 — 16. London 1822. 4°. This journal is indispensable in the construction of a map of Palestine.

W. Turner, Journal of a tour in the Levant 1815. London 1820. 3 vol^s. 8vo.

H. Light, Travels in Egypt, the Holy Land &c., 1814. London 1818. 4°.

O. F. von Richter, Wallfahrten im Morgenlande, herausgegeben von J. P. G. Ewers 1815—16. Berlin 1822. 8vo.

J. S. Buckingham, Travels in Palestine 1816. London 1821. 4°. and Travels among the Arab tribes. London 1825. 4°.

R. Richardson, M. D. Travels along the Mediterranean &c. in company with the Earl of Belmore 1816—18. London & Edinburgh 1822. 2 vol^s. 8vo.

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[1]) See Ritter vol. XV, 64; Rob. Bibl. Res. III. append. I, p. 22, 23.

T. R. Joliffe, Reis in Palestina, Syrie &c., 1817, met voorrede van E. F. K. Rosenmuller. Amsterdam 1822. 8vo. Translated from the English and German Editions.

J. F. Röhr, Geschied-en aardrykskundige beschryving des Joodschen landes ten tyde van Jezus. Groningen 1818. 8vo.

The Hon. *C. L. Irby* and *J. Mangles*, Travels in Egypt, Nubia, Syria &c., 1817 — 18. Printed for private distribution. London 1823. 8vo. Contains much valuable information [1]).

Th. Legh, Excursion from Jerusalem to Wady Musa, in W. Mac Michael's Journey from Moscow to Constantinople. London 1819. 4°.

J. M. A. Scholz, Reise in etc. . . . Palästina und Syrien, 1820—1821. Leipzig und Sorau 1822. 8vo. Contains much short, but valuable geographical information not found in other books of travels.

A. von Prokesch, Reise in's Heilige Land, 1829. Wien 1831. 8vo.

Michaud et *Poujoulat*, Correspondance d'Orient 1830 — 31. Paris 1834. 7 vols. 8vo.

G. Robinson, Travels in Palestine and Syria, 1837. London. 2 vols. 8vo.

Poujoulat, Voyage dans l'Asie-Mineure etc. Paris 1841.

E. Hogg, M. D. Visit to Alexandria, Damascus and Jerusalem &c., 1832—33. London 1835. 2 vol. 12°.

J. Madox, Excursions in the Holy Land. London 1834. 2 vols. 8vo.

Marmont, *Duc de Raguse*, Voyage en etc., . . en Syrie etc., 1834. Paris 1837. 5 vols. 8vo.

Lord *Lindsay's* Letters on Egypt, Edom and the Holy Land, 1837. London 1838. 2 vols. 8vo.

G. H. von Schubert, Reise nach dem Morgenlande, 1837. Erlangen 1838—40. 3 vols. 8vo.

John Bowring, Report on the commercial statistics of Syria, presented to both houses of Parliament, 1838. London 1840. Folio.

E. Robinson and *E. Smith*, Biblical Researches in Palestine &c., 1838. London and Boston 1841. 3 vols. 8vo with maps constructed by Dr. H. Kiepert.

J. Russegger, Reise in Griechenland etc., . . im N. Syrien etc., mit besonderer Rücksicht auf die naturwissenschaftlichen Verhältnisse der betreffenden Länder, mit 4 Karten etc., 1836—1839. Stuttgart 1841—1849. 4 vols. 8vo.

J. Kitto, Palestine, its Physical and Bibl. History. London 1841. 2 vols.

— The Land of Promise. London 1851.

S. Munk, Palestine, Description géographique, etc. Paris 1841.

Rev. G. Williams, The Holy City, 1842 — 43. London 1845. 2 vols. 8vo.

[1]) See Ritter's observations on this work, vol. XV, 66, 67.

V. H. Bartlett, Walks about the city and environs of Jerusalem, 1842.
Col. Churchill, Mount Lebanon &c. (mentioned before) 1842—52.
Rev. John Wilson, D. D. , The Lands of de Bible visited and described, 1843. Edinburgh 1847. 2 vol^s. 8^vo with valuable maps.
. Köpf, Palästina, topographische Darstellung etc. Kempten 1843.
. T. Bannister, A survey of the H. Land. Bath 1844.
Titus Tobler, M. D. Bethlehem in Palästina etc. S^t. Gallen and Bern 1849. 8^vo.
– Golgatha. S^t. Gallen and Bern 1851.
– Die Siloahquelle und der Oelberg, ibid. 1852.
– Denkblätter aus Jerusalem, ibid. 1853, and
– Topographie von Jerusalem und seinen Umgebungen, 1845/46. Berlin 1853/54. 2 vol^s. 8^vo. *D. Tobler* has accompanied his elaborate volumes with a map of the Environs of Jerusalem, from which we obtained much information.
V. F. Lynch, Narrative of the U. S.'s expedition to the River Jordan and the Dead Sea, 1848. Philadelphia 1849. 8^vo.
– Report of the Secretary of the Navy, with a Report made by Lieut. Lynch of an examination of the Dead Sea. Febr. 26^th 1849; 30^th. congress, 2^d Session.
– Official Report of the United States' expedition to explore the Dead Sea and the River Jordan. Washington 1852. 4^o.
C. von Raumer, Palästina. 3^te Auflage. Leipzig 1850 [1]). 8^vo.
G. B. Winer, Biblisches Realwörterbuch. 3^te Auflage. Leipzig 1847/48. 2 vol^s. 8^vo.
Rabbi Joseph Schwarz, A descriptive geography and brief historical sketch of Palestine; translated by *Isaac Leeser.* Philadelphia 1850. 8^vo.
A von Kremer, Mittel-Syrien und Damascus. Wien 1853. 8^vo and
– Topographie von Damascus. Wien 1854/55. 2 vol^s. 4^o.
C. de Saulcy, Voyage autour de (rather à) la Mer Morte etc., 1850/51. Paris 1853. 2 vol^s. 8^vo with Atlas.
Dr. F. Liebetrut, Reise nach dem Morgenlande, insonderheit nach Jerusalem etc., 1852. Hamburg 1854. 2 vol^s. 12^o. Of geographical interest for an excursion to the summit of Mount Hermon and a visit to the mountains of Gilboa.
Capt. W. Allen R. N. The Dead Sea, a new route to India &c. London 1855. 2 vol^s. 8^vo.
Rev. J. L. Porter, Five years in Damascus etc., 1850/55 with map. London 1855. 2 vol. 8^vo.

In connection with this work, we consulted also the following articles of the author, the contents of which were, however, embodied in his main work.

[1]) The well deserved praises of this excellent work are given by Ritter Bd. XV, 62.

Excursion to the summit of Hermon, in Bibliotheca Sacra 1854, p. 41 sq. — Excursion to the Lakes east of Damascus, ibid. p. 342 sq. — Excursion from Damascus to Yabrûd &c., ibid. p. 433 sq. — Notes of a tour from Damascus to Ba'albek and Hums, ibid. p. 649 sq. See also: Journal for Sacred Literature, July and October 1853.

No. XXVI of the Journal of the R. Geogr. Society of London p. 43 sq. contains an article giving details on the construction of the author's map.

A. P. Stanley, Sinai and Palestine in connection with their history London 1856.

C. Ritter, Die Erdkunde etc. The Section containing the «Vergleichende Erdkunde der Sinai-Halbinsel, von Palästina und Syrien» occupies vol. XIV, XV, parts I and II, XVI and XVII, I and II of this gigantic work. Berlin 1849—1855.

E. Robinson, D. D. &c.. Later Biblical Researches in Palestine &c., with maps and plans. London 1856. 8vo.

A journal, as the title indicates, of travels in the year 1852 by the author himself, Dr. Eli Smith and others. This volume is supplementary to the former Biblical Researches and is also published in connection with the new edition of that work.

R. W. Stewart, D. D. The tent and the khan; a journey to Sinai and Palestine. With map and illustrations. Edinburgh and London 1857.

Among the pamphlets and periodicals containing contributions towards the geography of Palestine, we have already referred to the Bibliotheca Sacra and the Journal for sacred Literature. Of the former we mention the series for 1843 and 1844 for articles by Dr. *E. Robinson* on Eleutheropolis, Arimathea, Ramah of Samuel, Megiddo, Gibeah of Saul and the city of Ephraim; by *Sam. Wolcott* on different excursions, from Jerusalem by the way of Nazareth to Beirût, from Jerusalem to Mâr Saba and to Masada, and from Sidon to Ba'albek and Lebanon; by *Eli Smith* on a visit from Jerusalem to Antipatris. Vol. III, 1846 contains an article by *W. M. Thomson* on the sources of the Jordan, &c.; vol. V, 1848 has several articles by the same author on a tour made from Beirût to Aleppo, Ribla, &c. in 1845; and by *E. Robinson* on Abila of Lysanias, Chalsis, Inscription at Apamea, Route from Beirût to Damascus, Topography of Jerusalem, Depression of the Dead Sea and Jordan valley, and on the Dead Sea expedition by Lieut. *Lynch*. The series for 1855 has from the same author articles on an Excursion for the identification of Pella, on the site of Capernaum, and from *W. M. Thomson*, Notes on Palestine (travels in Northern Galilee).

From the latter author, as also from other Missionaries of the American board residing in Syria, we meet with interesting de-

scriptions and details of Nazareth, Jezreël, Jenin, Tiberias, Safed. Jerusalem &c. in The Missionary Herald, Boston 1834, N°. 5 and 9; 1853, N°. 1, 2; 1836, N°. 2, 6; 1837, N°. 11 &c. 1847.

From the Bulletin de la Société de Géographie de Paris we notice Tome X, 1838 and T. XI, XII, 1839 for the Comte *De Bertou's* Researches in Palestine and Col. *Callier's*, and *M. Letronne's* remarks on them. Also T. VI et VII, N°° 34 — 37. 1853, for a «Rapport de *M. Isambert* sur l'ouvrage de *M. F. de Saulcy*, etc.»

Another memoir on *de Saulcy's* Journey by *M. de Quatremère* is found in the Journal des Savants, Paris 1851/52.

The Journal of the Royal Geogr. Society of London for 1837 vol. VII contains an article by *G. H. Moore* and *W. G. Beke* on the Dead Sea, and some positions in Syria; vol. XVIII, 1848, one by *A. Petermann* on the Depression of the Dead Sea, &c.; one by Lieut. *Molyneux*, R. N. on his Expedition to the Jordan and Dead Sea; vol. XIX, 1849, one by *A. Petermann* on the physical geography of Palestine, extracted from the letters of Col. *von Wildenbruch*; and vol. XXVI, 1856, a Memoir by the Rev. *J. L. Porter* on his Map of Damascus &c., and a Report of a Journey in Palestine by *Henry Poole*.

From the «Monatsberichte der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin» we have gathered *von Wildenbruch's* routes, nivellements, profils, bearings &c. in Palestine. They are found in Th. I, 1842 — 43; Th. III, 1846. Th. III, 1849 contains an article of *E. G. Schultz* on his travels in Galilee and Samaria during 1847.

The Museum of Classical Antiquities &c., vol. II, part IV, Mai 1853, London, with supplement, contains an excellent review of the topography of Jerusalem.

Henry A. De Forest, M. D. Missionary of the American board in Syria, whose private journals have been used in Robinson's Later Bibl. Researches, has given in the Journal of the American Oriental Soc., vol. II and III, two articles on a tour made by him in Mount Lebanon and to the Eastern side of Lake Hûleh; also on ruins in the Bŭka'a and in the Belad Ba'albek. We have had no access to this periodical, but the former article was kindly communicated to us by the author, it having been printed also for private distribution.

To the kind intermedium of *Alex. Keith Johnston* of Edinburgh we are obliged for the use of a bundle of valuable notes made by the Rev. *J. F. Thrupp* (author of Ancient Jerusalem) during his journey in Palestine in the autumn of 1851.

The maps and plans which were consulted and used in the construction of our map of the Holy Land are, besides those

already mentioned of *Callier*, *Kiepert*, *De Saulcy*, Major *Scott* and Lieut. *Symonds*, the following:

Jacotin's large map of Syria, forming 5 out of the 47 sheets of the Atlas belonging to the famous «Description de l'Égypte», the result of scientific research during several campaigns of *Bonaparte* in the East (1798—1801). The title of the map is: «Carte topographique de l'Égypte et de plusieurs parties des pays limitrophes; levée pendant l'expédition de l'armée française, par les ingénieurs-géographes etc., construite par *M. Jacotin*, colonel au corps royal des ingénieurs-géographes militaires: publiée par ordre du gouvernement. Paris 1810». The Memoir belonging to this map was published in Tom. XVII (Paris 1824); of the Description de l'Égypte Professor *Berghaus* in his excellent Memoir on his map of Syria gives a short but clear and comprehensive analysis of this map, from which we insert the following extract.

Jacotin's map includes Palestine from Sûr (Tyre) and the southern border of el-Hûleh to Gaza, or even the borders of Egypt. It is constructed on a scale of 1:100,000. *Jacotin*, himself Engineer-officer of *Napoleon's* staff, was assisted by *Ch. Paultre*, Artillery-officer, Aide de Camp of General *Kleber*, and author of a «Carte physique et politique de la Syrie, pour servir à l'histoire des conquêtes du général *Bonaparte* en Orient. Paris 1803».

The measurements were made partly with an Astrolabium, and partly with a mere boussole when on military reconnoitrings. The whole map covers an area of 153⅛ german geographical □miles, 92 of which were surveyed by regular triangulation[1]). To the latter belong the environs of Yâfa within 3000 mètres from the city, and a part of lower Galilee. The road from Gaza to Yâfa and Ramleh was determined by compass and distances. General *Junot's* route from the village of Mesky (Miskeh, now a ruin on the Nahr el-Hadhar) to the southern base of M^t^ Carmel is laid down by *Horace Say* and the country of Sufi, Hazue, Gelgely and Hableh (Soufîn, 'Azzûn, Jiljilliyeh) by Capt. *Ferrus*.

Jacotin measured a base at 'Akka and constructed thereupon a net of triangles in which Jedîn and Carmel form principal points. With its assistance the country between 'Akka and the Scala Tyriorum was laid down by compass, as also the course of the River

[1]) We do not hesitate to express our doubts of this so called triangulation. The documents relative to the map do not prove it by facts and figures, and if there had been indeed a proper triangulation made, there could not have been such a wide discrepancy with the one made by Lieut. Symonds, and with all other subsequent, although more superficial, surveys.

Kishon as far as el-Kireh, and the routes from 'Akka to el-Kireh. Shefa 'Amar, 'Abilîn, Bedawîyeh, Sefûrieh, Nazareth, Kana (Kefr-Kenna) and the Khân N. E. of M^t Tabor. The latter and Jebel Duhy, Kefr Menda &c., are connected with these triangles.

From M^t Tabor Jacotin went to the Jisr Madjama (Mejamî'a), fixed the position of Beisan and the course of the Jordan opposite it till the sea of Galilee, as also the course of the river Yarmûk to a distance of 5½ miles from its junction with the Jordan; Tübarîyeh, Kurn Hattîn and Lûbieh were visited next. Some of the routes which lead through the Plain of Esdraelon to 'Akka were laid down by other Engineer-officers. The country from Jenîn to Nabûlûs is drawn according to the information obtained from *Yakûb Habîb* of Shefa 'Amar. The westcoast of the sea of Galilee and the country between it, the Jisr Benât Yakûb and Safed, were surveyed by *Paultre;* the road from 'Akka via Rameh to Safed by Lieut. *Vernois;* and the road from Râsen-Nakûra to Tyre by General *Vial.*

Such a list of authorities was truly calculated to inspire confidence, and this must serve as an explanation, why *Jacotin's* map has for a number of years remained the base upon which a host of maps of Palestine have been constructed, although the astronomical observations of *Gautier, Hell, Niebuhr, Seetzen* and others, as well as the less scientific but still in its way very valuable information of various travellers, had long ago proved the reputation of excellency which this map enjoyed to be usurped. Moreover *Jacotin's* map is engraved with such an amount of topographical detail, and on so large a scale, as to impart the belief that all this is a correct copy of nature, whilst it is for the greatest part the mere fancy-work of the draftsman. We desire to appreciate the labour of *Jacotin* and his fellow-officers employed in this survey, as accomplished with zeal under the unfavourable circumstances of war, but we desire equally to set forth the value of his map in its true light, especially with reference to the state of progress which science has made in our days, and we want to guard the public against all such kind of fancy-detail as has been inserted in a work proceeding from the highest authorities. As a beautiful contrast to *Jacotin's* map stands, in this respect, the above noticed map of *Callier,* who left in blanco all such parts as were not visited by him or insufficiently made known by those travellers whose itineraries he introduced. We cannot but regret with *Ritter* (XV, 88) the absence of an accompanying Memoir to this excellent document.

Prof. *H. Berghaus'* well known «Karte von Syrien» with «Geographisches Memoir zur Erklärung etc.» (n°. 5 of *Berghaus'* Atlas von Asien, Gotha 1835) has opened, as *Ritter* well remarks (Erdkunde XV, 84), a new era in the cartography of Palestine

and his Memoir may be called a model for those who devote their talents to the construction of maps. An analysis so able and bespeaking so much conscientiousness is rarely met with. The proper geographical investigation of Palestine has, as it were, only begun since Berghaus' map. In the present days, of course, this work has been left far behind; but its comparative merit has thereby not decreased, and it will at all times remain a monument of indefatigable zeal and extraordinary discernment. — «Fantasie-Zeichnung», says *Ritter* [1], and we corroborate fully this testimony. — «war bei der Sparsamkeit der Fix- und Durchschnittspunkte «aus den vorhandenen Daten für viele Landesgegenden noch nicht «zu vermeiden; aber die Gründlichkeit der Durchführung der gan-«zen Karte hat ihr den grossen Werth verliehen, dass ihre Berich-«tigung eben dadurch mit der Zeit möglich wurde, was bei der «häufigst so oberflächlichen, unkritischen Behandlung des geogra-«phischen Materials von unzähligen Kartenfabrikanten gar nicht ein-«mal möglich ist.»

In noticing the want of astronomically fixed coast-points in *Jacotin's* map *Ritter* [2]) mentions and hopes for the publication of the coast-survey of Palestine, made in 1840 and 1841 by Major *Scott* and Lieut. *Symonds*. Their survey (as Major *Scott's* map shows) has certainly corrected the fancy-bays and other errors of the french Engineer's map, but without determining any point by astronomical observation. We were informed in 1856 by Captain *Washington* R. N., now in charge of the Royal Hydrographical Department in London, that some of H. M.'s men-of-war in the Mediterranean were under command of surveying the Syrian coast; and the communication of their labours was kindly promised to us. We regret to say that up to this time, whilst our Memoir is going to the press, no communication of that kind has reached us. We mention, however, the hydrographical maps made of the Roads of Tripolis, Beirût, Saida, Tyre, 'Akka, Hâifa and Yâfa by the officers of H. M.'s Navy and containing astronomical positions. The ports of Tyre and Saida were surveyed in 1831 and 1833 by *H. A. Ormsby* R. N.; that of Hâifa in 1832 by *J. Aylen,* master of H. M.'s Ship Madagascar; the Bay of Beirût in 1842 by *C. H. Dillon* of H. M.'s Ship Vernon, and the Bay of 'Akka (Acre) by the same assisted by *G. Biddlecombe,* master of H. M.'s Ship Talbot, 1840.

By Major *Robe* we find a small diagram in the Bibliotheca sacra for 1843, representing the Country around the sources of the Jordan. In Major *Scott's* large Map this sketch has been introduced with improvements.

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[1]) Erdkunde XV, 85.
[2]) Ibid. p. 83.

ol. von Wildenbruch, has likewise added a diagram to the account of his routes in Syria and Palestine in the «Monatsberichte», as has also the *Count de Bertou* to those of his travels from Beirût to 'Akabah through the valley of the Jordan in the «Bulletin de la Société de Géographie».

)r. *C. Gaillardot*, whom we had the privilege of meeting in Sidon, allowed us kindly to copy his Original «Carte approximative du Ledja, dressée pendant la campagne d'Ibrahim Pacha contre les Druzes, 1838». It was published in the «Monatsberichte» for 1846. B. III, 249.

Map of the River Jordan and Dead Sea, and the route of the party under the command of Lieut. *W. F. Lynch* U. S. N., constructed under his superintendence from the joint labours of Lieut. *Dale* and himself by passd. Mid" *R. Aulick* U. S. N. drawn by *G. Strickland*. — This Map was first published in the before mentioned Report of the Secretary of the Navy, &c., and afterwards in the Official Report, published by Lieut. *M. F. Maury* U. S. N. From an expedition so well organized, something more accurate and less sketchy might have been expected: and such serious errors, as those which occur in this map, are doubly to be regretted, when a work bears the official stamp[1]. We believe that, had Lieut. *Dale* been spared to construct his own materials into a Map of Syria and Palestine, something better and more in accordance with the noble expedition would have been the result. A few notes and sketches of routes, followed by part of the expedition, were left after M. *Dale's* death at Bhamdûn (1848) in the hands of Dr. *E. Smith*, who kindly communicated them to us. They contain routes from Hâsbeiya, along the Nahr Hasbâny to Lake Tiberias, and routes from Tantûra to Yâfa.

A manuscript map bearing the title of La Baronie de Saiedé et de Beaufort, Césaire et Besain (Besitzungen des deutschen Ordens in Libanon), by the late Dr. E. G. Schultz, 1850, accompanied with notes, was kindly lent us for inspection by Professor *Ritter*. We beg him to accept our sincerest thanks for this proof of interest in our labours. The map is valuable for its references to the Crusaders' possessions in this territory, but it is a mere sketch without any approach to geographical accuracy. We owe to Dr. *Schultz* the first thorough exploration of Galilee. He visited it in many places, where no European traveller had been for centuries past, and we only regret that during his excursions in this as well as other parts of the land (mostly taken in 1845—47), he took no measurements, from which it would have been possible to construct a correct map[2]). To this circumstance we must also

[1]) See on these errors also Porter, Five years in Damascus, &c. I, 297.

[2]) Schultz's travels (from a M. S. letter to Prof. C. Ritter) were the following:

attribute the great confusion in Major C. *Zimmerman's* large Map of Palestine and Syria in 16 sheets; scale 1 : 333,333; Berlin 1850; and in his «Versuch einer Construction der Karte von Galiläa, nach den Forschungen des verstorbenen Dr. *E. G. Schultz.* Kön. Preuss. Consul in Jerusalem; Berlin 1853,» and second edition (with addition of errors as well as improvements) 1855; scale 1 : 150,000. — This Map forms at the same time a Supplement-Blatt to the Atlas von Syrien zu *C. Ritter's* Erdkunde III. Band, III. Buch, Theil XVI, Seite 705 bis 816.

To the Rev. *J. L. Porter* of Damascus I am obliged for a copy of a map of the country South of that capital as far as Bostra (the ancient Bozrah), drawn up by *Fezzy Beg,* Colonel of Turkish Engineers, formerly in the Hungarian service. Col. *Fezzy Beg* constructed it while on official duty in the Ha'urân; but Mr. Porter informed me that, on using this map in loco, he found it to be chiefly a copy of Berghaus' map of Syria 1835, containing only here and there some useful corrections and additions.

J. L. Porter's Map of Damascus, Ha'urân and the Lebanon mountains, from a personal survey 1850 — 1855, forms part of his «Five years in Damascus, &c.» A memoir relating to the history of its construction during different travels and excursions, was read before the R. Geographical Society of London 26. Nov. 1855, and has been recently published in N°. XXVI of the Journal of that learned society. *Mr. Porter* informs us in this document that he began his Map in 1850 by constructing the course of the Barada river, taking bearings with a large compass, and noting down the travelled distances from his itineraries, whilst the elevations were measured by aneroid-barometer. The Wady of Helbon and the surrounding mountainous country were next examined. In the autumn of 1852 Mount Hermon was ascended, and the three

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1. In Oct. 1845 from Beirût to Jerusalem. Rapid journey. From Râs el-'Ain near Tyre he visits Kûlât Shemma.
2. In the summer of 1846 from Jerusalem to Ramleh, Yâfa, Asdod, Gaza, hence to Beit-Jibrîn, Hebron and back to Jerusalem.
3. In June 1847 from Beirût to Damascus, hence to Zebedany, Surghâya, Ba'albek, the Cedars, Tripolis and back to Beirût by Batrûn and Jebeil.
4. In Aug. 1847 from Beirût to the mouth of the N. el-Kasimiyeh; hence to Tibnîn, Rûmash, Tershîha, Kûl'at Karu, K. Jedîn, 'Amka, Shefa 'Amar, Nazareth, Nabûlûs and Jerusalem.
5. In Sept. 1847 from Jerusalem to Jericho to meet Lieut. Molyneux R. N.
6. In Sept. 1847 from Jerusalem to Beirût via Beitîn, Turmus 'Aya, Kefr Istuna, Seilûn, Kuriût, Jalûd, Jurish, Akrabeh, Awertah, Nabûlûs, Azîrah, Yazid, Jeba, Meithelûn, Jenîn, Fûkû'a, round the E. base of M^t Gilboa, and over its long stretched summit to Araboneh back to Jenîn; hence to Nazareth, Sûklinîn, Jefat, Râmeh, Meirôn, S'as'a, the highest summit of Jeb. Jûrmûk SSE. of S'as'a, el-Bukei'ah, el-Bussah, and hence by the coast-route to Beirût.

Jordan sources of Hâsbeiya, Tell el-Kâdy and Banias, as also the two fountains and upper branches of the 'Awaj river, the Nahr 'Arny and Nahr Jennany, were visited. The angles were taken, on this occasion, by compass and pocket sextant. On a later tour, part of Antilebanon was explored to the N. E. of Wady Helbon including the Eastern highway from Damascus to Homs. The lower parts of the rivers Barada and 'Awaj and their outlet in the three lakes to the E. of Damascus were successively laid down. Next followed a tour to the Lejah and Ha'urân mountains, on which occasion the author was very nearly killed by the fanatical Muslems of Edhr'a. Many of his observations were lost in this encounter. «I thus traversed, says Mr. Porter, the whole region «between the Haj or Pilgrim-road and the borders of the desert in «such a way as to enable me to cover it with a network of bearings, «embracing all the more important towns and villages. And these «I connected with the well-defined summits of Hermon and Mâni'a «and afterwards with several places in the plain of Damascus, from «which I took bearings of the Kuleib and Tell Khaledîyeh» [1]). On a subsequent journey from Bludân to Beirût by Zahleh and back again by the Cedars and Ba'albek «a series of triangles were run «up the great valley of the Bûkâ'a as far as Ba'albek»; and during another journey to Homs he carried his survey round the northern extremity of Antilebanon, visiting the fountain of the Orontes near Hûrmûl and returning to Damascus by Nebk and Malûla.

In constructing his map Mr. Porter first endeavoured to fix the true positions of Damascus and Ba'albek. «In doing so, I had», he says, «no very satisfactory data on which to work, since I was «obliged to correct their positions, as assumed by the best author- «ities, in order to make them agree with my own observations. «Having laid down these places, I constructed the several routes «I had followed between them, and thus fixed with care the station «on the summit of the lofty peak above Bludân. I then laid down «the stations of observation on Hermon, Jebel Tinîyeh, Tell «Mâni'a and Tell es-Salahîyeh, from each of which, with the «exception of the second, *I had taken the angles of all the others.* «On the bases thus formed, I constructed the whole map from my «itineraries, and very numerous bearings. It will thus be observed, «that the map has no claim to strict accuracy, as there were no «points *within the bounds of my survey astronomically fixed to* «*serve as basis.* I have endeavoured, however, to approximate as «closely to the truth as possible; and I have been careful to de- «lineate with accuracy the relative positions of the several provinces, «cities, and villages» [2]).

[1]) Journal of the R. Geogr. Soc. vol. XXVI. p. 53.
[2]) ibid. p. 55.

Science is indeed greatly indebted to *Mr. Porter* for his geographical labours. That part of the country, surveyed by him, was very inaccurately and in some places not at all known. His visit to the Lejah nearly cost him his life. Anxious, however, as we are to appreciate his zealous explorations, we cannot but regret the scanty manner in which they have been reproduced in the little map which accompanies his «Five years in Damascus». It is impossible to read his interesting descriptions of the Barada valley, of the wild gorge of Helbon, of the convent crowned cliffs of Saidnàya, Jubb Adîn and Malûla, or of the sublime gorge intersecting the ridge near Ràs el-'Ain (Yabrûd, vol. I, 359), without regretting that all the topographical details mentioned in the text are wanting on the map, partly because its scale is too small, and partly because of the unsatisfactory manner, in which Mr. Porter's draftsman has treated the mountain shading. In our days the art of Map-drawing has made too much progress to allow so little attention being paid on this important part of a valuable survey.

«A glance at the map accompanying this work», says Mr. Porter, «will suffice to show what a transformation the face of the country «has undergone even since Berghaus' Map was published [1])». And well is the author justified in pointing at the great contributions which he gave to the geographical knowledge of large districts which hitherto had been almost a terra incognita; but for this very reason we feel it a great pity, that the topographical representation of these districts should have been thus neglected. What we lament still more, is an error which was strangely made in applying the Variation of the compass in the wrong sense, i. e. as if it had been E. instead of W. Mr. Porter has adopted the variation to be 10^0 W.[2]); but his angles are corrected indeed for 10^0 E. Now, the most correct calculation of the Variation at present is 8^0 15′ W.; consequently the error in Mr. Porter's angles laid down in his map is 18^0 15′. The relative positions of Damascus, Ba'albek, Hums, and in fact the whole map, has thereby become singularly distorted. Mr. Porter has noticed the difference between the position of some of the principal places in *his* map and the maps of others, for he draws the reader's attention to it: «This region (Ba'albek to Belûdân), though traversed during the last «century by hundreds of travellers, has never been correctly described «or delineated upon maps. My numerous bearings and minute ob«servations, connected with carefully kept itineraries, have enabled me «to construct the accompanying map in the accuracy of which I feel «confident &c.», and again: «it is this strange error» (the plain of Zebedany being represented by others as running due N., and by some as N. by W.), «which has tended so much to misplace Ba'albek and the whole «ridge of Antilebanus on all previous maps» (Five years &c. vol. II, 307, 308); and again: «the great change which has been made in this» (the

[1]) Five years in Damascus, I, 356, 357.
[2]) Bibl. Sacra 1851. p. 59.

N. Eeastern) «section of the map and in the whole line of the great «caravan road from Hums to Damascus, will be apparent to every one. «It will be observed that the main chain of Antilebanus has been re- «moved much further eastward, than it appears on all other maps» — «thus «a correction (in this range) is made of half a degree in longitude and «of a quarter degree in latitude»[1]). But unfortunately the great difference here referred to by Mr. Porter is chiefly the result of his mistake in the application of the Variation. Mistakes occur, however, even to the ablest, and Mr. Porter's full descriptions of regions hitherto unexplored, his discoveries of the great lines of Roman roads and some ancient sites, his corrections of errors by Burckhardt and others, and especially his historico-geographical sketch of the Kingdom of Bashan and its provinces, ought in no wise to be depreciated because of his blunder in the construction of his map. These researches and communications have a high value independent of the cartography, and in another edition of his most interesting volumes the author will, no doubt, benefit the public with a corrected and improved map. Those who, in the meanwhile, wish to profit by his angles as he measured them originally, as we also have done whilst using his map, will find some of such bearings in vol. II p. 319, 321, 327, 331, 339, 340 of his Five years &c., and in the January and April, July and October numbers of the Bibliotheca Sacra for 1854 p. 11 sq, p. 330 sq; p. 436 sq; and p. 653—692.

II.

ANALYSIS.

In the foregoing chapter we have briefly and in a general way noticed the means and materials which served us in the construction of our Map. In a subsequent chapter we give a short sketch of our Itinerary including our measured angles. The calculation of Lieut. Symonds' triangulation will be found under another head. Our list of Routes and Distances shows how and where the researches of other travellers have been interwoven with those of our own. We now proceed to enter into some particulars of the mode in which our Map was constructed.

In the *extent* of land, represented on the Map, we were guided by the consideration of what might be properly said to constitute the Holy

[1]) Vol. II, 364, 365.

Land, i. e. the country bounded on the South by the «River of Egypt» (the Wady el-Arîsh), and extending as far N. as the northern end of the two Lebanons; with the Mediterranean sea and the Arabian desert for its boundaries to the W. and E. True, by adding a few inches to the length and breadth of the Map, the northern and south-western limits of the Land of Israël might have been more fully shown; but we had also to consider the *size* of the Map, which ought not to be too small, so as not to admit of a proper detail, and neither too great, so as to become awkward and difficult in its use. Besides the coastline from Rafîah to el-Arîsh and the extreme northern base of Lebanon, down to the Nahr el-Kebîr (the river Eleutherus) could only have been introduced from imperfect materials, to which we had nothing to add by researches of our own. We, therefore, fixed upon a *scale* of 1:315,000 as seeming best to answer the above requisites. For convenience the Map has been divided into 8 sheets, which will allow of its being pasted together on linen when required.

The *triangulation of Lieut. Symonds*, as was already stated, has been the base upon which we have worked our own triangles. However, an astronomically *fixed point* being wanting on that document, we have selected 'Akka as the one which seems the most to be relied upon of all. As a mean from Niebuhr, Gauttier, Hell and Dillon[1]), we have adopted the latitude of 'Akka (the castle) to be 32^0 55′ 16″. The longitude of 'Akka from the Admiralty-map, 35^0 8′ E. of Greenwich, we rejected, as having no warrant for its accuracy, and as showing too great discrepancy with the results of observations taken in 1816 and 1817 by Capt'' Gauttier and Hell, French R. N.[2]) These observations give for the house of the French Consul at 'Akka 2^h 10′ 56″ in time, or 32^0 44′ in arc, longitude E. of Paris, or 35^0 4′ 15″ E. of Greenwich. The citadel lies a little more to the E. and I have consequently adopted for its longitude 35^0 4′ 30.″ Berghaus, Lynch and Callier agree as nearly as possible with these figures. Major Scott's map has 35^0 3′ 20″.

With 'Akka's latitude and longitude thus fixed, and applying a correction of 8^0 15′ W. on the magnetic North line in Lieut. Symonds' diagram, we now found the country between Râs en-Nakûra and the Northern end of the Dead Sea at once framed in the net of his triangles upon the accuracy of which we could fully rely. The latitudes and longitudes of Jerusalem, Yâfa and other important places were thus at the same time fixed by this triangulation; and in the accuracy of these positions we felt all the more confidence on comparing them with the

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[1]) From the Map published by the Admiralty in 1844: Bay of Acre by G. Biddlecombe, master of H. M. S. Talbot, 1840, and C. H. Dillon of H. M. S. Vernon, 1843.

[2]) Connaissance des Temps 1821 and 1832. See Berghaus' Memoir for a detailed account of the observations made by these officers.

latitudes and longitudes obtained by others by astronomical observations. In the northern and southern sections of our Map, beyond the limits of Lieut. Symonds' triangulation, we had the astronomical observations of Niebuhr [1]), Seetzen, Gauttier and Hell, Moore, and especially those of the U. S.s' expedition under Lieut. Lynch, to guide and control our own measured angles.

A comparative table of latitudes and longitudes will be joined hereafter, in which we briefly notice, what we now on this subject omit.

Having first constructed our triangulation sheet without taking into account the spherical form of the earth, we then contracted it for a conical projection, according to W. Hughes' rule in his «Principles of Mathematical Geography, London 1843». Lieut. Symonds' diagram on a scale of half an inch to one mile was, previous to its insertion, reduced to the scale adopted by us; and the latter underwent no change since it was first laid down in order that all chances of inaccuracy by multiplied reductions might be avoided.

In fixing our *scale for travelling hours* at the average rate of 2½ Geogr. mile per hour with horses and mules, we give the result of our own experience. Berghaus' Memoir assumes a somewhat smaller rate, based with great clearness upon the travelled distances of Maundrell, Burckhardt, Parthey and Buckingham. But the routes of these travellers were taken over the most difficult mountain-paths of the country, and there indeed the average cannot be estimated above 2 miles an hour. His estimation, however, of 2,30 Geogr. miles an hour for the plains (the mean from 10 itineraries) is too small [2]).

Great allowance must be made for the mode of travelling with or without the generally slow following baggage-mules in calculating the pace of one's horse. So, for instance, we found Drs. Eli Smith and Robinson, on our excursion to Pella and Beisan, travelling at a much faster rate than we ourselves were wont to do. The same increase of speed in their travels may be noticed on comparing the itinerary of the Biblical Researches with that of the Later Bibl. Res. [3]); whilst the second part of Dr. Robinson's last journey, when

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[1]) In C. Niebuhr's Reisebeschreibung nach Arabien, &c., Hamburg 1837, III. Band, p. 229, are added J. Olshausen's Anmerkungen to his astronomical observations; and a quotation is there given from von Zach's «monatlicher Correspondenz», IV S., 240, showing that Niebuhr's lunar distances are remarkably correct. For instance, the longitude of Alexandria which he determined (1761) by a series of 9 ☾ distances taken during 5 days, corresponds perfectly with the longitude found by the French in later years by chronometers and star-eclipses, observed with superior instruments.

[2]) E.Robinson estimates the average rate of travelling with horses at 2,4 Geogr. miles per hour. In the plains he extends the length of the hour to 2,8 or even 3 Geogr. miles. Bibl. Res. I, 544 and III, first App. 31.

[3]) For instance from Beirût to Sidon the Bibl. Res. give 9h 10'; the Later Bibl. Res. 6h 45'.

he was accompanied by Mr. Thomson or other Missionaries, shows again the more ordinary rate of 2½ mile per hour. Burckhardt's travels shew the same unavoidable variation of speed, and so do those of others. Porter's distances are in general travelled over at a faster rate than usual. M. Thrupp's notes assume a difference of 25 per cent in the speed of his travels when accompanied by his baggage-mules or not. All such particulars we have brought into account in the construction of our Map and in the accompanying list of Routes and Distances. The figures of the latter are given according to the average rate of travelling as here stated.

The *Variation,* for which we corrected all the angles used in the construction of our Map, was assumed to be 8° 15′ W., from the Admiralty-maps of the roads of Beirût, 'Akka and Yâfa. At Tripolis M. Dillon found the variation in 1843 to be 8° 10′ W. The Variation along the coasts of Egypt and Syria seems to be now decreasing. During Bonaparte's expedition (1799) it was found to be at Alexandria 13° 6′ W. and along the Syrian coast from Gaza to 'Akka 13° 20′. Capt. Hell found the variation in 1816 at Alexandria 9° 28′ and between Yâfa and 'Akka 8° 44′. On the depressed Lake of Tiberias Lieut. Lynch observed the Variation to be 8° 42′: strange it seems, that nevertheless it is remarked in the preface to the Official Report, p. 77: «The bearings are magnetic and have not been reduced for variation «which may be taken approximately as 10° W.» [1])

In the Orthography of Arabic names with English characters we have followed the system adopted by Dr. Eli Smith (see II Appendix of the Bibl. Res.) as that of the highest authority; not, however, without finding the pronunciation of these names, as we heard it, sometimes greatly to differ from the manner in which they are written in E. Smith's «List of Arabic names». Nor can we pass by unnoticed that these names are not always spelt by the learned scholar in the same manner, and that it is consequently impossible rigorously to follow a system which is inconsistent with itself. So, for instance, we find Anâbeta, (II App. p. 129); Ukhneifis, Semûnieh, Jebata (ibid. p. 132); Liba'ah, Kefr Jerra, Kerkha (ibid. p. 187), from the Bibl. Researches written: 'Anebta, Khuneifis, Semmûnieh, Jebâtha, Lib'ah, Kefr Jerrah, Kerkhah in the Later Bibl. Res. — The spelling in the Map and text of the latter volume is also not always corresponding: amongst others we find Tell Kaimôn, Tell el-Mutsellim, (p. 113) Um

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[1]) The bearings here referred to are found in Dr. Anderson's Report. Little can be said in their praise. We have found them either to differ too much from those observed by Wolcott and ourselves, as on the Dead Sea coasts, or given in too vague a manner, as in the valley of the Jordan. In making this remark, however, we wish in no way to throw a shadow upon the excellency of Dr. Anderson's Report, which lies in its most valuable contribution to the geological formation of Palestine.

ez-Zenat, (p. 114) Khûldeh, (p. 151) Kŭlônia, (p. 158) Jaura, (p. 271) el-Burak, Bereikût, (p. 274) Nŭhhalîn, (p. 284), Erhah, (p. 287) Deir Jerûr, (p. 290) W. Kûbôsh, (p. 317) Tell Um-'Ajra, (p. 320) Khân el-Mureijât, (p. 495) Shabât, (p. 503) Sha'ad, (p. 532) Jebel el-Kenîseh, (p. 547) 'Aineitah and Yemmôneh, (p. 548) Erdeh, (p. 583) N. Resha'în, (p. 584) Sib'al, (p. 585) Bân, (p. 587) Bka'kefreh, (p. 596), &c. written on the map: Tell el-Kamôn, Tell el-Mutesellim, Mizzenât, Khŭlda, Kŭlônieh, Jaurah, el-Burkâ, Bureikât, Nuhalîn, Erha, Deir Jerîr, W. Kûbâsh, Tell Um 'Ajrah, Khân Mûrâd, Sha'ibeh, esh-Sha'ât, el-Kuneiyîseh, 'Ain Ata, el-Yâmûn, Ardy, N. Rashîn, Sibil, Bâin, Bükâkrefeh, &c.

In most cases, where we find Robinson & Smith's manner of spelling to differ from the words as we heard them pronounced ourselves, or as we found them given by other travellers whose authority should not be rejected, we have in this Memoir given the different ways of writing such names [1]).

In addition to the modern names we have also given the *ancient appellations*, chiefly those of Biblical interest. In cases, however, where the identity was more or less doubtful, or where the Map would have been too crowded by the addition of ancient names, we have not inserted them. The last chapter of this Memoir is consecrated to a general list of *ancient names* arranged alphabetically, and containing, in a summary manner, all the information we have been able to collect on this important subject. The degree of certitude of identification is at the same time therein set forth. On the Map the ancient names are put in brackets, as el-Khulil (Hebron), Tekû'a (Tekoa), &c.

The names of peculiarly distinguished inhabitants, when being the chief occupants of certain portions of the land, such as the Druzes and Maronites in Mount Lebanon, the Arab tribes inhabiting other sections of Palestine, are marked by a thin letter, such as: Jehalîn, Dhullam, &c. [2])

Here and there the words *not examined* will be found on the Map,

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[1]) Von Wildenbruch, after several years of experience in the country, says: «Die Orthographie der Europäischen Sprachen ist völlig unzugänglich, arabische Laute wiederzugeben, und die Versuche, die unter Andern Robinson «oder vielmehr Eli Smith in dieser Beziehung gemacht haben, halte ich für «gänzlich verfehlt.» Monatsberichte der Ges. für Erdkunde zu Berlin III. B. Mai 1845/46.

Olsbausen and Ritter have observed the impossibility of being rigorously consistent in following a system of orthography for Arabic names. Erdkunde XVII, 216.

We notice here also that, in consequence of following *as much as possible* E. Smith's System of Orthography, many names occurring in the *Narrative* of our Travels (London & Edinburgh 1854) are found differently written in our Map & Memoir.

[2]) As was also done by Dr. Kiepert in Robinson's Maps. See Bibl. Res. III. App. I, p. 38.

indicating that we had no opportunity of either visiting such places, or obtaining sufficiently correct information about them from others.

The *political division of the country* into Provinces and Districts is interwoven with such doubts and uncertainties that, after fruitless attempts to obtain satisfactory information in loco, and efforts as fruitless by subsequent correspondence, we have been obliged to give up the attempt of representing this division on our Map, introducing merely the names of Provinces, Districts and Sub-Districts, such as they occur in Dr. Smith's list (Bibl. Researches), without determination of their boundaries.

In order that the difficulties of a representation of the Political division might be understood, we insert here an extract of a letter, from the Rev. W. M. Thomson, to whom, as taking a real interest in these matters (and who, by an experience of more than 20 years, knows the country perhaps better than any other foreign resident in Palestine), I had applied for assistance on this point:

«I immediately set to work», so he writes from Sidon 31. January 1856, «to collect the information which you requested in relation to the political di- «vision of this country. — I wrote to Jerusalem and received a prompt reply, «that there was no source of information there which could enable them to «state the divisions of their own neighbourhood. I myself saw one who questioned «closely the best informed persons from 'Akka, Tyre, Hâsbeiya, &c., but am «sorry to say, that I could make nothing out of their conflicting and confused «accounts. Mr. B. applied to the highest authority in the country, at Beirût, «and finds it quite impossible to obtain any reliable information. The govern- «ment itself does not know the limits of the various districts into which the «country is divided. This day I received a long letter from Dr. M. of Damascus «to whom I had written on the subject. You know him, and know also that, if «he could not give the political divisions of that Pashalic, it is idle to hope for «them from any other quarter. But his letter is wholly taken up with a state- «ment of the obstacles and difficulties, and sums up the whole by saying «that it would take years to collect the information. — My own opinion is, «that no person could draw the limits of any district from any information, «which he could collect either from the books of Government, or from the «most intelligent natives. The information could not be used unless you were «on the ground, visited each district for the purpose, and drew your boun- «daries on the spot. This, of course, would be an immense labour, and the «benefits would not repay the expense. Many of the districts are small, and «there are constant changes made in the limits by adding to or substracting «from them according to the exigencies of the Government, or the favouritism «manifested towards those who pay well for favours. Your District-divisions, «therefore, for this year would not be exact for the next. Even in the largest «of all divisions there are great changes made almost every year. The whole «region covered by your map is now included in the two pashalics of Beirût «and Damascus. The boundary between them is the Dead Sea, the Jordan and «the Hasbâny up to the Khân of Hâsbeiya. It then turns west to Jisr Bürghûs «on the Litâny, and keeps up the ridge of Lebanon west of the Litâny, throwing «Mûshgarah and all villages on the eastern slope of Lebanon into the district «of the Buka'âh, which belongs to Damascus, except Zahleh, which is attached «to Lebanon. From Hürmûl at the N. E. end of Lebanon the line runs along «the Jebel Akkâr and the Ansairiyeh mountains, giving the territories of «Hums and Hamah to Damascus. — This is a great change. Formerly most of

«Palestine belonged to Damascus. It now all belongs to Beirût, or, as it is «improperly called, the Pashalic of Sidon by those who are fond of adhering «to old names.»

The statements of this letter perfectly correspond with a letter, which I received from the highest authorities at Constantinople in answer to an application made for information about the official division and subdivision of Syria. From this answer I could know nothing further, than that Syria is divided into four great Pashalics, two of which, Beirût & Damascus, only fall under our present consideration. The natural division of the country by the great depression valley of the Jordan with its three lakes, Merom, Gennesareth and the Dead Sea, and further north by the high dorsal ridge of Lebanon, seems to have suggested the partition into these two Governments. That of Beirût is again divided into five great provinces: the Pashalics of Jerusalem, 'Akka and Sidon, and the Kaïmakamats of Tripolis and Ladakîyeh (or Latakîyeh). Under the Pashalic of Sidon resort the middle and southern sections of Mount Lebanon, divided into two parts, which are governed by two Kaïmakams, one being the Chief Emîr of the Druzes, residing at Shuweifat, the other the Emîr Beshîr of the Christian population residing at Brummâna. The justicial affairs of Mount Lebanon are brought before the tribunals of these two princes, each composed of five Druze-members, five Christians and two Turks.

Deir el-Kamar has kept an independent posititon and resorts directly under the Government of Beirût, which is there represented by a Kaïmakam; he is president of a tribunal composed of the elders of the town. [1])

The *ancient division* into the *portions assigned to the twelve Tribes of Israël* has not been introduced into our Map, as being too imperfectly known. Moreover, the limits of these Tribes have in the course of ages long passed frequently changed, and it would thus, even if they were known, be impossible to mark them all on the Map. [2])

In our *Itinerary* and in the chapters on *Routes and Distances* we have intentionally been particular in mentioning those parts of the country, which make an exception upon the general barrenness, for which Palestine is remarkable. It so happens, that the old beaten pilgrim-routes lead through the rockiest and bleakest parts of the

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[1]) Col. Churchill (Mount Lebanon &c.) mentions a division of Lebanon into 21 districts, the names of which he gives only in part. E. Robinson (E. Smith's list) has 19 districts; H. Guys (in Ritter XVII, 697, 698) 24; E. G. Schultz (ib. p. 700, 745), who got his information from the Emir Beshir Haidar, enumerates 13 Druze districts and 7 of the Maronites. Schultz has added at the same time a valuable list of villages and convents, supplementary to E. Smith's list. These have been introduced in our Map, so far as we had their positions confirmed from other sources.

[2]) The same feeling was expressed by M. Isambert in: Rapport sur les voyages de M. M. Lynch et de Saulcy. 2me partie. Bulletin de la Soc. de Géogr. de Paris. Tom VI, N°. 35 et 36. — 1853.

land; and hence its barrenness, although very striking in some parts, is too sweepingly pictured as belonging to the whole of Palestine. — It will be noticed from our short descriptions, that this country shows even in its present cursed condition enough of nature's riches and beauties to justify the name which it bears in Holy Writ: «a land flowing with milk and honey[1]), which is the glory of all lands»[2]). The fertility of Palestine is, as has been often observed, even at this hour very remarkable. Russegger[3]), a high authority as geologist, says that Syria belongs to the most fertile lands of the earth, especially the plains along the coast from Gaza to Beirût, those of Esdraelon, the Ha'urân, Lâdakiyeh etc. — Dr. Anderson's geological Report also refers frequently to the wonderful productiveness of this land. Unfortunately, however, regions of the highest fertility from various causes remain fallow[4]), and the traveller passes over contiguous leagues of the richest soil, which is wholly unproductive to men.

The Sultan's revenue of all Syria including Aleppo is estimated by Dr. Bowring[5]) at £ 312, 500, «which», he adds, «is less than a «seventh of what it yielded in tribute unto Egypt, long after the pro«phecies were sealed.»

We possess no documents from which it would be possible to draw up a statistical account of the population of Syria, of its taxes, industry, agriculture and commerce. But fragmentary information of that kind may be found in the before-mentioned Official Report by Dr. Bowring; in Ritter's Erdkunde, XVI, p. 817—834, on the Pashalic of Jerusalem; in Lynch's Official Report on the imports and exports of Beirût and Yâfa; in Poole's Report of a Journey in Palestine (Journal Geogr. Society, London vol. XXVI, p. 55) on Yâfa; and in Robinson's Lat. Bibl. Res. p. 628—630 on the Province of 'Akka. For details on these subjects we must limit ourselves to the reference here given.

We close these general remarks by noticing the *Climate*. — A country riven by volcanic action throughout its length with a wide valley gradually deepening to 1300 feet below the level of the ocean, and filled in other parts with mountain-ridges bearing tops of 10,000 feet height, which nearly all the year round are covered with snow, must, of course, present a variety of climates differing according to the influences of such mighty agents. Indeed Syria possesses at the same time the glorious, bracing and moderate, in some places even cool climate of the Alps of Switserland and Savoy; the warmer, but yet beautiful and pure air of Italy; and the hot oppressive temperature of the Tro-

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[1]) Ex. III, 8; Lev. XX, 24 &c.
[2]) Ezekiel XX, 6.
[3]) Reise I, 411, 412.
[4]) Narrative &c. I, 197 sq.
[5]) Official-Report on the commercial statistics of Syria, &c. Lond. 1840, p. 9, 25.

pics. The scourching and suffocating hamzîn or sirocco from the Arabian desert is often seriously felt and particularly in the plains. though even at an elevation of 2000 and 3000 feet its enervating influence cannot altogether be escaped. Crowded villages, and more so towns, particularly those on the coast, are during the hot months of summer subject to fever, to which the filthiness of the people is certainly contributary. But, on the whole, we believe the climate to be healthy, and of this the robust make and constitutions of its inhabitants are the best proof. Europeans should avoid, if possible, during the summer-months, a residence on the coast or in the plains. They will find always a healthy refuge in the mountains, and where a residence in Lebanon can be obtained between 5000 and 7000 feet. the climate will be found as healthy and invigorating as any on the face of the globe.

Yet there is no doubt but that the climate has, along with the entire physical condition of the country, undergone a very sensible change for the worse since the times when the judgments of desolation, spoken of in Scripture [1]), received their accomplishment. The destruction of trees has in many places exposed the face of the land to the parching rays of the sun. Elsewhere fountains have been choked up; and the atmosphere being thus deprived of its ordinary supply of moisture emanating from the soil, has, as the first natural consequence, not been able to return it in the shape of rain. The «early and latter rains» have indeed not ceased to come down from heaven, but their amount is now comparatively small [2]). Reports of an increase of rain during the last six years have been believed by many who are longing for the promised restoration of the Holy Land. We have only to call to remembrance the united prayers offered up at Beirût by Christians, Jews and Mohammedans during the winter of 1854/55 for the blessing of rain, when in February, the time that the «latter rains» usually begin, not a drop of the «early rains» had yet fallen, to show how little foundation there is for these rumours.

In the chapter on *Routes and Distances* we have quoted the various sources from which they are derived. These quotations form in themselves a sort of explanatory comment on the construction of our Map: we now briefly add such remarks as seem necessary in order to understand, what degree of confidence may be placed on its various parts.

Sections 1 and 2, comprehending the Lebanon and Antilebanon chains. As the astronomically fixed points of this and other sections of the Map are all collected in the List of Latitudes and Longitudes, we here pass them by unnoticed.

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[1]) Matth. XXIV, 15.

[2]) The greatest quantity of rain in one year, observed by Dr. Mac Gowan at Jerusalem, is 108 inches. See Poole's Report &c.; Journal R. G. S. XXVI, 57.

The coast and anchorage at Tripolis are from C. H. Dillon's Map 1843, Admiralty. The coastline from Tripolis to Beirût is followed after Major Scott's Map, as are also most of the details in Lebanon and Antilebanon, not, however, without much correction and modification. The spelling of names is throughout Maj. Scott's Map such, that the true appellation is often scarcely recognisable. Between Tripolis and Beirût the itineraries of Thomson [1]), Maundrell, Burckhardt, G. Robinson and Thrupp have been of much service (see Route 1). From the mouth of the Nahr el-Kelb to Sidon the coast was laid down according to our own observations. — Ritter (vol. XVII) has with his own talent collected and compared the information of various travellers who visited the high regions of Afka, 'Akûrah, Bsherreh, &c., by different routes. So far as was possible these routes were introduced, amongst others those of Squire, Leake and Hamilton, 24/25 April 1802, from Jebeil to 'Akûrah direct, and hence by Sardak to Ba'albek [2]); and Th. Weber's journey in 1850 from Afka to the coast, leaving 'Akûrah on the right, along the Northern bank of the Nahr Ibrahim [3]). In a general way we must observe, that the whole region between the high dorsal ridge of Lebanon and the coast is yet very imperfectly known, and the want of points fixed by triangulation is here sadly felt. Exhausted by the excessive and long continued fatigue of our travels, and hurried to Beirût by the approaching departure of the steamer, we could ourselves add nothing to the geographical knowledge of these parts, beyond what we saw on our journey from the Cedars by 'Akûrah and Afka to Beirût. The wild and magnificent gorge of the Nahr Ibrahim was never yet examined below its fountain at Afka down to its mouth [4]). The equally deep rent chasm of the Nahr el-Kelb is somewhat better, but still very imperfectly known. — More acquainted are we with the course of the Nahr Beirût, especially through the researches of Col. von Wildenbruch, who in the autumn of 1844 took several sets of bearings, amongst others from Kurnâyil, Râs el-Metn, the summits of Jebel el-Keneiseh and Jeb. Sünnîn [5]). The upperparts of this river were also explored by Russegger [6]), who went to examine the coal-mines of Kurnâyil, el-Juâr, Makla 'ain el-Bed and other places thereabout. The lower parts of the Nahr Beirût, and particularly the neighbourhood of Deir el-Kŭl'ah have been described by E. G. Schultz (in Ritter XVII), E. Smith [7]) and lately by Dr. Robinson [8]).

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[1]) Bibl. Sacra, 1848, p. 3 sq.

[2]) Walpoles' travels, &c. London 1820. 4°. p. 301—303, and Ritter XVII, 558 sq. compared with Capt. Allen's Dead Sea, &c. II, 161, 162.

[3]) Ritter XVII, 523, 558, 566—568.

[4]) ibid. p. 554.

[5]) Monatsberichte der Ges. f. Erdkunde, Berlin. III. Mai 1845/46. p. 73—82.

[6]) Reise, I, p. 684—686, 756—758. See also Ritter XVII, 463—472.

[7]) Bibl. Sacra 1843, p. 557—563.

[8]) Later Bibl. Res. p. 13—17.

Of the streams N. of the Nahr Ibrahîm, with the exception only of the Nahr Kadisha or N. Abû 'Aly, our information is very imperfect. The Wadies Feidar, Medfûn and el-Jauzeh have all yet to be explored.

Our Map *(Section II)* ends with the N. el-Barîd, on the north bank of which, near a Khân, Thomson found the ruins of a town; we hold these to be the remains of Orthosia, identical with the Mutatio Bruttus of the Tab. Peut., which places it at 12 Rom. miles from Tripolis [1]). In Kiepert's map of the Later Bibl. Res. Orthosia is placed much further N. on the N. bank of the Nahr Arka.

Not far from the sources of the N. el-Barîd, near Husn es-Sûfîry, are the ruins of a temple, described by Bird and Thomson in Ritter XVII, 807. As our Map indicates, the part of the country, from the mouth of the N. el-Barîd to the summits of the most northern cluster of the Lebanon range, known under the general name of Jebel 'Akkâr [2]), is very little known. But the position of these summits and the high Alpine tracts of meadow and forest on their high Eastern sides was fixed by our routes from el-Hürmül to the Cedars. In Major Scott's map these parts are also laid down. No other European travellers seem to have known or at least mentioned this beautiful part of the great mountain chain.

The lower mountainous region South and S. W. of Tripolis with Amîyûn and the beautiful ruins of a temple to the S. E. of it, as also Beziza with similar handsome ruins, have been filled up from Ehrenberg's and Russegger's maps, corrected and augmented by the accounts of Burckhardt, G. Robinson and Seetzen [3]); but the distances and other details of their descriptions seem so conflicting, that it is impossible to draw therefrom any thing like an accurate representation of the country. Major Scott's map furnishes nothing better in these parts. An entirely new survey has here yet to be commenced.

The Nahr Kadisha, as being followed by travellers from Tripolis to the Cedars, is somewhat better known. — Maj. Scott's map has here proved very useful after receiving corrections from Callier and especially Dr. E. Robinson [4]). But also here we want the measurement of angles before we can accurately fix the positions of the villages and convents overhanging the awfully magnificent gorge of this interesting river.

The details of the higher regions between the Cedars and the fountains of the Dog-river have been referred to in Route 4. Seetzen's Reise, I, 167, 169, 186, &c. contain several interesting particulars of villages and sites to the W. of the ordinary route from Bsherreh to Afka and in other places of these districts. But, unfortunately (like

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[1]) Bibl. Sacra 1848 p. 14; Ritter XVII, 805.
[2]) Porter, Five years &c., I, 13.
[3]) Ritter XVII, 593 sq.
[4]) Lat. Bibl. Res. p. 583—588. See also Route 2.

most of Seetzen's notes), they are too incomplete and too confused to be of service, if not corroborated or filled up by information from other sources.

There exists some little confusion about the names given by the natives to the highest ridges and summits of Lebanon, near and about the Cedars. Russegger calls the high ridge N.E. of the Cedars Jebel Arneto, and Dr. De Forest gives as the names of its two highest summits Füm al-Mizab and Dhör el-Khŏdîb, the latter being the highest peak of all Lebanon. Another cluster of high, snow-clad summits rises S. of the Cedars, facing the former ridge. This ridge is called Jebel Makmel (or Mŭkhmel by E. Smith), which, according to von Hammer (Wiener Jahrb. 1843 CIII., 43; in Ritter XVII, 744) means the «back of a camel». Ritter has justly observed, that this latter name has been applied wrongly by Ehrenberg, Russegger and Dr. Roth (in v. Schubert's Reise) to the high ridge N. of the Cedars. But Dr. Robinson [1]) remarks, that the name Mŭkhmel is at the most a mere local name used at Tripolis, and apparently nowhere else, for the highest peak of Dhŏr el Khŏdîb, and not for that mountain in general. «It ought», so he concludes, «therefore, to be dropped from the maps. «unless for that peak; and the more general name of Jebel el-Arz or «Jebel Bsherreh substituted». Dr. Kiepert, in the map which accompanies the Later B. R., has nevertheless retained the name (and we think rightly so) of Jeb. Mŭkhmel for the group S. of the Cedars. This group is also very high, nearly as high as the one N. of the Cedars, and its shape corresponds perfectly with the appellation of a «camel's back», a name which cannot be given to the conical shaped summit Dhŏr el-Khŏdîb. We, therefore, believe, that the people at Tripolis, when affirming, that they knew the name of Jeb. Mŭkhmel as applied to the highest peak of these mountains, referred to the high group S. of the Cedars, and not to the conical peak to the N. E. The latter we heard on our way from Ba'albek to el-Hŭrmŭl and thence to the Cedars constantly called el-Miskîyeh, «the waterer,» a name which Robinson (L. B. R. p. 531) heard applied by a man at Yûnîn to the whole northern section of Lebanon. No appellation could be more expressive than that of «the waterer», as this highest of the snow-clad peaks of the great mountain-chain is indeed the principal feeder of its sources and streams. From Jebel Sŭnnîn northward the name of Jebel Libnan is also much in use, as well for the general appellation of the whole range, as for its different parts. S. of Jebel el-Keneiseh the mountain-chain goes by the name of Jeb. Barûk, from the great valley el-Barûk at its western base. This is one of the most picturesque ravines of all Syria. Burckhardt, Brocchi, Dr. Meryon, De Bertou and E. G. Schultz are the travellers from whom the most

[1]) Lat. B. R. p. 593, 594.

information of this magnificent valley is derived [1]). Relative to the high banks N. overtopping the Barûk river, Schultz and de Bertou have supplied us with details which are found in Route 18.

The Bûkâ'a or great valley of Coelesyria was chiefly laid down from Scott's map, with corrections and additions gathered from our own travels, and those of Robinson, Porter, Thomson, Callier, Burckhardt, &c. Robinson quotes (Lat. B. R. p. 542) the bearings taken from the curious monument near el-Hürmül by Thomson, and communicated in the Bibl. Sacra 1848 p. 694 sq. These differ considerably from those which we took ourselves on 10 June 1852. (See the Itinerary.)

On the watershed of the Bûkâ'a we have made a remark in the chapter on Elevations.

In addition to E. Smith's list of names in the Bukâ'a several others are enumerated by Ritter (XVII. 219, 220) from Burckhardt. Some of these we were enabled to fix in our Map; but several remain as yet to be confirmed by future travellers. Burckhardt's orthography leads here, as in many other places, to much confusion.

The fountains of the Litâny and the remarkable ruins near 'Anjar and Mejdel 'Anjar, visited and described by Burckhardt, Thomson and Porter, were also visited by Dr. Robinson, 5 June 1852 (Lat. Bibl. Res., 495—498). From the journals of these travellers we have corrected Maj. Scott's map for this part.

For Antilebanon, its plains, plateaus, valleys, streams and routes, Porter's travels have furnished our chief materials. Through his valuable researches this part of Syria, till lately very imperfectly known by the routes of Maundrell, Seetzen, &c., has been at once laid open. Porter's descriptions of the splendid scenery and the interesting antiquities found in some of the glens by which the S. Eastern ranges of Antilebanon are intersected, make us feel anxious, that he may introduce some of these details in separate sections on a large scale to his map. In a second edition of his map the villages of Hilwy, Ekfair and Mazri'a, mentioned near Wady el-Kürn on his route from Beludân to Kefr Kûk [2]), had also better be introduced, and the position of Ifry altered as being placed at too great a distance from 'Ain Fijeh [3]). We have already mentioned the unfortunate mistake of the Variation of the compass which occurs in this map. Assisted by Mr. Porter's bearings mentioned in the Bibliotheca Sacra, and the descriptions in his Five years &c., we have been able to profit by his survey independent of the mistake of the Variation. At the R. Geogr. Society of London Mr. Porter's original large map, from which the *one published* is a faithful reduction, was kindly shown us and we could thus

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[1]) Ritter XVII, 85, 87, 97 &c.
[2]) Bibl. Sacra 1854 p. 41 sq., and Five years, &c. I, p. 279 sq.
[3]) Five years, &c. I, p. 335.

convince ourselves, that the error existed in this document as well as in the printed map. — We ought here to notice that Maj. Scott's map contains some parts of the great central chain of Antilebanon laid down with much accuracy, as the later researches of Mr. Porter have shewn. Such are especially the Barada-valley and the routes from Zebedany to Ba'albek.

Of all existing maps none show more confusion in these parts than that of Zimmermann. Perhaps this is chiefly owing to want of discernment between the often conflicting statements of different travellers. Maundrell, Pococke, Heyman, Schweiger, Brown, Bogar, Monceaux, Richter and many others besides have all been consulted by that author, and the various ways, in which they mention the names and positions of the same places, have caused Mr. Zimmermann to overlook, that here existed much identity, and to take them as so many distinct villages, rivers, sources, mountains, &c.

On the Eastern road from Damascus to Homs occurs a section — from Hasya to Kara and Nebk — where Porter's map is less correct than in its other parts. This is owing to the necessity in which he found himself to travel by night as a precaution against an attack of the Bedawîn. — Assuming that in Major Scott's map Tell Naby Mindau on the left bank of the Orontes (N. of the limits of our Map) is correctly placed in relation to Homs and Riblah, we have used Porter's bearings on this point from Shemsîn (see Porter's map). We fixed also the position of Nebk according to Porter, who here again was enabled to measure angles. In Seetzen's Reise, I, p. 25 sq., we have found some details to complete and *compare* here Porter's distances. Our route from Nebk to Hasya thus constructed does not run so far E. as that of Porter, and Kara is considerably nearer to Râs Ba'albek in our Map, than in that of his.

A glance at the fancy shading of the Northern ranges of Antilebanon will show, that nothing is as yet known of these mountains. On our journey from Ba'albek to el-Hŭrmŭl we noticed one lofty peak rising above the surrounding summits; this seemed the highest top of the range and has as such been marked in our Map.

Section 3. This sheet contains amongst others the Southern section of Mount Lebanon, known as Jebel Rihân. In Routes 14, 15 & 17 we have already mentioned de Bertou, von Richter, Wilson, E. G. Schultz, Dr. Meryon (the author of Lady Hester Stanhope's travels), Burckhardt, Buckingham, E. Smith, Dr. De Forest and lately also Dr. E. Robinson as the sources, from which we have derived information on this point, besides what we gathered on our journey from the Litâny to Jezzîn and thence over the Pass S. of Toum Nîha to the Kûweh bridge and Thelthatha.

The course of the Litâny (which in its lower part is called Nahr el-Kasimîyeh) was fixed by several visits which we made to its banks

at different stages of our journey. Ritter has already noticed the erroneous manner, in which this river (especially its middle part) has been introduced in Lynch's «dadurch ganz unbrauchbar gewordene Karte [1])». When Ritter compiled his description of the Litâny, many parts of it were very imperfectly known. We notice particularly the erroneous distances given by Ritter [2]) between the different bridges, by which the river is crossed. The bridges are all fixed in our Map, and we have elsewhere [3]) given several views of the wild and romantic stream, some of which were not obtained without much difficulty.

The hill-country between the coast and Southern Lebanon from the Nahr ed-Dâmûr to the Nahr el-Kasimîyeh, hitherto almost a perfect terra incognita, has been filled up with much new information, partly from our own researches, and partly from those of others, Buckingham, Callier, Wolcott, De Forest, E. Smith and E. Robinson. The country N. of the Auwly river is the part least known of these districts. On the other hand the country E. of Sidon as far as Jezzîn, and the highway from Sidon to the Jisr Khardeli with many places to the E. and W. of it (see Itinerary), have been fixed with some degree of accuracy by triangles. Mr. Wolcott's bearings between Jisr K'ak'aîyeh and the coast near Ukhbîyeh have been of great service for this part [4]).

Between the Auwly and Kasimîyeh the principal stream is the Zaharâny. Its course has been fixed from our own researches, compared, as far as regards the upper-part of the river, with those of Dr. Robinson. The higher sources of this beautiful torrent, which according to Schultz [5]) are near Deir Muzeiri'a, we were not able to visit. Here, on the elevated Northern banks of the Zaharâny, Schultz found Khâi el-Kuleya, Khân Beni-Rajis, Khân Barghîtas, Mezra'at Barakedes and Khân Keitûleh, in which he recognised the German Crusaders' possessions of Couleya, Beni Roges, Bergoiss, Baraquedes, and Queitoule. Even if we knew the exact position of these places, the scale of our Map would not admit of their introduction in this mountainous region: but we cannot refrain from expressing the wish, that some future traveller may undertake the construction of a detailed map on a large scale of these parts, including also the sources and upper-branches of the Nahr Sanîk [6]) and the valley of the Barûk river with its steep, magnificent banks of which we had merely a glance from Rummiêt Rûm. As an improved list of villages in this part of the Map, supplementary to E. Smith's list in the Bibl. Res., we here subjoin the

[1]) Erdkunde XVII, 128.
[2]) ib. p. 140—142.
[3]) Pays d'Israël, pl. 10, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 36.
[4]) «Keine Karte zeigte bis jetzt seinen Weg, etc.» Ritter XVII, 70.
[5]) Ritter XVII, 72.
[6]) Described by Robinson, Lat. B. R. p. 41.

names of places in the districts of et-Tuffah, Jezzîn and Belad esh-Shukîf, as obtained in 1851 by Mr. Thomson from M. Ibrahîm Nŭkhly, American consular agent at Sidon:

In *et-Tuffah*.

The Northern boundary is the Nahr el-Auwly. S. of this river and N. of the Nahr Baraghît are:

el-Helâlîyeh.
'Abrah.
Bŭramîyeh.
Hŭbâlîyeh.
Mejdel Yûn.
es-Sâlahîyeh (or Salhîyeh).
Bkusta.
Kerkha.
Lib'ah or Liba'a.
Kefr Jurra.
el-Murâh.
el-Hârah (or Hâret Saida).

S. of the Nahr Baraghît and N. of the Nahr Sanîk:

Mîumîyeh (or Mîyeh wa Mîyeh).
'Ain ed-Dilb.
el-Kureiyeh.
Jinsinîyeh.
Mezra'at el-Wady.
es-Stuble (or el-Ŭstûbl, according to E. Smith).
Beisûr.
Mharbi (or Maharabîyeh).
Wady el-Leimûn et-tahta.
Wady el-Leimûn el-foka.
Heitûleh.
Birteh.

S. of the Nahr Sanîk and N. of the Nahr Zaharâny:

Deŭb es-Sîn.
Moghdûsheh.
Tamburît.
Zughdarîyeh.
el-Mŭjeidel.
el-Hŭssanîyeh.
Kefr Hatta.
Kefr Bît.
Kefr Milkeh.
Kefr Silan.
Jurneiyeh.
Kefr Fîleh.
Jebeah.
Buseleiyeh.
Jurjû'a.
'Ain Kana.
Humîn el-foka.
Khurbet Shakîr.
Kŭl'at Surbah.
Tŭbeyeh.
Humîn et-tahta.
'Ain Kûn.
el-Ghazîyeh.
el-Hasseinîyeh.
el-Mamârîyeh.
'Aklanît.
Zeita.
el-Hajjeh.
Shiddadîyeh.
Bnafûl.
Khŭzeir.
Rumîn.
el-Khureibeh.
el-Mteirîyeh.
Arab Salîm.
Mezra'at Sejûd.

S. of the Nahr ez-Zaharâny, in the subdistrict of Shumar:

Mŭseileh.
Khurbet el-bŭsl (or el-bassal).
el-Bablîyeh.
el-Marwânîyeh.
Nejarîyeh.
Sŭneiber.
el-Kraîyeh.
'Aduzîyeh.
Iskanderûna.
el-K'ak'aîyeh.
el-Ghŭssanîyeh.
Besarîyeh.
Sŭrafend.
Khurbet ed-Duweir.
el-Moghar.
Kûtarît es-Suwât.
el-Lubîyeh.
Dahudîyeh.
el-Wouseimîat.
Khartûm.
Deir Tŭkleh.
Ansarîyeh (or Nseirîyeh).

Zekhzekîyeh.	'Adlûn.	el-Amara·
Muheidleh.	Seirîyeh.	Zerarîyeh.
Kûtarît er-Rûz.	Jimjîm.	

In *Jezzín,* beginning from the Nahr el-Auwly:

Kefr Abû el-Husn.	Rûm.	Heitûrah.
Beit 'Ainûb.	'Azûr.	el-Maknuníyeh.
Kŭtâleh.	Bteddîn el-Luksh.	Keitûleh.
Bisreh.	Mezra'at Mishmûshy.	el-Hamsîyeh.
Sulîma.	Deir Mishmûshy.	Kattîn.
el-Masûs.	Mishmûshy.	Rimet.
Mârûs.	Bkasîn.	Mezra'at Seidon.
Sefârein (probably Sŭfâreih of E. Smith's list.)	Bhûnîn.	Seneiyah.
	Benwâteh.	Zhalteh.
	Jezzîn.	Mezra'at Tûra.
Anân.	'Ain et-Tŭgherah.	Kefr Hûneh.

In *Belad esh-Shukif:*

Kŭseibeh.	el-Kefûr (Mezra'at Tool).
'Abbeh.	Mezra'at el-Hamrah.
Dŭmûl.	Nubathîyeh et-tahta.
Kefr Tibnît.	Zautar esh-Shurkîyeh.
Yahmûr.	Zautar el-Gharbiyeh.
'Athshîth.	Jubshîth.
Deir Zaharâny.	Harûf.
Mezra'at Bfŭrwah.	K'ak'aiyeh.
Mezra'at el-Bîyad.	el-Jedeideh.
Nubathîyeh el-foka.	Arnûn & Kŭl'at esh-Shukîf.
Muksîm 'Aly et-Tâhir.	Mezra'at Bsufeir.
esh-Shurkiyeh.	Zifteh.
em-Meirîyeh (or en-Nŭmarîyeh).	Shûkîn.
Shilbal.	Mezra'at Tŭmrah.
Zibdîn.	Kŭl'at Meis.
Kefr Seir and Ajnehîyet.	Nasâr.
el-Mansurîyeh.	'Ain el-Kantarah.
ed-Duweir.	Khân Mehemed 'Aly.
Habûsh.	Bureikîyeh (or Breika).
Kefr Român.	Kefr Jenn.
Meifedûn.	Kefr. Jauz [1]).
Seir el-Gharbîyeh.	

The coastline in this sheet has been fixed with accuracy. We travelled it nearly all over except the part between Râs el-'Ain and Iskanderûna, including Râs el-Abiad, and the part from the Southern

[1]) Compare with this list also that of von Wildenbruch in Monatsber. etc. Berlin 1842 p. 168 &c.

base of Râs en-Nakûra to 'Akka. The rocks and breakers at a short distance from the coast in this latter part were fixed by angles measured from the hills in land.

The positions of 'Akka and Râs en-Nakûra, astronomically fixed by Lieut. Symonds' triangulation, have been of great assistance in fixing all other principal places to the N. of the latter point. Besides these, Carmel (the Cape and Convent) — fixed by Lieut. Symonds and afterwards taken in our series of angles measured from the high pass S. of Toum Nîha —, Tabor, Safed, and the Jordan's inlet into the Lake of Tiberias, have been among the chief positions which served to combine my own survey with that of the R. B. Engineers, and to shut in all other smaller triangles of this sheet between the large ones formed by the points just mentioned. We have in the *Itinerary* given all our series of angles in order that. whosoever likes to do so, may construct and verify them wherever this may be desired, either by examining our Map, or by comparing them with the future researches of other travellers. To enter into more details upon these matters, would interest few Students of the Holy Land, and certainly be tedious to many.

The district of Wady et-Teim has been constructed chiefly from our own survey. Hâsbeiya was made (from 30 Dec. 1851 till 12 January 1852) a central point of investigation. The journey thence to Hûnîn and Bint-Jebeil, and subsequent measurements (27, 28 May), taken when travelling from Kades to Banias and again to Kŭl'at esh-Shukîf, have enabled us to lay down the portion of our Map between Hâsbeiya, Banias and the Hûleh-Lake, Kades and Kŭl'at esh-Shukîf with much accuracy. The course of the Nahr Hasbâny and the streams which join this torrent, so erroneously represented in most maps, is fixed according to our own observations and confirmed later by those of Dr. Robinson and Mr. Thomson[1]). The configuration of the Hûleh-lake was determined on our journey from Safed to Kades (26 May) along its shores[2]). Dr. De Forest kindly gave us afterwards his published account of a journey he made in 1849 along the Eastern side of the lake, which we found to be a valuable contribution to the topography of this region[3]). Von Wildenbruch also visited the Bahr el-Hûleh and took bearings on its Western beach[4]).

It seems strange, that the position of Safed should be given in nearly all maps, even in that of Maj. Scott and in Robinson's last map, as too near the N. end of Lake Tiberias. A close examination and comparison of the existing itineraries would have shewn this

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[1]) Later Bibl. Res. p. 393 sq.

[2]) On the desirableness of knowing this configuration, see Isambert in Bulletin de la Soc. de Géogr. Paris 4e Série 1854 Tom VII, p. 32 sq.

[3]) The E. side of the Hûleh was unknown to Ritter (XV, 233).

[4]) Ritter XV, 236 - 238.

error long before this. Lieut. Symonds has fixed Safed in its true position. In Zimmermann's map of Galilee his triangulation has been turned into account.

Safed formed also a principal point of our own net of triangles, and by fixing its proper position, another question has been solved, viz. the distance between Lake Tiberias and Bahr el-Hûleh, which has generally been represented too small. — Seetzen's and Burckhardt's itineraries are too vague in these parts to show how far the Jisr Benât Yâkûb is from the entrance of the Jordan into Bahr Tübarîyeh. But a M.S. map of Lieut. Dale (of L' Lynch's expedition), left at Beirût under the care of Dr. E. Smith, corroborates the distance between the two Lakes as found by the construction of our triangles. The course of the Jordan between the two Lakes was followed by Lieut. Dale, and we have introduced this part of the stream from his sketch.

The W. side of the Lake of Tiberias was constructed from our own observations, Lieut. Symonds' triangulation, and the contributions derived from Lynch, Robinson, De Bertou and Molyneux. From the latter we have inserted the depths of the Lake in fathoms. In our *Itinerary*, 21 May, we have referred to the impossibility in which we found ourselves to explore the Eastern side of the Lake. In our Map this coast is laid down according to De Bertou. M. Isambert has constructed a map of the Lake of Tiberias, from the observations of Lynch and the maps of Jacotin, Kiepert, Zimmermann, &c. which was published in the Bulletin de la Soc. de Géogr. de Paris, 4^me^ Série, Tome VII, No. 37, Janvier 1854. The author has especially had the study of the ancient historical geography of the Lake in view. In this respect the map has certainly its merits. Not, however, as a contribution to modern geography.

The province of Belad Besharah, such a blank on former maps, has been crossed and recrossed by our *Itinerary*, and in addition to these travels we have used those of Seetzen, Schultz, Wolcott, Robinson & Smith. The bearings taken by the latter from Belât [1]) differ considerably from those we took on 20 February 1852. Similar discrepancies occur in other parts of the country. The cause of these differences we have alluded to in the *Itinerary* under 1 May. Here, at Belât, the «violent wind» which the travellers experienced, had probably an additional influence by shaking the needle of the compass. The bearings from Belât are important because of the central position of the place: Belât connects Tyre and other places on the coast with several points of the interior, which in their turn form central positions for fixing other parts of the country. There remains nevertheless the N. western section of this province, between Tibnîn and Bedias

[1]) Lat. Bibl. Res. p. 66, 67.

on the Nahr el-Kasimîyeh, including the subdistrict called Sahel M'arakeh and the S. western section between Belât, W. Kŭrn and the coast, which requires the examination of future travellers. Schultz (see Zimmermann's map of Galilee) and Thomson (in Bibl. Sacra 1855, p. 822 &c.) have contributed something to the knowledge of these parts. A good deal of verbal information we collected ourselves from Tamer el-Beg and Hamed el-Beg, the Governors at Bint-Jebeil and Tibnîn, and from the Shekhs of 'Aitharûn, Bedias, Yâthîr, Kefrah, M'alia and el-Bussah. So far as we found such information — often very vague — confirmed by cross-questions or by the reports of other travellers, it was introduced in our Map. Other particulars thus collected, but wanting precision, are here subjoined, as also a list of places of Belad-Besharah, collected by Mr. Thomson from native information [1]).

Belad Besharah.

Subdistrict of *Sahel Kana:*

'Amran.
el-Asîyeh (upper- and lower-).
Deir Kanôn-Râs el-'Ain.
er-Rumadîyeh.
el-Keneiseh (upper- and lower-).
el-Mâ'alik or Malikîyeh.
Hanaweh.
Kana.
Bistan Hamûl.
Malikîyet es-Sahel.
Kŭl'at Shemma.
Sedakîn.
Dibbash.
el-Wordanîyeh.
Beitulîyeh.
'Ain el-Farawîyeh.
Rŭkalîyeh.
el-Hânîyeh.
Jijîn.
Terharfa.
Rŭskhnanîyeh.
es-Semaîyeh.
el-Kuleileh.
Jebeil el-butm.
Zubkîn.
en-Nakûra.
esh-Shaidîyeh.
'Ain B'al.
Biyûd es-Seid and Dhôr-el-Hàràh.

Subdistrict of *Jebel Hûnîn:*

Bint Jebeil (Chief-place).
Hûnîn, and Kŭl'at Hûnîn.
Merkabah.
Beni Hayôn.
Talusa [2]).
Tûlîn.
Rubb Thelatîn.
Huleh or Huleh et-Tireh.
Mejdel Selim.
Safed el-Butî'a.
Kadeisa or Adeisa (the upper-and lower-).
Haddâta [3]).
'Aitha esh-Shab.

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[1]) Compare with von Wildenbruch's list in Monatsber. der Ges. für Erdkunde. Berlin 1842 p. 163 sq.

[2]) Robinson writes Tullûsiyeh, Lat. Bibl. R. p. 55. These three last places lie between Hûnîn and Kŭbrikhah.

[3]) S. W. of this place is a ruin on a hill called Khurbet Yânûh. Lat. Bibl. R. p. 58.

ata.	Shuksuk or Shuksan.
nterah.	Murin or Murin er-Ras.
or Meis el-Jebel.	Beit Iff.
ikhah.	Salha S. of 'Aitharûn.
hit.	Kul'at Dûbeih.

Under *Jebel Hûnîn* resorts also the division called *Suhel-Mârakah*, with:

t M'arakeh.	Burj er-Rahal.
a'at M'arakeh.	Ter Sumhâ'at.
aly.	Deir Kanôn en-Nahr.
rûdiyeh.	Tûra.
mâdiyeh.	Bedias.
Zerka and Burj-el-Hawa[1].	Janûah.
Dibbeh.	Mezra'at Fekaiyeh.
asiyeh.	Deir 'Amis.
rûna.	el-Monsûrah.
a'at Mushref.	

Subdistrict *Jebel Tibnîn*:

in (Chief-place).	'Alma Shâb.	Khurbet Selim.
.	Hanîn.	'Ain Abû Abdullah[2].
hudîyeh.	el-Kauzah.	Mâ'arûb.
b.	'Ata ez-Zûd.	Ter Filseih[2].
reh.	'Ain Ibl.	Ter Zebneh.
ith.	Beit Tahûn.	'Aitharûn.
ash.	Malkiyet el-Jebel.	es-Salhâni.
ufakhîyeh.	Kefrah.	Mejdel Zoûwin.
a.	Khunin.	Rameh.
àl.	Wady Jilû.	Alman.
.	Kefr Dunin.	Deir Sirian
h.	Terbikhah and Sarûah.	el-Kuseir.
ûn.	Dibl.	Afrîn
umeiyeh.	Haris.	Juweiya and Jeb
Neih.	Mezra'at Sedîk.	el-Mujeidel
yeh.	Blida or Buleideh	el-Jemijimeh[3]
at.	el-Basuriyeh.	Murtahah
ûr.	Deir Natâr.	Ruffid
Degheiya.	Yarûn.	Beit Kulawiah
in.	Surrebin.	ez-Zebkiyeh
ef.	Shaddeneh or Shad-	ez-Zerkiyeh
ir.	neih.	Kefr el Kulawiah

[2]) These places we saw perhaps in the map. Jeshua. ... iyeh on our journey from Tyre to Kanatara. ...
We saw also this place on the Beit Jenn ... Jumeijimeh in Lat. B. R. 3. M

et-Tuweireh. es-Sauwaneh. Ashît et-Taiyîbeh.
Kades. et-Taiyîbeh. Burj Abbas.
Deir Kifa and Kŭl'ah.

The following places belonging to *Jebel Tibnîn* are inhabited by Arab tribes. They are mostly ancient ruins.

'Ain Haur (1 hour E. of el-Bussah).
Mâ'asûb.
Merwahîn.
Jarîn.
el-Betaishîyeh.
Jardei.
Arrebîn (about 2 hours E. of el-Bussah).
el-Mâ'asir.
Hanûta.
es-Sauwaneh (1½ hours E. of el-Bussah).
es-Semakh (2 hours E. of el-Bussah).

Names of Arab tribes in *Jebel Tibnîn*:

el-Jenadeh.
Bû'ahîleh and Muhammedat.
el-Hamdûn.
el-Byadîyeh.
el-'Aiyadîyeh.
el-Humeirat el-Kiadîyeh.
Arakiet Wady el-Hajeir.
et-Tiabagha.

The villages in Merj 'Ayûn resort also under Belad Besharah. (See the Map).

Supplementary names of villages and ruins, collected from native information.

el-Monsûrah, a ruin 30′ NW. of Yarûn.
Semûahîyeh, d°. W. of Katamûn.
Ghebatha, d°. one hour S. of S'as'a.
Tell Akbarah, d°. S. of Safed (this was afterwards confirmed from other sources).
Horah, d°. S. of Kades.
el-Mehafir, a large ruin between Kades and 'Aitharûn.
Deir Habîb, a large ruin S. of el-Malîkîyeh.
Deir Kasîs, another ruin West of Deir Habîb.
Khurbet 'Auba, on the N. side of W. 'Auba, in which there are also ancient ruined mills. Khurbet 'Auba is a large ruin between Deir Kasîs and Salha [1]).
Kŭl'at Kakûn, a ruin; its position was given confusedly.
Khurbet Psûseih, d°. near Juweiya.
Jellameh, d°. between Tibnîn and Kana, 2½ hours from the former.
Um-'Aitha, caves at 15′ from el-Abasîyeh, and 1½ hours from Tyre. Extensive ruins are also at el-Abasîyeh.
Deir Melaha, a ruin 15′ N. W. of Um-'Aitha and 1 hour from the N. el-Kasimîyeh.

[1]) See bearings from S'as'a, *Itinerary* 25 May.

Bedendi, a cavern a few minutes S. of Yâthîr.

Deir Horma, or Herma, and Ramleh, two ruins about 20′ N. W. of the former.

Deir Abdû, a ruin one hour E. N. E. of Kana.

Kuneifîth and Medinet en-Nehâs (or Nâs), two ruins W. of Miriamîn.

Bennâh, a ruin on the S. side of W. Bennah, 1 hour S. S. E. of el-Bussah.

Thomson passed it 14 Nov. 1854 on his way from 'Alma to Kŭl'at Kŭrn [1]). Fifteen minutes above Bennah the Wady is joined by W. Kerkera, which gives also its name to the thus combined valley and its little stream.

Eswejîreh (el-Suweijireh in Zimmermann's map) a ruin about 15′ S. of the ruin 'Abdeh, at the entrance of W. Kŭrn.

Zubâ'a, a ruin near the former.

Kŭrhâta, a ruin one hour E. of M'alia.

Teta Rameh, d°. 1¾ hours E. of M'alia.

Fasûtah, d°. 2 hours E. of M'alia.

'Akbarah, d°. 15′ N. of Fasûtah.

Sŭbellân, d°. 30′ S. of Harfish.

Kefr Sumeiya, d°. one hour N. W. of el-Bukei'ah.

Kisra, d°. one hour S. of Kefr Sumeiya.

el Mahûz, a ruin one hour S. W. of Kisra.

esh-Shufaiyeh, d°. 30′ N.N.E. of Kŭl'at Jedîn.

Khurbet Jathûn, d°. 1½ hours W. of Tershîha.

esh-Shuweinîta, d°. 1 hour W. of M'alia.

Shebeikeh, d°. 1½ hours W. of esh-Shuweinîta.

el-'Amûd, d°. 30′ W. of el-Kabîreh.

Um esh-Shŭkaf, d°. 15′ W. of el-'Amûd, and 15′ S. of Um el-'Amâd.

el-Menawad, d°. near and S. of Hamsîn.

el-Fûrj, d°. one hour S. of Um esh-Shŭkaf.

et-Tuweireh, d°. 30′ N. of Um esh-Shŭkaf.

et-Tell. d°. 15′ E. of el-Fûrj.

el-Kahowa, d°. 10′ E, of et-Tell.

Wady el-Majnûneh, d°. 30′ W. of el-Mezra'ah.

'Aksekis, d°. 15′ W. of Ukkrith.

Denîla, d°. one hour W. of Ukkrith.

Serûh, d°. 15′ E. of Terbîkhah [2]).

In addition to the above we notice the ruins called Shazerîyeh, found by Thomson on his way from el-Kabîreh to el-Bussah, on the brow of the hills to his right. «The whole plain from Zîb

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[1]) Bibl. Sacra 1855 p. 822 sq.

[2]) Compare with these lists of villages and ruins our bearings from Tyre, Râs el-'Ain, Kana, Belât, &c.

to el-Bussah», he adds, «is covered with the ruins of a city now called 'Amarîyeh. «It is the great quarry for el-Bussah and all the surrounding «villages, and has been so for ages» [1]).

It will be hardly necessary to observe, how much research these parts require, and what numbers of ancient towns and villages, the names of which are now forgotten or obliterated, may be yet traced by their ruins and remains. Here too is some of the finest scenery of the land. The country S. of Jebel Jürmûk and the high long ridge running hence as a sort of offset towards the plain of 'Akka, now occupied by the districts of esh-Shagûr and el-Bûttauf [2]), contains several points fixed by L[t] Symonds' triangulation, and by our own observed angles. Major Scott's map, the unpublished filled-up diagram of L[t] Symonds, the travels of Schultz, Lynch, Robinson and Eli Smith, have here largely contributed to supply the results of our own researches.

In the vicinity of Shefa 'Amar we had the following ruins mentioned to us by the Shekh of that village.

Hûsheh, (Bîr Jehûsh in Zimmermann's map of Galilee) a ruin 30′ S.E. of Shefa 'Amar.
Um-Rashîd, d°. one hour S. of d°.
Kasta and Besûmeh, two ruins near the former.
Küseibir, a ruin about 45′ S. of Shefa 'Amar.
'Ateibeh, d°. 30′ to the E. of d°.
Bîr Maksûr, d°. one hour E. of d°.
Shirtah, d°. 30′ W. of d°., and
Sufte 'Adeh, d°. 15′ N. of d°.

Mount Carmel falls for the greater part on this sheet. Lieut. Symonds' triangulation and our own researches have supplied this portion of the Map with the necessary materials. It was hitherto wonderfully neglected by nearly all travellers. In addition to the ruins and places which we visited personally, we have also introduced those collected from information of the natives at 'Ain Haud and Esfia [3]). — The country immediately W. and S. of Mount Carmel (*Section* 5) was in the same manner supplied with names of places which we either past ourselves or had communicated unto us by the natives at Tantûra and Sübbarîn. The following were not introduced into the Map, their position requiring further confirmation.

Tübalîn, a ruin 1¼ hour E. of Tantûra; Semârîn, a ruin near and W. of Tübalîn.
ed-Dûfeis, d°. 1 hour W. of Sendiâneh.
el-Mu'allakah (or Malakah), d°. 1 hour W. of Mîamâs.

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[1]) Bibl. Sacra 1855.
[2]) To Ritter (XVI, 752) it was yet «Terra incognita».
[3]) This information confirmed a great part of the names given by Ritter, XVI, 713, 714 from E. G. Schultz's Mittheilungen.

el-Mezra'ah, d°. 20′ S. E. of Tantûra.
Drehmih, d°. E. of and near Hadarah (or Heidarah).
Um et-Taus, d°. 1 hour E. of Tantûra.
en-Nesleh, d°. 1¼ hour S. of Tantûra.
el-Hudeithîyeh, d°. 15′ S. of en-Nesleh.
Kŭsbîyeh, d°. 45′ S. of el-Metainat.
Um-Kûbeh, d°. between Hâni and Hanâneh.
Stambûl, d°. 15′ S. of Um et-Taus.
Mŭsr, d°. 15′ E. of Um et-Taus.

Section 4. In this sheet Mr. Porter's researches have added considerable information. Damascus and its extensive plain [1]), its villages, ruins, rivers [2]), lakes and routes; the plain and mountains of the Ha'urân, and the interesting Lejah are chiefly followed from his survey. The great merits of Porter's travels in the Ha'urân and Lejah (which he nearly had to pay with his life) have been already referred to. We have used his researches here in the same manner as in the Northern section of this Map, constructing his angles and measuring his distances as much as possible independently from his map, and comparing, supplying, and sometimes too, correcting the latter with the routes and other particulars given by Seetzen, Burckhardt, Gaillardot, or Fezzy-Beg.

The provinces of Jedur and Jaulan, or the country between the Banias–Kefr Hauwar and Damascus road and the route followed by Porter from Bozrah along the Western edge of the Lejah to Damascus, are in his map the least correct, as would be natural from the fact that he did not visit these parts himself. Burckhardt's routes, completed by Seetzen's notes, remain here as yet the chief authority. By constructing his itineraries independently from the maps of Kiepert, in which they have been introduced, we have found the positions of some principal points, like Nawa (Neve), Sunamein (Aere) &c., to agree with the distances by which they are given in the Tab. Peuting. and the Itin. Anton. — The position of Fik, which was fixed by our own angles, and which is much nearer to the Lake of Tiberias, than it is generally placed in the maps, was of much service in the construction of these routes [3]). Capt. Newbold, who also travelled through these regions,

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[1]) Compare the list of villages in the districts el-Ghutah and Wady el-'Ajam by A. von Kremer, Mittel-Syrien & Damascus. Wien 1855.

[2]) In Callier's map the 'Awaj was first laid down according to its true course (see also Ritter XVII, 1323); but Porter has brought the sources, branches, and irrigation channels of the river to full light.

[3]) We cannot but agree with Berghaus, when he praises the labours of the zealous Burckhardt and defends him against Col. Leake's somewhat hard judgment of his unjudiciously taken bearings. «Wir müssen», says Berghaus in his Memoir zur Karte von Syrien — and we repeat it with him — «zu Burck-«hardt's Ehre offen bekennen, dass sich im Lauf unserer mühseligen Bearbei-

has given amongst other information of interest, the position of Tell 'Ashtereh, the ancient Astaroth, between Nawa and Mezarîb [1]). But either his bearings and distances are incorrect, or the relative positions of Nawa, Mezarîb and Edhr'a are wrong, for it is impossible upon any existing map to place Tell 'Ashtereh in such a manner as to make it agree with Capt. Newbold's figures.

Little have we been able to satisfy ourselves in constructing the course of the Sherî'at el-Mandhur and the long, deep cut wadies which supply this river from the Jebel Ha'urân. But we would rather say, that the whole country East of the Jordan has still to be properly surveyed. Comparatively little is known of it yet; and the numbers of ruins and sites mentioned by Seetzen, Burckhardt, and also Porter [2]), which cannot be laid down in map for want of accurate information, shows what an immense field for exploration here is extant. Unfortunately the researches made by Mr. Porter show, that the difficulties in travelling through this region are as great now as ever, and it is not likely, that they will decrease till the lawless, marauding inhabitants are brought under a control at once firm and just, severe and benevolent, or in other words, till a new dispensation dawns on this now desolate land.

For Mount Hermon, fixed by our triangles, we have received much valuable detail from Maj. Scott's map, and the explorations of Porter. Seetzen's Reise (I, 319 sq.), Burckhardt's and Buckingham's Travels have been used for the neighbourhood of Rasheiya [3]). This town was also visited by Dr. Robinson; but Dr. Kiepert's map in the Later Bibl. Res. is far from being correct in this part. According to the text of the Lat. B. R. p. 427, 428, 430 and 431, Rasheiya lies about E. N. E. of Naby Suffah, whereas the map places it E. S. E.

On the beautifully wooded slopes of Mount Hermon a number of ancient ruins are found of temples and other places of former heathen worship. Burckhardt mentions several of them and visited some. We ourselves went to some and took sketches. Others again have been described by Thomson, Porter, Robinson, &c. To the Rev. Mr. Thrupp's M. S. notes we are indebted for the information about the ruins in and near W. el-'Asal, to the N. E. of Banias [4]). From the

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«tung seiner Reiselinien nur einzelne Fälle dargeboten haben, wo der im Ta«gebuch angegebene Richtungswinkel zweifelhaft, oder offenbar irrig war, «Unsicherheiten, die leicht von einander unterschieden werden konnten.»

[1]) Journal R. Geogr. Soc. London, vol. XVI, 332, 333; also quoted by Wilson, II, 360.

[2]) At Bataniyeh alone Mr. Porter counted six ruined towers »none of «which were much over 2 hours distant and all of them worthy of a visit.» (Five years &c. II, 53.)

[3]) See also Ritter XV, 179, 184.

[4]) The remains at 'Aluba were recognised to be of Roman origin. Five minutes to the N. W. of the site, in the Wady el'Asal is 'Ain 'Aluba, a small spring of muddy water of a slightly bitter taste. On the hill of Kefr Dawar

same source we have also derived some additional information to that we knew already from other itineraries about the road from Banias by Beit Jenn and Beitima direct to Damascus, leaving Katana on the left (Route 22).

Section 5. The 'Akka-Tiberias triangulation of Lieut. Symonds continues in the Northern part of this sheet and is connected with his Yâfa - Dead Sea triangulation in its Southern part by the following points, also determined in the same manner[1]): Wely Iskandar, near Um el-Fahm; Shekh Zeit, near Kefr Kûd; two nameless mountains near Yasir; the castle of Kakûn; the village et-Taiyibeh S. S. E. of Kakûn; 'Alam el-Uda, a wely on a summit S. W. of Mount Gerizim: the peak called Kurn Surtabeh; and Deir Ghussaneh.

The coastline is followed partly according to Jacotin's map, which is here far more accurate than in other parts. An unpublished sketch-map of the route followed by part of Lieut. Lynch's expedition from Yâfa to Cæsarea proved very useful. Buckingham (Travels &c. p. 183 sq.) also gives here particulars which are valuable. Von Wildenbruch & Russegger's itineraries (those of the former accompanied by a sketch-map) along the Eastern part of the long extended plain — the ancient Plain of Sharon — have been of service, but furnished us as yet with an imperfect description of this part of the country. We have especially felt the want of information about the hills between Um el-Fahm and Kakûn. Judging, however, of a distant view, which we had from Jâ'arah, on our way from Kaisarîyeh to el-Lejjun, these hills contain very few villages or ruins, nor do they present any remarkable physical features. Their lower or Western parts are treeless, but covered with a fine grassy clothing: higher up toward Um el-Fahm they are beautifully wooded. Dr. Barth's wanderings[2], among the lower parts of these hills have also been consulted.

Mr. Thrupp's notes of his journey from the bridge over the N. el-'Aujeh to Mukhalid have removed every uncertainty about the ruins of Arsûf, which found an erroneous place in Kiepert's map of Palestine accompanying the Biblical Researches. The same traveller has also given us some information about the marshy tract of country S. of the Nahr Falaik (or Falek) and the little Lake formed by these marshes quite near that river; this is the Moi el-Tempsakh (the Lake of crocodiles) of Russegger[3]), seen from a distance of some two hours.

Robinson and E. Smith's travels in 1852 have added valuable information about the hills and valleys, which descend from the central

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the ruins were found of a set of temples «as extensive as those of Ba'albek.» Massisa and Dara are also sites of extensive ruins. From Dara the ruined village es-Sireh was reached in 45', and in 45' more the bridge at Banias.

[1]) See Calculation of Lieut. Symonds' triangulation.

[2]) Ritter XVI, 586 sq.

[3]) Reise III, 124. Wilson also mentions «el-Pailuk», Lands of the Bible II, 256.

mountains between Jenîn, Nabûlûs and Jerusalem. The Later Biblical Researches have been here as elsewhere closely consulted[1]. — The Rev. E. Smith, accompanied by the Rev. S. H. Calhoun, made a journey in April 1843 from Jerusalem to Kefr Saba, Mejdel &c., by what seems to have been the ancient Roman road from Jerusalem direct to Caesarea. He took a number of bearings on that occasion with his smalkander compass (alluded to elsewhere in this Memoir), and these, although containing many errors, have yet been of service in fixing most of the places he mentions on this route[2]). Our own route from Nabûlûs by Kerawa and Kefr Kasîm has further completed this portion of the map. Unfortunately bad weather prevented our taking observations on that occasion. The Shekh at Mejdel gave us some information relative to several places to the E. of that village, mentioned in E. Smith's list in the Bibl. Res. They have accordingly been introduced in the map. The words «*not examined*» further indicate, where the researches of future travellers are most required.

Much new information was also obtained from Robinson and Smith's last researches in the mountains immediately S. of the Ramleh-Jerusalem road by W. 'Aly. Wilson, Tobler, Thrupp and other travellers have besides been consulted and compared with our own route from Yâfa to Jerusalem. (See also Route 61.) The central part of this sheet, the Jenîn-Jerusalem road through the Mountains of Ephraim, is laid down in Maj. Scott's map with much detail and upon the whole also with accuracy. Our own routes, the valuable bearings taken by Wolcott between Jerusalem and Nazareth, Ritter, the Biblical and Later Bibl. Researches have been the materials, from which we have constructed and compiled. (See Routes 54 and 60.)

The mountainous country E. of this track, and the valley of the Jordan, are parts about which very little was as yet known. Their exploration has been justly esteemed as difficult on account of the burning climate and the marauding Bedawîn, and also on account of the fanatical and lawless inhabitants of Jebel Nabûlûs. As so little of these districts is known, we have given the description of our travels here (*Itinerary* 8—16 May) with more than ordinary detail; and the construction and filling up of our Map is from the result of researches then made. Robinson and Smith's route in 1852 has been compared with these, from Jerusalem to Deir Jerîr, Daumeh, Akrabeh and Nabûlûs. Wolcott's bearings between 'Ain Yebrûd, Kûriût, Kubalân, Hawara and Nabûlûs[3]); Dr. Barth's excursions between Jericho and Nabûlûs (in Ritter XV, 462 sq.), and E. G. Schultz's tour

[1]) A fragment of these travels «From Antipatris to Emmaus» was also published in the Bibl. Sacra, July 1853 p. 523—544.

[2]) Bibl. Sacra 1843, p. 478 sq.

[3]) See also Ritter's remarks on the importance of these bearings. Erdk. XVI, 674.

from Seilûn to Kefr Istûna (ib. p. 458 sq.). Not only has nearly the whole mountain country E. of Nabûlûs, from Jerusalem to Beisan, been laid down with considerable detail, but also Lieut. Symonds' triangulation between Jerusalem, Taiyibeh, Kurn Surtabeh, and the N. end of the Dead Sea; Wolcott's bearings; some also of those by Robinson and Smith; and our own measurements have covered this section of the Map with a net of triangles, by which almost all the chief points are laid down with accuracy. Feeling confident in the positions thus fixed (among which are also Tell Fasaîl, the Jordan ford on the Nabûlûs-es-Salt road near the ruined Jisr Damieh, the two fords near Sûkkûth and Beisan), we have not hesitated in changing the general direction of the Jordan as given by Lieut. Lynch. We believe that all the windings of this river exist nearly as he laid them down: but as these were derived from the somewhat rough observations made in the boats, by compass, and as the longitudes were only observed at three places of the Jordan, at the bridge near Semakh close to the Lake of Tiberias, at el-Bûkâ'a, and at the ford S. E. of Jericho, we believe that the great bends of this river, as laid down in Lynch's map, may be modified without changing much of its detailed windings. The manner, in which this river was surveyed, perfectly allows such modifications to be made. — Lynch's latitude of Jisr Damieh 32° 7′ 24″ proved a very valuable control for our measurements between Nabûlûs and the Jordan, and we were glad to see the correctness of the latter confirmed by his astronomical observation. — Strange errors have crept into Lynch's map, not only in the construction of the route of part of the expedition from Damascus to Beirût by the Kuweh-bridge over the Litany, but also into the section of the Jordan valley, the more direct object of their researches. So, for instance, was Beisan placed far too much to the North; Wady Yâbis 3 too far South — perhaps in consequence of the name being given by the Arabs at the wrong place —; Kurn Surtabeh, that prominent mountain, is placed 1½ hours too far from the Jordan; and also Jericho, and the Jebel Kûrûntûl are placed at too great a distance from the river. Another mistake exists in the Latitude of Jisr Damieh, which in the Table of Latitudes and Longitudes (p. 68 of the Official Report) under 16 April is given 32° 7′ 24″ (which agrees with our construction by triangles). Yet p. 28 we find for the observed Latitude at noon 16 April 32° 6′ 39″; and starting at 12h 5′ (p. 55) the boats arrive at 2h 27′ at the camp nearly opposite Jisr Damieh. According to the distance S. thus made, the Latitude of Jisr Damieh is 32° 2′ 50″ and has been laid down as such in the map. How to account for this difference of 4′ 34″ in Latitude between the map and the Report p. 28, and the table of Latit. & Long. p. 68, we are unable to explain. We are only left to regret that such an error exists.

Here we may also remark, that in Lynch's Chronometrical Tables no mention is made of the place at which the chronometers were last

regulated and their time compared with that of Greenwich. This omission makes the longitudes of the expedition valueless, as no means are placed in our hands to judge of their correctness.

The remarkable valley of the Jordan (or as it is called el-Ghor), although used in the days of the Roman Empire and again in those of the Crusaders' dominion, as one of the high-ways from the Southern provinces to Galilee, was, since the Bedawîn have been lords of this part of the country, entirely abandoned by travellers. Seetzen saw only its Northern portion as far S. as Jisr Mejamî'a, and its Southern end near Jericho. Burckhardt went from Nazareth to Beisan, and thence crossed the Jordan, following its Eastern side to Abû-Obeideh and then turned up the mountains to es-Salt [1]). Irby and Mangles crossed and recrossed the Ghor in 1818 near Beisan and at the ford on the way from es-Salt to Nabûlûs. The count De Bertou was the first traveller, who gave us a detailed account of the Ghor and its side wadies (both large and small) between Tiberias and the Dead Sea [2]). His enumeration of these wadies has been followed in our map between Jericho and Tell Fasaïl and again between W. el-Ferrah and W. Maleh, so far as we found it corroborated by other information. The last or Northern most of the Western side Wadies of the Ghor is W. Besûm, called W. el-Fejaz (Fadath by de Bertou) in its lower part [3]). Eli Smith travelled through the length of el-Ghor in 1844, but the notes he took on his journey here and in the country E. of Jordan, were lost in a subsequent shipwreck.

Lieut. Molyneux [4]) made in 1847 a most unfortunate attempt to examine the Jordan and its valley, which ended in the plundering of his boat, the flight of his men, and a few days later in his own death, the consequence of being harassed by the Arabs and exposed to a burning sun and excessive fatigue. Next has followed the expedition of the United States' naval officers. Our own travels have shown us the Ghor in its most beautiful part, the oasis of Kerawa; at Fasail; and from the mouth of W. Maleh to Beisan. [5]) There remain for future research the parts from Jericho to Kerawa, and thence to W. Maleh. The ruins of el-'Aujeh, Nejemeh, es-Sâmieh, N. of the Jebel Kŭrûntûl; those on the top of Kurn Surtabeh; the ruins of Um-Harath, Hamzeh, Maufi, of which we had a distant view; those of es-Sumrah, Suweida and Mûktafa, still further N. (and laid down according to Shekh Hamdeh's information at Kerawa), claim yet examination. The hills S. W. of Beisan, N. and W. of the Beisan-

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[1]) Travels &c. p. 342, 346; Ritter XV, 366.
[2]) Bulletin de la Soc. de Géogr. Paris 1839, XII, p. 151—160.
[3]) This corrects Ritter's supposition that W. Besûm joins W. Bireh. — (XV, 391.)
[4]) Ritter XV, 360.
[5]) For views of the Ghor and the Jordan in different parts of it see Plates 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78 in Le Pays d'Israël.

Nabûlûs road, show by the words *not examined*, that there too the traveller's investigation is yet required.

Of the country East of the Jordan, this Section contains the Western slopes, a portion requiring indeed much research. The lower Yarmûk was introduced from Seetzen and Burckhardt. Better known is the country between Beisan, Sŭkkûth and Kefr Abîl (including the remains of Pella), from the joint researches of Drs Eli Smith, Robinson and ourselves. This portion is introduced with accuracy. — The author of the map in the Later Biblical Researches has here allowed himself to deviate considerably from Dr. Robinson's text. He places the mouth of W. Yâbis due E. of Sŭkkûth, although the text p. 317, note, gives the direction of Sŭkkûth from the former by bearing $237\frac{1}{2}^0$. Hence the direction of the route followed by Dr. Robinson, Dr. E. Smith and myself from the mouth of Wady Yâbis to Kefr Abîl is in that map far too northerly; and hence also is Kŭl'at er-Rŭbŭd (see Section 6) placed by Dr. Kiepert too much to the north [1]). As a place which forms a prominent feature in the outlines of the country and which consequently becomes a chief point in the measurements of these regions by angles, the right position of Kŭl'at er-Rŭbŭd is rather important.

Section 6. The observations made on the construction of *Section* 1 refer also to this sheet. Porter's travels in the Ha'urân, from the Kuleib «little heart», the highest peak of Jebel Ha'urân, to Bozrah were for these parts the chief sources of our information, not, however, without comparing them with those of Burckhardt and Seetzen.

Seetzen went in the beginning of 1806 from el-Hŭsn near the Lake of Tiberias through the mountains of 'Ajlûn and Belka to Kerak. His notes complete in many parts Burckhardt's travels, which we have followed in constructing his itineraries, independently from the manner in which they have been laid down in other maps. The result is, that the country, representing ancient Gilead and Ammon, differs in several points from other maps. At the same time we claim no pretension to greater accuracy, than our scanty materials could yield.

In this sheet is inserted a Map of the environs of Jerusalem, on a scale of one stat. mile to half an inch. Its title indicates the sources from which it was constructed. It shews, however, a great difference as compared with the «Environs of Jerusalem» in the map which accompanies the Later Biblical Researches. This discrepancy, I believe, must be partly explained by the incorrect bearings, which have been used in the construction of the latter. In the *Itinerary* under 1 May we have referred to the causes of this incorrectness, to which may also perhaps be added, that sometimes the learned travellers took their bearings too hastily. Indeed, what has been remarked of Burckhardt's bearings in the preface to his Travels (p. 111), may also be said of Drs Robinson and Smith,

[1]) See the bearings in *Itinerary* 12, 13, 15 and 16 May.

i. e. «they fell into the error of multiplying bearings to an excessive degree, «instead of verifying a smaller number and measuring intermediate «angles with a pocket sextant.» It is perfectly impossible to apply the bearings of the Biblical and Later Biblical Researches either on our own detail-map of the Environs of Jerusalem, or on that constructed by Dr. Kiepert, and referred to above. Certainly Lieut. Symonds' triangulation has here fixed many points once for all: the learned American travellers too have among their bearings several correct ones which are of importance; also Wolcott has here added valuable observations; and Dr. Tobler's pedestrian excursions in the vicinity of the Holy City give many minute and valuable details. Yet, with all this information the «Environs of Jerusalem» must be considered as imperfectly laid down and waiting for more accurate survey at some future period.

Section 7 Between Ekron and Gaza we have chiefly followed our own researches. By touching the coast at 'Askûlân and following it as far S. as en-Nesleh, the humble representation of Gaza's ancient port, we were enabled to correct the erroneous configuration of this part of the coast, such as it was first given in Jacotin's survey and has ever since been copied in subsequent maps. In Maj. Scott's map this has been corrected. From the «Narrative» of the Scotch missionaries, who went in 1839 on a visit of inquiry to the Jews, we have gathered some details on their route from Rafiah to Gaza and thence by es-Sawâfîr to the entrance of the Wady 'Aly. Robinson's routes and bearings in the country of the Philistines have been used in connection with those of our own.

At Hebron, Beit-Jibrîn, 'Akir, Gaza and Kefr Zakarîa we collected the names of several places and ancient sites, some of which were introduced into the map, on being verified afterwards. About others again we could learn nothing more, and these we give here according to the information we received from the natives.

Ruins and ancient sites around *Hebron*.

Fershlôza, 1½ hours W. of Hebron.
Fir'ah, 2 hours W. of Hebron.
Bîr Arnabah, 1½ hours NW. of Hebron.
Rabûd, near Rabda.
Abûd, 10 minutes S. of Rabda.
Um-bagl, 3 hours W. of Hebron.
Bîr Abû Shebân, 30′ S. of Tell Zif.
Melasafîyeh, 30′ S. of Erfaîyeh.
Fetûh, 30′ E. of Yŭtta.
Abda, 1 hour S. of Dûra.

Names of ruins and sites given by the people at *Beit Jibrîn*: es-Sŭgheifeh, Sesâma, Mûrtûjil, Fûrth, Lŭkhbeiya, Lasamîyeh, Tell-'Athar, Mesejid, Tell Mâ'a, el-Bassal, el-Hasenât, Rafeh, Ha'urân, Ukbûr, Shekh Barâk, Deir Shatar, Meraj, Fasâsa, Fatâta.

To procure any further knowledge of these ruins, their position or character, was here impossible; the people not being accustomed to be cross-questioned, grew impatient and suspicious, whilst others gave contradictory answers to the interrogations which were put to them. This was much to be regretted, as it is possible that Tell-'Athar and Tell Mâ'a mark the sites of Ether and Naamah, two of the cities of the tribe of Judah, in the Eastern part of the plain, where the lower Western portion of the central Judea-mountains take their rise. (Josh. XV, 42, 41). Future travellers will, we hope, ascertain the positions of these sites.

At Gaza the following names were given us of ruins between that city and Tell Hessy, and S. of the latter: el-Hawadeh, el-Adar, el-Asifrîyeh, Um el-Kheileh, Burej, el-Menshîyeh, Nâsrah (or perhaps en-Nâsirah) and Sharâtah.

Other ruins were mentioned in the desert S.E. of Gaza:

Sbeta, 5 hours S.E. of Gaza, to the S. of Wady Sherî'ah.
el-Mŭshreifah, 4 hours E. of Gaza.
Kŭl'at el-'Aujeh, 4½ hours S. of Sbeta (see Robinson, Bibl. Res. I, 252
el-Menîyeh, 1 hour S.W. of Khûlasah.
Um el-Jerar, ½ an hour N. of Tell Jema.
Tell el-'Ajûr, 1½ hours S.W. of Gaza, at the entrance and S. of Wady Ghŭzzeh.
Shûbaneh, 2½ hours S.W. of Gaza, near the coast

These distances, especially those of Sbeta and el-Mushreifah are evidently too small. Seetzen, in 1807, heard of the same ruins. He gives their names as Minnieh, Sbetha, Auje and Mischwebeh. He also adds Ezbebe[1]).

By the village-shekh of Kefr Zakaria the following sites were added to our list:

Deir Esrah, about 30′ E. of Kefr Zakaria.
el-Lauz, 45′ N. of d°.
Um Zeirah, 1 hour W. of d°.
Kŭleidîyeh, 30 S. of d°.
Kayâfa, 15′ E. of Kŭleidîyeh.
esh-Shûkh, 30′ N.E. of Kefr Zakaria.
el-Lameh (or Alameh) 1 hour S. W. of d°

The names of so many places still unknown sufficiently show how much of the country there yet remains to be explored. Even amongst others is the road from Beer Sheba to Hebron, see Route 72, we velled over, indeed, by numbers of travellers, but never before [illegible] being accurately known. The Rev. Dr Bowen of Salem has lately given close attention to this road, and mentions several ruins and ancient sites[2]), some of which have confirmed the information which we received at Hebron.

[1]) Ritter XIV, 132.
[2]) The tent and the khân, p. 214, 225

The road from Hebron to Jerusalem was in 1852 examined anew by Robinson and Smith. Wolcott's bearings too, especially those in the Northern environs of Hebron, have been of good service. There remain yet, however, many points to be fixed by triangulation, which are now only laid down by bearings and itineraries, and which are far from being correct. Strict accuracy in the section of country between the two ancient royal cities, has not yet been obtained. There is a portion of the Judea-hills W. and N.W. of Hebron, and another portion E. and N.E. of that town, where research and survey are even more required than elsewhere. These parts lie completely out of the travellers' routes; and only those who will make a special point of examining them, are likely to furnish fresh materials wherewith to improve the future maps of Palestine. The Desert of Beer Sheba, occupying the Southern part of this sheet, has been travelled over by ourselves (see Itinerary 30 March — 1 April from the Southern extremity of the Dead Sea to Bir es-Seba. There are no places here on which bearings can be taken. Kûrnûb, 'Ar'arah and Bir es-Seba have been fixed according to our travelled distances, and these were shut in between the accurately fixed position of Jebel Usdûm at the Southern end of the Dead Sea and that of Beit Jibrîn. In addition to this the position of 'Ar'arah was controled by its distance from Tell Milh, a point ascertained by bearings on Tell 'Arad from Robinson and Smith's travels in 1838, whilst Tell 'Arad again was fixed by our route from Hebron thither in 1852. Wilson (vol. I, p. 347 sq.) adds several remarks on the routes in these parts, by which he himself entered Palestine. Here as in other parts of the country his »Lands of the Bible« have been consulted. Had Wilson's bearings been taken in a manner less vague, his travels would have been of still greater service for our Map. — Seetzen's »Reise« B. III, pp. 8, 9, 27—32 (from Hebron to Mejdel Bâ'a, and thence between Semoa and Shuweikeh down to W. el-Khulil and the plain of Beer Sheba, which he kept 2 hours to the E.) have also been consulted. W. el-Khulil wants, however, examination as does the whole of the undulating track S., S.E. and especially S.W. of it, towards Gaza, a portion of country relative to which we possess scarcely any information at all. The continual warfare, kept up since many years between different hostile Bedawin tribes on the banks of W. Sheri'ah, has prevented travellers crossing the land from Beer Sheba to Gaza. We hope that others in future will be more fortunate.

The Dead Sea is introduced from the survey of the United States' expedition under command of Lieut. Lynch; but not without much modification. If a line is drawn from the mouth of the Jordan to the Southern end of Jebel Usdûm, that line in our Map inclines far more N. E. and S. W., than in the map accompanying the American official Report. Er-Riha is placed in Lynch's map 1' more to the E. than in ours; but this difference in longitude increases to 2½' at

the Southern end of the Dead Sea. This is the result of the construction of Robinson's bearings between er-Riha and Jebel Usdûm in 1838, and of those taken by Wolcott in 1842. The N. end of the great salt-lake, Kasr Hajla and er-Riha we have laid down as points positively fixed by Lieut. Symonds' triangulation. Robinson's bearings from the high cliff above 'Ain el-Feshkhah[1]), from the cliff above 'Ain Terabeh[2]), and from the N. end of his measured base at 'Ain Jiddy[3]) connect the Jordan entrance, the mouth of W. Zerka Mâ'in, Sebbeh, Râs Mersed, the extreme ends of the Peninsula and Jebel Usdûm with these points. Robinson mentions that his bearings at 'Ain Terabeh and 'Ain Jiddy were taken with his large compass, and as such we cannot but trust their accuracy. Sebbeh, Point Costignan and Point Molyneux were also fixed by these bearings and agree with those of our own and with Wolcott's bearings from Sebbeh taken on 'Ain Jiddy and connecting at the same time the Northern and Southern ends of the Dead Sea[4]).

Whilst Lieut. Lynch's observations were chiefly made on the water, De Saulcy's visit to the Dead Sea has acquainted us with many details on its Western and S. Eastern shores. Some of these have been also briefly sketched by Mr. H. Poole[5]). The altitudes, routes and further particulars communicated by this traveller are mentioned under the *Elevations* and *Routes* 74 & 75. — Mr. Poole does not mention any ruins at the N. base of Jebel Usdûm. He notices only the heap of stones, a sort of cairn, called Um-Mzoghal or Um ez-Zoghal. In the Athenaeum of 9 Sept. 1854 occurs an article on «The cities of the plain», in which the author (who signs himself «a pilgrim», but who appears to be anything but an illiterate pilgrim) corroborates «to the fullest extent» the statements, which we have elsewhere[6]) given on that subject: «that between the round heap of stones ez-«Zogheir (Um ez-Zoghal) and the Saracenic ruin at ez-Zuweirah et-«tahta, there are no vestiges whatever of buildings, &c.»

The East side of the Dead Sea was wandered over by Seetzen, climbing and clambering over desolate frowning cliffs, of which he gives a description not calculated to excite many followers. But he mentions also spots of beautiful vegetation at the openings of some of the wadies on the sea side, especially on the beach S. of the Wady Zerka Mâ'in. We have given his track; but the confused and imperfect state of his notes, which he has not been spared to work out himself,

[1]) Bibl. Res. II, 250.
[2]) ibid. 246.
[3]) ibid. 213.
[4]) Bibl. Sacra 1843, p. 67.
[5]) Journal R. Geogr. Soc. London 1856 No. XXVI.
[6]) Narrative of a journey through Syria & Palestine 1851/52, II, 112 sq.

makes it impossible to introduce particulars, which are not confirmed by others [1]).

In all that relates to the country S. of Kerak, Burckhardt remains as yet the chief authority. We have here, as elsewhere in using his travels, constructed his itineraries independently of their constructions in other maps [2]).

From De Saulcy's journey from Kerak to Shîhân, and thence down to the Dead Sea-Peninsula, by W. Beni Hamed, we have introduced some new details; they were not obtained by that traveller and his party without much difficulty. — Seetzen's Reise, I, 416 and II, 354. 356, &c. furnished us also with new materials, by which Burckhardt's travels have been augmented. - Irby and Mangles visited Kerak from Hebron (Travels &c. 348—455).

Section 8. The journals of Seetzen and Burckhardt have been here again the sources from which this sheet was filled up. The previous remarks we have made on their researches and on the publication of their notes, not by themselves, but by others (*Sections* 4 & 6), refer also to the portion of country from Kerak to Hesbôn, given in this Section of our Map.

The sheet contains also a Plan of Jerusalem, constructed, as its title indicates, from the triangulary survey made in 1841 by Lieut. Symonds, and from measurements by Dr. T. Tobler in 1845 and 46. It is a reduction of the same plan, on a large scale, accompanied by a memoir by Dr. Tobler, recently published at Justus Perthes, Gotha. There existed a difference of opinion in Dr. Robinson's plan and that of Dr. Tobler on the ruined reservoir at the E. side of the Damascus gate. Tobler held it to be merely a quarry; but it was examined by Robinson in 1852 and pronounced to be a ruined cistern. Birket el-Hejjeh, left out in Tobler's Plan of Jerusalem, was also confirmed by Robinson, who saw men drawing water from it into the city.[3]) The traditional places are not marked in this plan, because of the great difference of opinion which exists on their identity. We give, therefore. Jerusalem as it is in its present state.

It seems strange, that on the existing maps of Jerusalem the position of the city with regard to the magnetic North line should be given in such various ways. Catherwood's plan, that of Robinson's map in the Lat. Bibl. Res., and others after Catherwood, have corrected the magnetic north for 10° W., the Variation being considered to amount to this figure, when Catherwood took the measurements of the city. The Rev. G. Williams in publishing with his «Holy City» Lieut. Symonds' plan of Jerusalem, did not apply the Variation at all; and as such that plan has been inserted in Ritter's Erdkunde. Th. XVI, and

[1]) See also Ritter XV, 566 sq.
[2]) Burckhardt, Travels 389, 390, 395—401.
[3]) Later Bibl. Res. p. 191, 192.

also in the «Narrative» of our travels vol. I. Hence the Eastern city wall, and, of course, the whole city along with it, seems in these various plans to have a quite different direction, whilst the truth is, that when Lieut. Symonds' plan is corrected for the proper Variation, viz. 8° 15′ W., the Eastwall of Jerusalem leans $2\frac{3}{4}^0$ *less* to the West, than it would seem to do from Catherwood's plan, and $8\frac{1}{4}^0$ *more* than appears from the R. Engineers' survey in its original state.

III.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITIONS.

Names of places.	Latitude N.			Longit. E. of Greenwich.		
	°	′	″	°	′	″
Tarâbulus (Tripolis) [1])						
the vill. at the harbour, Minet-Tarâbulus, by construction of itineraries from Beirût	*34*	*27*	—	*35*	*47*	*50*
Seetzen, Aug. 1766, obs. of * alt. .	34	27	30	—	—	—
d°., house of the french Consul, by construction as before	*34*	*26*	—	*35*	*50*	*10*
Berghaus from Gauttier and Hell . .	34	26	24	35	50	25
Capt. Corry	—	—	—	35	50	40
Râs esh-Shŭkah (Theuprosopon)	*34*	*19*	*30*	*35*	*38*	*30*
The lat. is from Hell and Gauttier (Berghaus' Memoir); the longit. derived from the long. of Tarâbulus. Perhaps the longit. of Hell and Gauttier refers to the highest summit of the promontory .	—	—	—	35	41	13
Our fig. refer to the most Western cliff.						
Maj. Scott's map	34	18	15	35	39	30
el-Batrûn (Botrys), by construction of itineraries	*34*	*16*	*30*	*35*	*38*	—
Jebeil (Byblus, Gebal), by construction of itineraries	*34*	*8*	*30*	*35*	*37*	*30*
Beirût (Berytus), Castle N. E. side of the town, from the Admiralty map of Beirût Bay, C. H. Dillon 1842. The longit. by construction of triang. from Saida and the coast	*33*	*54*	*42*	*35*	*29*	*30*

[1]) The figures in italics show the Lat. and Long. adopted in our Map.

Names of places.	Latitude N.			Longit. E. of Greenwich.		
	°	′	″	°	′	″
Callier's map	33	51	30	35	27	15
Maj. Scott's map	33	54	5	35	27	35
Rás Beirût, by construction of triang. from Beirût, Saida and the coast	*33*	*54*	*20*	*35*	*27*	—
Berghaus, from Gauttier and Hell. (evidently erroneous)	33	49	45	35	26	5
Deir el-Kamar, by constr. of itineraries	*33*	*43*	*25*	*35*	*35*	—
Riblah, by construction of triangles and itineraries	*34*	*27*	*30*	*36*	*33*	*30*
Kamóa el Hŭrmŭl, by constr. of d°.	*34*	*21*	*30*	*36*	*24*	*15*
The Cedars, by construction of d°.	*34*	*13*	*45*	*36*	*1*	*25*
Bu'albek, ruin of the large temple, by constr. of d°.	*33*	*59*	*30*	*36*	*10*	*5*
Berghaus, by construction of itineraries; (the longit. is far too much W.)	33	58	10	36	2	5
Arrowsmith's map (from Corry?)	34	0	20	36	13	20
Zahleh, Centre, from constr. of itineraries	*33*	*51*	*75*	*35*	*53*	*35*
Berghaus, by constr. of itineraries	33	49	10	35	49	45
Jubb Jenín, from constr. of itineraries	*33*	*37*	*45*	*35*	*46*	*40*
Zebedany, from constr. of itineraries	*33*	*43*	*35*	*36*	*4*	*20*
Zúk Wady Barada, from Porter's survey compared with other itineraries	*33*	*38*	*30*	*36*	*4*	*55*
Ritter, XVII, 1278 gives	33	40	—	36	9	—
Saidnáya, by constr. of Porter's survey	*33*	*44*	—	*36*	*18*	*25*
Kuteifeh, by constr. of d°.	*33*	*45*	*50*	*36*	*34*	*30*
Berghaus, by constr. of itineraries	33	43	—	36	41	5
Yabrúd, by constr. of Porter's survey	*34*	*1*	*30*	*36*	*37*	*25*
Nebk, d°. from Porter's survey	*34*	*3*	*55*	*36*	*43*	*40*
Kara, d°. from Porter's survey	*34*	*12*	*30*	*36*	*43*	*15*
Berghaus, by constr. of itineraries	34	12	—	36	51	45
Hasya, by construction of Porter's survey	*34*	*27*	*20*	*36*	*45*	*45*
Saida (Sidon), sea castle, from the Adm. map; observ. of H. A. Ormsby I. N. 1833;	—	—	—	35	25	—
from constr. of triangles	*33*	*34*	—	*35*	*21*	*50*
Berghaus, M. S. letter of Capt. Washington	33	34	5	35	21	48
Callier's map	33	34	—	35	21	30
Niebuhr	33	33	15	—	—	—

Names of places.	Latitude N.			Longit. E. of Greenwich.		
	°	′	″	°	′	″
Berghaus, observ. of Hell; *(the house of the French Consul,* which is a little more S. than the *Sea castle)*	33	33	40	35	21	48
Rás Surafend, the low round cape, from constr. of triang. and itineraries	*33*	*28*	*5*	*35*	*17*	*15*
Berghaus (observ. of Hell), the ruined tower on a projecting rock 30″ to the N. and 45″ to the E. of the Cape . .	33	30	—	35	18	54
Nahr el-Kasimíyeh, mouth, by constr. of triang. and itineraries	*33*	*20*	*20*	*35*	*14*	*15*
Súr (Tyre), the ruined lighth. on rock, N. side of city; observ. of H. A. Ormsby 1831	33	17	—	35	15	—
d°., the minaret, by constr. of triangles .	*33*	*16*	*50*	*35*	*12*	—
Berghaus, from Gauttier and G^{l}. Vial	33	17	—	35	12	45
Callier's map . . .	33	17	10	35	12	15
Maj. Scott's map .	33	16	—	35	11	20
Rás el-Abiad (Cape Blanco), N. end of Western most cliff, by constr. of triang.	*33*	*10*	*25*	*35*	*10*	*50*
Berghaus, from Galiano	33	11	30	35	7	15
Berghaus, from Hell and by construction; perhaps, Galiano and Hell's obs. refer to the central or highest part of the broad promontory	33	12	10	35	8	55
Maj. Scott's map .	33	10	30	35	9	30
Rás en-Nakúra, the ruined tower on the summit, from Symonds' triang. and based upon the Lat. and Long. of 'Akka . . .	*33*	*5*	*25*	*35*	*6*	*40*
Berghaus, acc. to Gauttier	33	5	10	35	5	35
'Akka (Acre), the castle, Admiralty map observ. of C. H. Dillon 1843	32	54	51	35	8	—
Niebuhr, from observ. of 2 star's altit. 15. Aug. 1766	32	55	23	—	—	—
Major Scott's map .	32	55	25	35	3	20
Lynch's d°.	32	56	—	35	4	20
Callier's d°.	32	56	55	35	4	15
Jacotin	32	56	—	35	23	30
Berghaus, from Gauttier and Hell the French Consulate	32	55	35	35	4	15
Berghaus, letter from Capt. Washington	—	—	—	35	4	20

Names of places.	Latitude N.			Longit. E. of Greenwich.		
	°	′	″	°	′	″
Adopted the mean Lat. from Dillon, Niebuhr, Scott, Gauttier and Hell for						
'Akka, castle	*32*	*55*	*16*	—	—	—
the longit. from Gauttier and Hell	—	—	—	*35*	*4*	*30*
Hâifa, Castle on sea side, by constr. of Symonds' triang. and the adopted position of 'Akka	*32*	*48*	*45*	*35*	*0*	*45*
Obs. of J. Aylen, master of H. M. S. Madagascar 1832 (Admiralty map)	32	52	—	35	2	—
These observ. are evidently not correct.						
Mount Carmel, the Convent, from Symonds' triang. and 'Akka's position	*32*	*49*	*30*	*34*	*58*	*30*
Berghaus, Marquis de Chabert	32	50	—	34	58	55
d°., the N. W. most Cape	*32*	*50*	*25*	*34*	*58*	*20*
Berghaus, reduc. from his position of 'Akka	32	50	25	34	58	—
d°., *el-Mohraka,* reduc. from 'Akka's position by Symonds' triangul.	*32*	*39*	*20*	*35*	*6*	—
Athlit (Cast. Peregrinorum), reduc. from Symonds' triang. and by itineraries	*32*	*41*	*30*	*34*	*56*	*15*
Berghaus, from Hell, who mistook these ruins for those of Caesarea	32	41	5	—	—	—
Tantûra, the ruined tower, constr. from triang.	*32*	*35*	*50*	*34*	*55*	—
Jezzín, by constr. of itineraries	*33*	*34*	—	*35*	*33*	—
Hâsbeiya, Emir's palace	*33*	*25*	*13*	*35*	*41*	—
The Lat. from Lynch's Table of Lat. & Long. in his Official Report; the longit. reduc. from constr. of triang. and itineraries.						
Kŭl'at esh-Shukîf (Belfort), from constr. of triangles	*33*	*20*	*30*	*35*	*32*	—
Banias, centre of village, constr. by triang.	*33*	*16*	—	*35*	*41*	*30*
Berghaus, by triang. obtained from itineraries of Burckhardt and Buckingham (erroneous)	33	9	20	35	45	5
Tibnín, castle, constr. by triang.	*33*	*12*	*30*	*35*	*25*	*35*
Bahr el-Hûleh, S. end where the Jordan issues from the lake constructed by triangles	*33*	*3*	*20*	*35*	*38*	*15*

Names of places.	Latitude N.			Longit. E. of Greenwich.		
	°	′	″	°	′	″
Jisr Benát Yákúb, constructed by triang.	33	2	30	35	34	40
Berghaus, by constr. of triang.	33	2	30	35	38	15
Safed, the ruined Castle on the summit above the town, from Symonds triangulation	32	58	30	35	34	30
Berghaus	32	57	42	35	30	25
Lake of Tiberias, N. end, entrance of the Jordan, by constr. of Symonds triang.	32	57	30	35	32	30
Observ. of Lynch Offic. Report	32	53	37	—	—	—
Observ. of Lieut. Molyneux	32	52	30	—	—	—
See Ritter XV. 253: from Journal R. Geogr. Soc. vol. XVIII. 1848. p. 207						
Berghaus	32	53	—	—	—	—
Tubariyeh Tiberias, the castle	32	50	15	35	33	30
The lat. is from Lynch + 10″, which agrees perfectly with the lat. as derived from Symonds triangulation.						
Maj. Scott's map	32	57	—	35	32	—
Callier's map	32	54	45	35	34	—
Isambert's map	32	56	32	35	33	30
Corry in Arrowsmith + map	32	54	44	35	30	30
Berghaus	32	54	0	35	32	15
Lake of Tiberias, Southern end: mouth of the Jordan	32	52	21	35	37	35
The lat. is from Lynch's obs. Off. Report agreeing perfectly with the lat. as obtained by Symonds triangulation.						
Mount Tabor, ruined convent on summit from Symonds triangulation	32	41	30	35	25	30
Nazareth, centre, from Symonds triang.	32	42	—	35	19	35
Maj. Scott's map	32	42	—	35	17	—
Calliers' map	32	42	35	35	14	30
Berghaus	32	42	56	35	16	40
Lynch's map	32	43	5	35	19	—
Damascus, the castle, by construction from itineraries	33	31	20	36	15	30
Berghaus from Seetzen's observ. 1805	33	32	28	—	—	—
d°. from construction of itineraries.	—	—	—	36	20	15
There may be a difference of 30′ or 40″ in latit. between the castle and the place of Seetzen's observation, which Berghaus does not mention.						

Names of places.	Latitude N.			Longi Gree
	°	′	″	°
(probably the Latin Convent). Taking this into account, the Latitudes as observed by Seetzen and obtained by construction in our Map seem to agree within 30″.				
Porter's map (Five years in Damascus)	33	33	25	36
Katana, by constr. of Porter's survey and itineraries	*33*	*27*	*20*	*36*
Mount Hermon, ruined temple on summit by constr. of triangles	*33*	*26*	*10*	*35*
Kesweh, by constr. of itin. and Porter's survey	*33*	*22*	*10*	*36*
Berghaus, by constr. of itineraries	33	26	—	36
S'as'a, by construction of itineraries	*33*	*17*	*45*	*36*
Kuneitirah, by constr. of itineraries	*33*	*9*	—	*35*
Berghaus, by constr. of itineraries	33	8	3	35
Sunamein (Aere), by constr. of itineraries	*33*	*7*	*50*	*36*
Nawa (Neve), by constr. of itineraries	*32*	*57*	—	*36*
Tseil, by constr. of itineraries	*32*	*53*	*30*	*35*
Berghaus, by constr. of itineraries	32	50	53	35
Tell el-Feras, by constr. of triangles	*33*	*0*	*10*	*35*
Berghaus, by constr. of itineraries	32	56	28	35
Fik (Apheca), by construction of triangles	*32*	*46*	*10*	*35*
el-Mezarîb, by constr. of itineraries	*32*	*46*	*35*	*36*
Berghaus, by constr. of itineraries	32	46	20	36
Der'a (Edrei), by constr. of itineraries	*32*	*42*	*20*	*36*
Eshmiskin, by constr. of itineraries	*32*	*53*	—	*36*
Edhr'a (Zora), by constr. of itineraries	*32*	*55*	*55*	*36*
Berghaus, by constr. of itineraries	33	1	22	36
Arrowsmith's map	32	58	—	36
Musmeih (Phaenos), by constr. of itiner.	*33*	*10*	*45*	*36*
Bathaniyeh (Batanea), by constr. of Porter's survey	*33*	*2*	*40*	*36*
Kunawât (Kenath), by constr. of Porter's survey	*32*	*47*	*30*	*36*
Kuleib (highest peak of Jeb. Ha'urân), from Porter's survey	*32*	*39*	*50*	*36*
Berghaus, by constr. of itineraries	32	39	35	36
Sulkhad (Salcah), by constr. of Porter's survey	*32*	*28*	*25*	*36*
Berghaus, by constr. of itineraries	32	29	30	36

Names of places.	Latitude N.			Longit. E. of Greenwich.		
	°	′	″	°	′	″
Bŭsrah (Bozrah), by constr. of Porter's survey and other itineraries	*32*	*29*	*10*	*36*	*26*	*30*
Berghaus by constr. of itineraries	32	26	25	36	40	5
d°., Arrowsmith's map	32	35	30	36	27	15
Irbid (Arbela), by constr. of itineraries	*32*	*34*	*30*	*36*	*0*	*20*
Berghaus, by constr. of itineraries	32	39	48	36	2	32
Abil (Abila), by construction of itineraries	*32*	*39*	*50*	*35*	*53*	—
Um-Keis (Gadara) by construction of itin.	*32*	*37*	*30*	*35*	*43*	*10*
Tubakât Fahel (Pella), by constr. of triangles	*32*	*27*	*10*	*35*	*39*	*5*
Jisr Mejamí a (on the Jordan), by constr. of itiner. compared with Lynch's route	*32*	*37*	*5*	*35*	*36*	—
Beisan (Beth-shean), the Tell, by constr. of triangles	*32*	*29*	*45*	*35*	*32*	*15*
Berghaus	32	35	25	35	32	33
d°., from Corry in Arrowsmith's map	32	29	30	35	35	55
Lynch's map	32	33	—	—	—	—
Zer'în (Jizreël), by constr. of triangles	*32*	*32*	*40*	*35*	*21*	—
Jebel Dŭhy, Wely on the summit, from Symonds' triangulation	*32*	*36*	*15*	*35*	*22*	*20*
Jenín (En-Gannim), by constr. of triangles	*32*	*26*	*40*	*35*	*20*	—
Kaisaríyeh (Caesarea) the castle at sea-side by constr. of itineraries	*32*	*29*	*30*	*34*	*52*	*40*
Berghaus, from Gauttier	32	32	25	34	53	4
d° Jacotin	32	32	—	34	54	5
Ydfa (Joppe) the citadel, from Symonds' triangulation	*32*	*2*	—	*34*	*47*	*25*
Niebuhr, obs. of 2 star's altitudes	32	3	22	—	—	—
Callier's map	32	3	20	34	43	45
Hell (Berghaus)	32	2	30	—	—	—
Gauttier (d°.)	33	3	25	34	44	15
These observations refer perhaps to a point somewhere in the Northern part of the city, whereas the citadel is in the Southern part. Allowance of 30″ might consequently be made.						
Maj. Scott's map	32	6	25	34	45	20
Maj. Scott's too northerly position must be explained from his too northerly position of Jerusalem.						
Ramleh, the martyr's tower, from Symonds' triangulation	*31*	*55*	*5*	*34*	*54*	—

Names of places.	Latitude N.			Longit. E. of Greenwich.		
	°	′	″	°	′	″
Berghaus, from Jacotin	31	56	18	—	—	—
d°., from Robinson & Smith's itineraries in 1838	—	—	—	34	50	15
Yebnah (Jabneh), by constr. of triangles.	*31*	*51*	*10*	*34*	*47*	—
Jerusalem, the citadel, from Symonds' triangulation	*31*	*46*	*50*	*35*	*14*	*35*
Niebuhr, 1766, obs. with great care	31	46	34	—	—	—
Seetzen, for the Convent of Terra Sancta	31	47	47	—	—	—
Moore and Beke	31	45	45	—	—	—
Capt. Corry (the long. by ☾ dist.)	31	46	46	35	12	51
Callier's map	31	47	40	35	15	20
Lynch's map	31	46	40	35	13	—
Berghaus (the lat. from itin. and long. from itin. of Robinson & Smith 1838 compared with Seetzen's ☾ distances	31	46	42	35	13	41
Robinson (Lat. B. R. p. 183), as communicated by the Admiralty in London to Mr. Finn, H. M. Consul in Jerusalem	31	46	35	35	18	30
Seilún (Shiloh), by constr. of triang. and itineraries	*32*	*2*	*30*	*35*	*17*	*55*
Nabúlús (Shechem), Wely on M^t Gerizim by construction of triangles	*32*	*10*	*10*	*35*	*17*	*5*
Sebustiyeh (Samaria), the ruined church, by construction of triangles	*32*	*14*	*50*	*35*	*12*	*30*
Kurn Surtabeh, from Symonds' triangul. and our own bearings	*32*	*5*	*45*	*35*	*31*	*20*
Jordan, ford of the Nabúlús-es-Salt, road from constr. by triang. and itineraries	*32*	*6*	*30*	*35*	*35*	*10*
Jisr Damieh, near the ford	*32*	*7*	*15*	*35*	*35*	—
Lynch's observ. at encampment near Jisr Damieh	32	7	24	—	—	—
Er-Riha, tower	*31*	*51*	—	*35*	*28*	*20*
Berghaus	31	52	47	35	30	5
Kŭl'at er-Rŭbŭd, by constr. of triangles	*32*	*19*	*20*	*35*	*47*	*30*
Berghaus, constr. of itineraries	32	25	45	35	56	26
Jerash (Gerasa), by constr. of itineraries	*32*	*17*	—	*35*	*56*	*50*
Berghaus, by constr. of itineraries	32	21	30	36	6	5
Arrowsmith's map	32	20	50	36	5	25

Names of places.	Latitude N.			Longit. E. of Greenwich.		
	°	′	″	°	′	″
Astron. observ. of Moore [1])	32	16	30	—	—	—
Es-Salt (Ramoth-Gilead), by constr. of itin.	32	1	50	35	47	30
Berghaus, by constr. of itiner. . . .	32	6	26	32	50	13
Ammân (Rabbath-Ammon), by constr. of itiner.	31	55	30	35	59	30
Berghaus, by constr. of itiner. . . .	31	59	8	36	3	8
Hesbân (Heshbon), by constr. of itiner. . .	31	44	55	35	48	55
Berghaus, by constr. of itiner. . . .	31	50	18	35	54	33
Um el-Rûsas, by constr. of itiner.	31	34	20	36	6	15
Berghaus, by constr. of itiner. . . .	31	39	52	36	12	40
Shîhân (Shihon), by constr. of itiner. . .	31	25	15	35	45	50
Berghaus, by constr. of itiner. . . .	31	30	8	35	47	5
Kerak (Kir-Moab), the castle, by constr. of itineraries and triang.	31	13	20	35	43	10
Rabba (Rabbath-Moab), by constr. of itin.	31	19	35	35	42	30
The Dead Sea, S. end; Jeb. Usdûm, cave, by constr. of itin. and triangles	31	6	25	35	26	35
Kul'at Um-Baghek, by constr. of itinerar.	31	10	50	35	24	10
Sebbeh (Masada), by constr. of triangles	31	19	30	35	24	30
'Ain Jiddy (Engedi), the fountain, observ. by Lynch	31	27	55	35	28	—
Longit. by constr. of triangles . . .	—	—	—	35	26	15
'Ain Terabeh, Lynch's encampm. near the fountain, observ. with care	31	35	54	35	27	15
the fountain, a little more S.	31	35	35	35	27	20
Longit. by constr. of triangles . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
'Ain el-Feshkhah, Lynch's encampment near the fountain	31	42	54	35	30	12
Longit. by constr. of triang.	—	—	—	35	29	5
W. Zerka Ma'în, mouth, by constr. of triang.	31	36	15	35	34	40
W. Mojib (Arnon Riv.), Lynch's camp near the mouth	31	27	50	35	36	—
Long. by constr. of triang.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beit Lahm (Bethlehem), Latin convent, derived by triang. from Symonds' position of Jerusalem	31	43	35	35	13	40

[1]) On comparing Berghaus' latitudes between Der'a, Beisan and Shihân, with those found by our construction of triangles and itineraries, it will be seen that the former are all about 5′ too much N. Moore's astron. observation, as corroborating our construction, is therefore important.

Names of places.	Latitude N.			Longit. E. of Greenwich.		
	°	′	″	°	′	″
et-Khulîl (Hebron), by constr. of itinerar.	*31*	*31*	—	*35*	*8*	*25*
Moore, by astron. observ.	31	31	30	—	—	—
Callier's map	31	31	10	35	12	15
Lynch's map	31	32	30	35	8	20
Berghaus, calculated from Azimuth of Jerusalem in Seetzen's map	31	31	30	35	12	25
Arrowsmith's map	31	30	—	35	10	15
Robinson (Bibl. Res. II, 432); the long. is derived from itineraries from Jerusalem, Ramleh, Gaza and 'Akabah	31	32	30	35	8	20
Beit-Jibrîn (Eleutheropolis), by constr. of itineraries	*31*	*36*	—	*34*	*56*	—
Esdud (Ashdod), by constr. of itiner.	*31*	*43*	*30*	*34*	*42*	*45*
'Askŭlân (Askelon), *the Khân*, by constr. of itineraries	*31*	*38*	—	*34*	*36*	*30*
Berghaus, from Gauttier	31	39	—	34	31	—
Ghŭzzeh (Gaza), *the highest minaret in centre of the town*, by constr. of itiner. and triangles	*31*	*29*	*45*	*34*	*33*	*10*
Berghaus, M. S. letter from Capt. Washington	31	28	—	34	30	—
d°., constructed from Gauttier's posit. of Yâfa	31	27	20	34	27[1])	—
Callier's map	31	27	45	34	30	15
Maj. Scott's map	31	35	5	34	31	10
These figures show great discrepancy. But as Askelon's latitude is pretty secure, and as we could not make a great mistake in the distance, which we travelled over from Askelon to Gaza, we feel rather confident in Gaza's latitude as obtained by our construction.						
Bîr es-Seba (Beer Sheba), *the wells*, by constr. of itiner.	*31*	*16*	*10*	*34*	*54*	*25*
Kûrnub (Thamara), by constr. of itiner.	*31*	*6*	—	*35*	*7*	*45*
Khûlasah (Elusa), by constr. of itiner.	*31*	*5*	*30*	*34*	*49*	—

[1]) Ritter XVI, 47 by mistake mentions Gaza's long. 30° 25′ 56″ E. of Paris.

IV. CALCULATION OF THE TRIANGULAT

determining the relative Levels of the Lake of Tabaria, Dead S

Number of triangle.	Name of Station.	Observed angle.	Correction of Error.	Reduced angle.	Calculation.	Ch of ex
				Measured Base	3.9833105	. .
1	'Akka Castle	129° 36′ 15″	— 15″	129° 36′ 0″	9.8867801	4.6
	E. end of Base . . .	42 25 15	— 15	42 25 0	9.8289930	4.7
	Convent M[t] Carmel .	7 59 10	— 10	7 59 —	9.1426555	. .
				from Δ 1		
2	'Akka Castle	129° 34′ 15″	— 15″	129° 34′ 0″	9.8869890	4.6
	Convent M[t] Carmel .	24 52 40	— 10	24 52 30	9.6239106	4.9
	Karn el-Hanaweh . .	25 33 40	— 10	25 33 30	9.6349101	. .
				from Δ 2		
3	'Akka Castle	89° 0′ 55″	— 10″	89° 0′ 45″	9.9999355	4.8
	Karn el-Hanaweh . .	59 26 25	— 10	59 26 15	9.9350410	4.9
	Esfia	31 33 10	— 10	31 33 0	9.7187030	. .
				from Δ 1		
4	'Akka Castle	100° 12′ 30″	— 10″	100° 12′ 20″	9.9930738	4.8
	Convent Carmel . .	49 37 30	— 6	49 37 24	9.8818422	4.9
	Jebel Kaukab . . .	30 10 20	— 4	30 10 16	9.7012088	. .
				from Δ 2		
5	Convent Carmel . .	24° 45′ 25″	— 15″	24° 45′ 10″	9.6219069	4.9
	Karn el-Hanaweh . .	89 25 50	— 15	89 25 35	9.9999782	4.3
	Jebel Kaukab . . .	65 49 30	— 15	65 49 15	9.9601230	
				from Δ 4		
6	Jebel Kaukab . . .	109° 31′ 15″	— 10″	109° 31′ 5″	9.9742981	4.9
	Convent Carmel . .	32 24 5	— 5	32 24 0	9.7290244	5.1
	Wely on Jebel Dühy	38 5 0	— 5	38 4 55	9.7901358	. .
				from Δ 6		
7	Jebel Kaukab . . .	63° 44′ 15″	— 5″	63° 44′ 10″	9.9526789	4.8
	Jebel Dühy	57 7 10	— 5	57 7 5	9.9241712	4.9
	el-Mohraka	59 8 50	— 5	59 8 45	. . . . .	. .
				from Δ 5		
8	Jebel Kaukab . . .	111° 38′ 50″	— 10″	111° 38′ 40″	9.9682450	4.8
	Karn el-Hanaweh . .	47 10 20	— 10	47 10 10	9.8653216	4.9
	el-Mohraka	21 11 20	— 10	21 11 10	9.5576663	

[1]) E. stands for Elevation.
D. ,, ,, Depression.

THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF SYRIA

ranean by J. F. G. Symonds, Lt R. E. 20 April 1842.

S.

onding of Arcs. seconds.	Observed vertical angle.	Corrected vertical angle.	Calculation.	Difference of Altitudes of Stations in feet.	Height of Stations in feet.
	Measured height of 'Akka Castle above mean tidal mark				92.5
460.8	E.[1]) 0° 26′ 0″	0° 29′ 12″	7.9291194—2.5987674	396.98	489.44
. . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	*489.44*
449.3	E. 1° 7′ 20″	1° 10′ 27″	8.3116679—2.9703164	933.94	1026.44
. . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	*1026.44*
739.4	E. 1° 10′ 20″	1° 15′ 8″	8.3396279—3.2146144	1639.1	1731.6
858.6	E. 0 21 40	0 27 37	7.9049067—2.8447877	699.5	1725.94
. . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	*1728.77*
698.4	E. 1° 18′ 40″	1° 21′ 31″	8.3750539 - 3.2253353	1680.1	1772.6
. . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	*1763.49*
902.5					
377.9	E. 1° 2′ 40″	1° 5′ 17″	8.2785806—2.8620914	727.94	1754.38
783.9	D. 0° 4′ 20″	0° 3′ 17″	6.9800412—1.8806119	75.96	1839.45
. . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	*1839.45*
769.1	D. 0° 15′ 15″	0° 7′ 47″	7.3548925—2.2459065	176.16	1587.33
818.5	E. 0 1 0	0 6 32	7.2788615—2.1980111	157.7	1681.75
. . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	*1634.54*

Number of triangle.	Name of Station.	Observed angle.	Correction of Error.	Reduced angle.	Calculation.	Cha opp each
					from Δ 6	
9	Jebel Kaukab . . .	108° 4′ 5″	— 10″	108° 3′ 55″	9.9780452	4.9
	Jebel Dühy	38 32 10	— 10	38 32 0	9.7944670	5.1
	Safed tower	33 24 15	— 10	33 24 5	9.7407549	. .
					from Δ 9	
10	Safed tower	— — —	— —	26° 36′ 30″	9.6511705	4.2
	Jebel Dühy	3° 36′ 30″	— —	3 36 30	8.7988969	5.0
	es-Semûy	149 47 0	— —	149 47 0	9.7018022	. .
					from Δ 10	
11	Safed tower	45° 46′ 0″	— 10″	45° 45′ 50″	9.8551987	4.7
	es-Semûy	117 43 50	— 10	117 43 40	9.9470258	4.6
	Cliff above Tûbariyeh	16 30 35	— 5	16 30 30	9.4535550	. .
					from Δ 11	
12	es-Semûy	7° 55′ 20″	— —	7° 55′ 20″	9.1393397	4.9
	Cliff Tûbariyeh . . .	158 46 30	— —	158 46 30	9.5587462	4.4
	Hot Baths near Tûbariyeh.	— — —	— —	13 18 10	9.3619108	
					from Δ 6	
13	Jebel Dühy	46° 47′ 25″	— —	46° 47′ 25″	9.8626396	4.4
	Jebel Kaukab . . .	21 3 20	— —	21 3 20	9.5554246	4.7
	Mount Tabor	— — —	— —	112 9 15	9.9656546	
					from Δ 9	
14	Safed tower	— — —	— —	52° 44′ 15″	9.9008421	
	Kaukab	36° 21′ 35″	— —	36 21 35		4.5
	Cliff Tûbariyeh . . .	90 54 10	— —	90 54 10	9.9999461	
					from Δ 7	
15	Jebel Kaukab . .	29° 15′ 45″	— —	29° 15′ 45″	9.6891415	5.0
	el-Mohraka'	113 8 50	—	113 8 50	9.9635507	4.7
	Iskandar (Wely near Um el-Fahm) . . .	— — —	— —	37 35 25	9.7853375	
					from Δ 7	
16	Jebel Kaukab . . .	39° 23′ 10″	— —	39° 23′ 10″	9.8024612	5.1
	el-Mohraka	106 35 5	— —	106 35 5	9.9815462	4.5
	Shekh Zeit (near Kefr Kûd)	— — —	— —	34 1 45	9.7478892	
					from Δ 7	
17	Jebel Kaukab . . .	60° 25′ 45	— —	60° 25′ 45″	9.9393926	5.2
	el-Mohraka	94 44 45	— —	94 44 45	9.9985085	5.2
	Mountain N°. 1 [1]) . .	— — —	— —	24 49 30	9.6230922	
					from Δ 7	
18	Jebel Kaukab . . .	57° 43′ 55″	— —	57° 43′ 55″	9.9271442	5.2
	el-Mohraka	97 46 0	— —	97 46 0	9.9959977	5.2
	Mountain N° 2. . .	— — —	— —	24 30 5	9.6177501	

[1]) The Summits belong to the high ridge between Wady Tubâs and Wady Haskîn, a little to the marked N° 1 and N° 2 North of it.

ıding Arcs. conds.	Observed vertical angle.	Corrected vertical angle.	Calculation.	Difference of Altitudes of Stations in feet.	Height of Stations in feet.
889.5	E. 0° 32′ 40″	0° 38′ 50″	8.0529493 — 3.0072321	1016.7	2780.19
353.7	E. 0 13 50	0° 23′ 14	7.8298443 — 2.9687053	930.48	2769.93
. . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	*2775.06*
179.3	D. 1° 15′ 50″	1° 14′ 6″	8.3336116 — 2.5695643	371.16	2403.90
204.8					
. . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	*2405.9*
528.8	E. 2° 15′ 0″	2° 18′ 39″	8.6058816 — 3.3353051	2164.3	610.76
428	E. 2 19 50	2° 22′ 47	8.6186535 — 3.2562199	1804.0	599.9
. . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	*610.76*
675.4	D. 2° 23′ 0″	2° 16′ 26″	8.5988747 — 3.4333065	2712.1	
256.3	D. 2 6 40	2° 4′ 11″	8.5579784 — 2.9730037	939.74	
			Lake of Tiberias below Mediterranean		*328.98*

o particular name; Mountain N° 1 as seen from Jebel Dùhy falls in one with Jebel

Number of triangle.	Name of Station.	Observed angle.	Correction of Error.	Reduced angle.	Calculation.	Chan opp each
					from Δ Δ 7 & 15	
19	el-Mohraka	54° 0′ 0″	—	Sum of sides	145359	5.16
	Jebel Dühy	— — —	—	Differ^{ce} of d^{o}.	20667	4.31
	Wely Iskandar . . .	— — —	—	Tangent . .	63° 0′ 0″	0.29
					15 35 28	9.44
	el Mohraka	54° 0′ 0″	—	54° 0′ 0″	9.9079576	
	Jebel Dühy . . .	— — —	—	47 24 32		4.83
	Wely Iskandar . . .	— — —	—	78 35 28	9.9913326	
					from Δ Δ 7 & 16	
20	el-Mohraka	47° 22′ 20″	—	Sum of sides	171237	5.23
	Jebel Dühy . .	— — —	—	Difference .	5211	3.71
	Shekh Zeit	— — —	—	Tangent . .	66° 18′ 50″	0.3
					3 58 6	8.8
	el-Mohraka	47° 22′ 20″	—	47° 22′ 20″	9.8667414	
	Jebel Dühy	— — —	—	62 20 44		4.8
	Shekh Zeit	— — —	—	70 16 56	9.9737585	
					from Δ Δ 7 & 17	
21	el-Mohraka	35° 36′ 0″	—	Sum of sides	244194	5.3
	Jebel Dühy	— — —	—	Difference .	78168	4.5
	Mountain N^{o}. 1 . . .	— — —	—	Tangent . .	72° 12′ 0″	0.4
					44 54 52	9.9
	el-Mohraka	35° 36′ 0″	—	35° 36′ 0″	9.7650147	
	Jebel Dühy	— — —	—	27 17 8		5.0
	Mountain N^{o}. 1 . .	— — —	—	117 6 52	9.9494378	
					from Δ Δ 7 & 18	
22	el-Mohraka	38° 37′ 15″	—	Sum of sides	241651	5.3
	Jebel Dühy	— — —	—	Difference .	75625	4.5
	Mountain N^{o}. 2 . .	— — —	—	Tangent . .	70° 41′ 22″	0.4
					41 46 7	9.9
	el- Mohraka	38° 37′ 15″	—	38° 37′ 15″	9.7952985	
	Jebel Dühy	— — —	—	28 55 15		5.0
	Mountain N^{o}. 2 . . .	— — —	—	112 27 29	9.9667827	
					from Δ Δ 7 & 5	
23	Convent Carmel . .	— — —	—	Sum of sides	169340	5.2
	Jebel Kaukab . . .	45° 47′ 20″	—	Difference .	13728	4.1
	el-Mohraka	— — —	—	Tangent . .	67° 6′ 20″	0.3
					10 57 0	9.2
	Convent Carmel . .	— — —	—	56° 15′ 20″		4.8
	Jebel Kaukab . . .	45° 47′ 20″	—	45 47 20	9.8553831	
	el-Mohraka	— — —	—	77 57 20	9.9903327	

ding Arcs. conds.	Observed vertical angle.	Corrected vertical angle.	Calculation.	Difference of Altitudes of Stations in feet.	Height of Stations in feet.

Number of triangle.	Name of Station.	Observed angle.	Correction of Error.	Reduced angle.	Calculation.
					from Δ 23
24	Convent Carmel . .	45° 22′ 30″	—	45° 22′ 30″	9.8523089
	el-Mohraka	78 16 40	—	78 16 40	9.9908466
	Tantûra	— — —	—	56 20 50	9.9203379
					from Δ 2
25	'Akka Castle	53° 18′ 30″	— 10″	53° 18′ 20″	9.9040842
	Karn el-Hanaweh . .	71 45 10	— 10	71 45 0	9.9775860
	Shefa 'Amar	54 56 50	— 10	54 56 40	9.9130694
					from Δ 2
26	'Akka Castle	81° 44′ 15″	—	81° 44′ 15″	9.9954685
	Karn el-Hanaweh . .	59 37 15	—	59 37 15	9.9358586
	Râs en-Nakûra . . .	— — —	—	38 38 30	9.7954961
					from Δ Δ 2 & 26
27	Karn el-Hanaweh . .	85° 11′ 0″	—	Sum of sides	155719
	Convent Carmel . .	— — —	—	Difference .	11295
	Râs en-Nakûra . . .	— — —	—	Tangent . .	47° 24′ 30″
					4 30 34
	Karn el-Hanaweh . .	85° 11′ 0″	—	85° 11′ 0″	9.9984636
	Convent Carmel . .	— — —	—	42 53 56	
	Râs en-Nakûra . . .	— — —	—	51 55 4	9.8960445
					from Δ 2
28	Convent Carmel . .	47° 48′ 5″	— 10″	47° 47′ 55″	9.8696941
	Karn el-Hanaweh . .	50 37 25	— 10	50 37 15	9.8881594
	Shekh Daud	81 35 0	— 10	81 34 50	9.9952941
					from Δ 2
29	Convent Carmel . .	29° 35′ 35″	— 5″	29° 35′ 30″	9.6935646
	Karn el-Hanaweh . .	65 52 5	— 5	65 52 0	9.9602788
	White house	84 32 35	— 5	84 32 30	9.9980263
					Measured Base
1	Ramleh-tower . . .	88° 15′ 20″	—	88° 15′ 20″	9.9997987
	North end of base. .	35 7 20	—	35 7 20	9.7599114
	Tree A	— — —	—	56 37 20	9.9217184
					from Δ 1
2	North end of base. .	100° 12′ 55″	— 20″	100° 12′ 35″	9.9930682
	Ramleh-tower . . .	50 18 25	— 20	50 18 5	9.8861607
	Tree C.	29 29 40	— 20	29 29 20	9.6921899
					from Δ 1
3	Ramleh-tower . . .	62° 57′ 25″	— 5″	62° 57′ 20″	9.9497091
	North end of base . .	62 36 5	— 5	62 36 0	9.9483227
	Tree B	54 26 45	— 5	54 26 40	9.9103854

sponding of Arcs.		Observed vertical angle.	Corrected vertical angle.	Calculation.	Difference of Altitudes of Stations in feet.	Height of Stations in feet.
	seconds.					
7						
2						
7						
7						
3	620.7	D. 0° 4′ 20″	0° 1′ 35″	6.6765010—1.[illegible]120	29.91	112.41
3						112.61
8′						
2						
1						
8						

ES.

05						
3						Above mean tide mark at Leith.
	190.8	D. 0° 20′ 42″	0° 15′ 51″	7.7[illegible]—2.[illegible]	168.2	219.9
						219.9
5						
3						

Number of triangle.	Name of Station.	Observed angle.	Correction of Error.	Reduced angle.	Calculation.	Cha on ea
					from △ 1	
4	Ramleh-tower . . .	46° 38′ 25″	— 15″	46° 38′ 10″	9.8615389	4.8
	North end of base. .	94 20 15	— 15	94 20 0	9.9987567	4.6
	Tree D	39 2 15	— 15	39 1 50	9.7991577	
					from △ 1	
5	Ramleh-tower . . .	49° 2′ 10″	— 10″	49° 2′ 0″	9.8779994	4.5
	North end of base. .	115 7 15	— 15	115 7 0	9.9568623	4.4
	Beit Nebala . . .	15 51 10	— 10	15 51 0	9.4363532	
					from △ 2	
6	North end of base. .	72° 25′ 50″	— 5″	72° 25′ 45″	9.9792499	4.5
	Tree C	82 39 10	— 5	82 39 5	9.9964181	4.5
	el-Fejjeh	24 55 10	—	24 55 10	9.6246364	
					from △ 2	
7	Ramleh-tower . . .	44° 31′ 35″	— 10″	44° 35′ 25″	9.8458430	4.6
	Tree C	112 8 45	— 10	112 8 35	9.9667776	4.2
	el-Fejjeh	23 21 10	— 10	23 21 0	9.5980754	. .
					from △ 7	
8	Ramleh-tower . . .	27° 57′ 25″	— 10″	27° 57′ 15″	9.6709553	4.7
	el-Fejjeh	100 49 55	— 10	100 49 45	9.9921963	4.4
	Mejdel	51 13 10	— 10	51 13 0	9.8918274	
					from △ 7	
9	Ramleh-tower . . .	110° 37′ 50″	— 20″	110° 37′ 30″	9.9712362	4.9
	el-Fejjeh	48 26 30	— 20	48 26 10	9.8740272	5.0
	N. Samwil	20 56 35	— 20	20 56 20	9.5530930	. .
					from △ 6	
10	North end of base . .	33° 52′ 20″	— 5″	33° 52′ 15″	9.7461066	4.6
	el-Fejjeh	99 15 35	— 5	99 15 30	9.9943053	4.5
	Mejdel	46 52 20	— 5	46 52 15	9.8632124	. .
					from △ 6	
11	Tree C	54° 48′ 45″	— 15″	54° 48′ 30″	9.9123436	4.5
	el-Fejjeh	61 43 5	— 20	61 42 45	9.9447692	4.4
	Yâfa	63 29 5	— 20	63 28 45	9.9517124	. .
					from △ 11	
12	Yâfa	44° 33′ 55″	— 5″	44° 33′ 50″	9.8461540	4.3
	el-Fejjeh	46 58 45	— 5	46 58 40	9.8639703	4.3
	Shekh 'Amûnis . . .	88 27 40	— 10	88 27 30	9.9998428	
					from △ 12	
13	Shekh 'Amûnis . . .	16° 26′ 20″	— 10″	16° 26′ 10″	9.4517036	4.6
	Yâfa	15 40 40	— 10	15 40 30	9.4316538	4.6
	Abd el-Naby	147 53 35	— 15	147 53 20	9.7255546	
					from △ 12	
14	Yâfa	20° 35′ 35″	—	20° 35′ 35″	9.5462072	4.6
	Shekh 'Amûnis . . .	141 51 25	—	141 51 25	9.7907263	4.4
	el-Haram Ibn 'Aly Aleim	— — —	—	17 33 0	9.4793420	

ponding of Arcs. seconds.	Observed vertical angle.	Corrected vertical angle.	Calculation.	Difference of Altitudes of Stations in feet.	Height of Stations in feet.
446	D. 0° 12′ 30″	0° 18′ 10″	7.3757718 2.0312335	107.5	218.6
. . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	*218.6*
933.8	E. 1° 17′ 40″	1° 24′ 17″	8.3895548—3.3659507	2322.5	2648.6
. . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	*2648.6*
268	E. 0° 19′ 0″	0° 20′ 52″	7.7831845—2.2177886	165.1	393.0
. . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	*393.0*
332.3	D. 0° 13′ 30″	0° 10′ 17″	7.4758613 - 2.0035160	100.8	219.9
308.3	E. 0 9 50	0 11 58	7.5117011—2.0368702	108.8	
. . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	*227.9*
115.2	E. 0° 16′ 0″	0° 16′ 48″	7.6890389—1.7566682	57.1	*119.1*
				Measured height	*62*

Number of triangle.	Name of Station.	Observed angle.	Correction of Error.	Reduced angle.	Calculation.	Ch op ea
					from Δ 16	
15	N. Samwil	6° 19′ 40″	+ 20″	6° 20′ 0″	9.0426249	4.8
	Mejdel	10 7 15	+ 20	10 7 35	9.2450686	4.6
	Deir Abû Meshal . .	163 32 5	+ 20	163 32 25	9.4523098	. .
					from Δ 8	
16	N. Samwil	32° 53′ 10″	—	32° 53′ 10″	9.7347766	
	Ramleh-tower . . .	82 40 20	—	82 40 20	9.9964384	4.9
	Mejdel	64 26 30	—	64 26 30	9.9552771	5.0
					from Δ 8	
17	Ramleh-tower . . .	40° 13′ 30″	— 10″	40° 13′ 20″	9.8100670	4.7
	Mejdel	74 33 35	— 10	74 33 25	9.9840300	4.6
	Deir Abû Meshal . .	65 13 25	— 10	65 13 15	9.9580523	
					from Δ 15	
18	N. Samwil	21° 17′ 0″	—	21° 17′ 0″	9.5598829	4.2
	D. Abû Meshal . . .	7 53 5	—	7 53 5	9.1372921	4.6
	Beitunia	150 50 0	— 5″	150 49 55	9.6878614	
					from Δ 17	
19	D. Abû Meshal . . .	106° 11′ 15″	+ 15″	106° 11′ 30″	9.9824224	4.6
	Ramleh-tower . . .	30 0 10	+ 10	30 0 20	9.7242771	4.9
	Beitunia	41 47 55	+ 15	41 48 10		
					from Δ 19	
20	N. Samwil	144° 8′ 50″	— 20″	144° 8′ 30″	9.7677369	4.4
	Beitunia	21 4 45	— 20	21 4 25	9.5557799	4.6
	Mount of Olives . .	14 47 25	— 20	14 47 5	. . . . .	. .
					from Δ 20	
21	N. Samwil	94° 35′ 30″	— 10″	94° 35′ 20″	9.9986056	4.7
	Mount of Olives . .	60 23 50	— 10	60 23 40	9.9392431	4.7
	Taiyibeh	15 1 10	— 10	25 1 0	9.6262191	
					from ΔΔ 21 & 15	
22	N. Samwil	70° 50′ 25″	—	Sum of sides .	117283.4	5.0
	Deir Abû Meshal . .	— — —	—	Difference . .	11925.4	4.0
	Taiyibeh	— — —	—	Tangent . . .	54° 34′ 47.″5	0.1
				.	8 9 18	9.1
	N. Samwil	70° 50′ 25″	—	70° 50′ 25″	9.9752513	
	Deir Abû Meshal . .	— — —	—	46 25 30		4.8
	Taiyibeh	— — —	—	62 44 5	9.9488505	
					from Δ 21	
23	Mount of Olives . .	14° 28′ 30″	— 10″	14° 28′ 20″	9.3977847	4.8
	Taiyibeh	94 29 40	— 10	94 29 30	9.9986641	4.2
	Ruin el-'Aujeh [1]) . .	71 2 20	— 10	71 2 10	9.9757642	. .

[1]) Called in Lieut. Symonds M. S. «Shuneh No. 1.»

ding Arcs. conds.	Observed vertical angle.	Corrected vertical angle.	Calculation.	Difference of Altitudes of Stations in feet.	Height of Stations in feet.
37.9	E. 1° 0′ 0″	1° 4′ 25″	8.2727752—3.0830374	1210.7	1437.9
99.6	E. 1 29 10	1 31 56	8.4273027—3.0350202	1084.0	1477.0
. . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	*1457.5*
96.5	E. 0° 56′ 50″	1° 2′ 58″	8.2628854—3.0447037	1108.5	1434.6
52.6	E. 0° 29′ 30″	0° 31′ 15″	7.9585881—2.3672007	232.9	2415.5
. . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	*2415.5*
19.4	D. 0° 10′ 30″	0° 5′ 27″	7.2001230—1.9217596	83.51	2565.1
7.4	E. 1° 21′ 40″	1° 22′ 45″	8.3815780—2.5845977	384.23	2180.9
. . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	*2180.9*

Number of triangle.	Name of Station.	Observed angle.	Correction of Error.	Reduced angle.	Calculation.	Chan opp each
					from Δ 23	
24	Mount of Olives . .	49° 6′ 20″	— 10″	49° 6′ 10″	9.8784558	2.9
	el-'Aujeh	0 33 10	—	0 33 10	7.9839845	4.9
	Mosk on M[t] of Olives	130 20 50	— 10	130 20 40	9.8820498	. .
					from Δ 24	
25	Mosk on M[t] of Olives	43° 14′ 0″	— 15″	43° 13′ 45″	9.8356386	4.6
	el-'Aujeh	39 11 50	— 15	39 11 35	9.8006727	4.6
	Remark. mountain[2])	97 35 20	— 20	97 34 40	9.9961905	. .
					from Δ 25	
26	el-'Aujeh	34° 31′ 25″	— 20″	34° 31′ 5″	9.7533271	4.7
	Remarkable mountain	98 43 45	— 25	98 43 20	9.9949482	4.5
	Kasr Hajla	46 45 55	— 20	46 45 35	9.8621219	. .
					from Δ 26	
27	Remarkable mountain	74° 37′ 0″	—	74° 37′ 0″	9.9841548	5.6
	Kasr Hajla	86 37 30	—	86 37 30	9.9992461	5.6
	Karn Surtabeh . . .	— — —	—	18 45 30	9.5072852	. .
	Line measured from Kasr Hajla to flag-staff at Dead Sea bearing 156°					0′ 2
					from Δ 26	
28	Remarkable mountain	27° 20′ 20″	—	27° 20′ 20″	9.6620516	4.4
	Kasr Hajla	49 10 30	—	49 10 30	9.8789294	4.5
	er-Riha	— — —	—	103 29 10	9.9878568	. .
					from Δ 15	
29	Deir Abû Meshal . .	88° 4′ 40″	—	88° 4′ 40″	9.9997555	4.9
	Mejdel	62 52 20	—	62 52 20	9.9493860	4.9
	'Alam Uda	— — —	—	29 3 0	9.6862542	. .
					from Δ 29	
30	'Alam Uda	— — —	—	63° 49′ 5″	9.9529848	4.5
	Mejdel	62° 49′ 5″	—	62 49 5	9.9491754	4.9
	Kakûn	53 21 50	—	53 21 50	9.9044134	
					from Δ 17	
31	Ramleh-tower . . .	7° 59′ 20″	—	7° 59′ 20″	9.1429556	4.9
	Deir Abû-Meshal . .	145 28 40	— 5″	145 28 35	9.7533883	4.3
	Deir Ghussaneh . .	26 32 5	—	26 32 5	9.6500549	. .
					from Δ 34	
32	el-Fejjeh	78° 14′ 46″	—	78° 14′ 46″	9.9907967	5.3
	Deir Ghussaneh . . .	83 48 15	—	83 48 15	9.974558(?)	5.3
	el-Mohraka	— — —	—	17 56 59	9.4888077	
					from Δ 23	
33	Taiyibeh	93° 48′ 5″	— 10″	93° 47′ 55″	9.9990448	
	el-'Aujeh	71 35 35	— 10	71 35 25	9.9771849	4.9
	Mosk on M[t] of Olives	14 36 45	- 5	14 36 40	9.4018433	

[1]) Erroneously called by Lieut. Symonds «Grontol».

ling rcs. onds.	Observed vertical angle.	Corrected vertical angle.	Calculation.	Difference of Altitudes of Stations in feet.	Height of Stations in feet.
7.93	E. 1° 16′ 40″	1° 16′ 43″	8.3486879—1.2545232	17.9	2397.6
22.5	E. 0 7 0	0 11 19	7.5174462—2.3177528	207.8	2189.9
. . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	*2397.6*
96.8	D. 2° 25′ 30″	2° 21′ 39″	8.6151886—3.2199774	1659.5	738.1
. . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	*738.1*
83.6	D. 3° 15′ 50″	3° 10′ 10″	8.7433038—3.5155848	3277.8	1096.9
34.4	D. 3 6 10	3 2 55	8.7263895—3.2570494	1807.5	1089.4
. . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	*1096.4*
48.7	E. 0° 2′ 10″	0° 9′ 27″	7.4391590—2.4617798	289.5	1027.6
. . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4.2919014		
93.1	D. 0 44 30	0 42 38	8.0934977—2.3853991	242.8	*1027.6*
			Dead Sea below Mediterranean		*1312.2*
60.3	D. 3° 35′ 30″	3° 32′ 58″	8.7925938—2.3143263	1638.0	899.9
. . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	*899.9*
32.5	E. 0° 38′ 20″	0° 43′ 25″	8.1014057—2.9723928	938.4	2395.9
. . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	*2395.9*
56.8	E. 0° 44′ 20″	0° 49′ 35″	8.1590920—3.0442437	1107.2	1433.3
. . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	*1433.3*

Number of triangle.	Name of Station.	Observed angle.	Correction of Error.	Reduced angle.	Calculation.	Ch op
					from ΔΔ 31 & 7	
34	Ramleh-tower . . .	60° 11′ 10″	—	Sum of sides .	121996	5.0
	Deir Ghussaneh . .	— — —	—	Difference . .	31530	4.4
	el-Fejjeh	— — —	—	Tangent . . .	59° 54′ 25″	0.2
					24 2 9	9.6
	Ramleh-tower . . .	60° 11′ 10″	—	60° 11′ 10″	9.9383420	
	Deir Ghussaneh . .	35 52 16	—	35 52 16	. . . . .	4.8
	el-Fejjeh.	— — —	—	83 56 34	9.9975685	
					from ΔΔ 17 & 7	
35	Ramleh-tower . . .	68° 10′ 30″	—	Sum of sides .	105742.2	5.0
	Deir Abû Meshal . .	— — —	—	Difference . .	15275.2	4.1
	el-Fejjeh	— — —	—	Tangent . . .	55° 54′ 45″	0.1
					12 2 59	9.3
	Ramleh-tower . . .	68° 10′ 30″	—	68° 10′ 30″	9.9676994	
	Deir Abû Meshal . .	— — —	—	43 51 46	. . . . .	4.7
	el-Fejjeh	— — —	—	67 57 44	9.9660187	
					from ΔΔ 29 & 35	
36	Deir Abû Meshal . .	109° 25′ 54″	—	Sum of sides .	135043.1	5.1
	'Alaın Uda	— — —	—	Difference . .	13556.3	4.1
	el-Fejjeh	— — —	—	Tangent . . .	35° 14′ 3″	9.8
					4 3 20	8.8
	Deir Abû Meshal . .	109° 25′ 54″	—	109° 25′ 54″	9.9745296	
	'Alam Uda	— — —	—	31 10 43	. . . . .	5.0
	el-Fejjeh	— — —	—	39 17 23	9.8015697	
					from Δ 7 of the 1st Ser. and Δ 32 of the 2d Ser.	
37	el-Mohraka	93° 20′ 45″	—	Sum of sides .	299111	5.4
	Jebel Dûhy	— — —	—	Difference . .	133007	5.1
	el-Fejjeh	— — —	—	Tangent . . .	43° 19′ 37″	9.9
					22 45 16	9.6
	el-Mohraka	93° 20′ 45″	—	93° 20′ 45″	9.9992591	
	Jebel Dûhy	— — —	—	66 4 55	9.9610062	5.3
	el-Fejjeh	— — —	—	20 34 20		
					from ΔΔ 30 & 10	
38	Mejdel	108° 31′ 40″	—	Sum of sides .	120510	5.0
	Kakûn	— — —	—	Difference . .	66110	4.8
	el-Fejjeh	— — —	—	Tangent . . .	35° 44′ 10″	9.8
					21 32 25	9.8
	Mejdel	108° 31′ 40″	—	108° 31′ 40″	9.9768861	
	Kakûn	— — —	—	14 11 55	. . . . .	5.0
	el-Fejjeh	— — —	—	57 16 35	9.9249447	

ng rcs. nds.	Observed vertical angle.	Corrected vertical angle.	Calculation.	Difference of Altitudes of Stations in feet.	Height of Stations in feet.

Number of triangle.	Name of Station.	Observed angle.	Correction of Error.	Reduced angle.	Calculation.	Cha opp each
					from ΔΔ 32 & 36	
39	el-Fejjeh	54° 36′ 8″	—	Sum of sides .	326708	5.5
	el-Mohraka.	— — —	—	Difference . .	105410	5.0
	'Alam Uda	— — —	—	Tangent . . .	62° 41′ 56″	0.2
					32 0 31	
	el-Fejjeh	54° 36′ 8″	—	54° 36′ 8″	9.9111479	9.7
	el-Mohraka.	— — —	—	30 41 25	. . . . .	5.2
	'Alam Uda	— — —	—	94 42 27	9.9985325	
					from ΔΔ 30 & 39	
40	Kakûn	119° 8′ 35″	—	el-Mohraka to		
	'Alam Uda	— — —	—	'Alam Uda	5.2471887	
	el-Mohraka.	— — —	—	Sin. 119° 8′ 35″	9.9412164	
				Kakûn to		
				'Alam Uda	4.9661186	9.6
	Kakûn	119° 8′ 35″	—	119° 8′ 35″	. . . . .	5.6
	'Alam Uda	— — —	—	33 38 53	9.7435903	
	el-Mohraka.	— — —	—	27 12 32	9.6601463	

ding Arcs. conds.	Observed vertical angle.	Corrected vertical angle.	Calculation.	Difference of Altitudes of Stations in feet.	Height of Stations in feet.

V.

ITINERARY.

1851.

November 23. Arrived at Beirût, by steamer from Smyrna.

,, 25. Excursion to Shŭmlân and 'Abeih in company with the Rev^{d} Mr. Lowndse of Malta and Hutter of Beirût by the usual route.

,, 26. Returned to Beirût. Between Shŭmlân and 'Ain Anâb (or 'Ain Anûb) turned off from the main road to the right, in order to examine two huge sarcophagi recently discovered by a peasant on his property. Sarcophagi are found in all directions in these hills [1]).

,, 28. Excursion to Sidon by the usual shore-road.

,, 29. Returned to Beirût. At a small Dukhân called Asîs (or perhaps el-Kusîs) [2]) Râs Beirût bears N. 12^{0} W. and Beirût, highest visible part N. 8^{0} E. From Khân el-Khŭlda Beirût is N. 6^{0} E., and the first rocky point projecting South of the Khân N. 130^{0} W. — From the highest part of the road over Râs Damûr, Râs Beirût bears N. 15^{0} E. Measurements by pocket-compass.

December 2 & 3. Excursion to Shŭmlân and back to Beirût.

,, 4. First fall of rain, continuing five days with heavy S. W. and Westerly storms. On the weather clearing up, the high parts of Mount Lebanon were observed to be clothed with snow.

,, 9. From Beirût to Sidon along the coast.

,, 10 till 12. Detained by rainy weather.

,, 12. Excursion to the hills N. E. of Sidon, and to Bkusta, a village on a hill-top between the Auwly or Auly river (Robinson writes Auwaly, but I did not hear it pronounced thus) and a small tributary stream coming from the S. E.

Bearings from a hill N. E. of Sidon, about half an hour's distance, and 340′ high. (Station A.)

Sidon, sea-castle		West.
Mouth of the Auwly river	N.	15° 30′ W.
Rûs Surafend	-	134 30 -
Mouth of the Zaharâny river	-	140 30 -

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[1]) In March 1852 Dr. Robinson, guided by Dr. De Forest of Beirût, visited a place between Khân Khulda and 'Arâmôn, where thirty-five large sarcophagi were scattered about on the summit of a ridge. There seemed to be others further up. See his Later Bib. Res. p. 18, 19.

[2]) Ibid. p. 18, 23.

Wely Mâr Elyâs, E. of Sidon	-	150°	30′	W.
el-Helâliyeh	-	158	—	-
Miûmiyeh [1])	-	174	—	-
Moghdûsheh	-	171	—	-
Tamburit	-	177	—	-
Castle of Surbah [2])	-	153	30	E.
'Abrah	-	120	30	-
Rûm	-	108	—	-
Bkusta [3])	East.			
Deir Mishmûshy	N.	95	30	-
Highest visible peak of Jebel Rihân	-	152	—	-
Lowest end of the same	-	136	—	-
Northern Toum Niha (or Tôm, Tomat «twins»)	-	114	—	-
Southern Toum Niha	-	110	30	-
Shehîm (North of the Auwly river)	-	60	45	-
'Almôn (do.)	-	34	45	-

The S. W. side of the above hill contains a vast number of sepulchral caves and fragments of sarcophagi. On its N. side flows the Nahr el-Kemleh (Lice-river). Having crossed this streamlet some 25 minutes N. E. of our point of observation, we touched immediately upon Hareth Nasîr, a small group of houses scarcely worth the name of a village; and continuing in a N. Eastern course, came to the high situated Bkusta, where we had:

The mouth of the Auwly river	N.	55°	30′	W.
Khân and bridge over the same, near the shore	-	51	—	-
Northern extremity of rocks forming the Sidon roads	-	79	30	-
Land-Castle of Sidon	-	98	—	-
Station A	-	90	—	-
Wely Mâr Elyâs	-	112	—	-
Râs Surafend	-	126	30	-
Ruins of el-Montere [4])	-	132	30	-
Miûmiyeh	-	134	30	-
Moghdûsheh	-	142	—	-
Salhîyeh	-	164	—	-
Surbah (the castle)	-	163	30	E.
Southern end of Jebel Rihân	-	158	—	-
Highest peak of the same	-	143	—	-
Rûm	-	113	—	-
Deir Mishmûshy	-	96	—	-
Northern Toum Niha	-	113	30	-
Southern Toum Niha	-	118	30	-
Point where the Auwly bends to the N. E.	-	105	—	-
Point where the Auwly forks	-	91	30	-
Kerkha (the church)	-	123	30	-

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[1]) Robinson has Miyeh wa-Miyeh. This may be the correct spelling, but id not hear it thus pronounced.

[2]) Serbah by Robinson, Later Bib. Res. p. 37 &c.

[3]) Robinson mentions Bkusta (he writes Bkŭstah) erroneously as North of Auwly, Later Bib. Res. p. 37 in note.

[4]) See our Narrative of a Journey through Syria & Palestine, I, 91.

December 15. Having obtained permission from the commanding officer to get into the Land-Castle on the S. side of Sidon, I took from the highest part of its walls the following bearings (elevation 180′ above the level of the sea):

Ràs Beirût	N.	20°	— ′ E.
Ràs Dàmûr and Ràs Jedrah in one	-	21	— -
Ràs Rumeileh	-	23	45 -
Mouth of the Auwly river	-	32	30 -
B'awirtheh	-	37	— -
The mountain above 'Abeih, called Meteir 'Abeih	-	40	30 -
A peculiar conical mountain, nearer S.	-	in one	
Khân at the Auwly bridge	-	42	30 -
Road to Deir el-Kamar	-	56	— -
Mouth of the N. el-Kemleh	-	38	— -
Shehîm	-	62	30 -
Bkusta	-	81	30 -
Helâliyeh	-	74	45 -
Deir Mishmûshy	-	91	45 -
Rummiêt Rûm	-	97	30 -
Rûm	-	102	30 -
Northern Toum Nîha	-	107	— -
Southern Toum Nîha	-	109	30 -
Mâr Elyâs	-	110	— -
Highest peak of Jebel Rihân	-	128	30 -
Jebeah (the castle) [1]	-	127	— -
Miûmîyeh	-	135	30 -
Moghdûsheh	-	167	15 -
Ruins of el-Montere	-	173	15 -
el-Ghazîyeh	-	172	45 W.
Mouth of the Sanik river	-	155	15 -
Mouth of the Zaharâny river	-	156	30 -
Ràs Surafend	-	137	15 -

,, 16. Bearings from the mouth of the Auwly river:

Northern end of rocks, Sidon roads	N.	122°	— ′ W.
Sidon, sea-castle	-	142	15 -
Sidon, land-castle	-	147	30 -
Mâr Elyâs	-	177	30 E.
Station A of December 12	-	164	15 -
Khân and bridge on the Auwly	-	98	30 -
Ràs Rumeileh	-	9	30 -
Rummiêt Rûm	-	111	30 -

,, 17. Excursion to the Ruins of a temple on the hill el-Montere. The shore-road to Tyre was followed for about 35′; then the Nahr Sanîk was crossed to the East of the bridge; (the Nahr Baraghît, «Flea-river», a streamlet which flows into the little Southern bay of Sidon, is scarcely worth mentioning) and a path taken turning to the S. E. and winding up to the village of Moghdûsheh. The ruins were reached to the right of this path in 48′ from the

[1]) Robinson, Lat. B. R. p. 40 sq. has Jebâ'a; Dr. De Forest, Notes of a tour in Mount Lebanon &c. writes Jeb'a.

S. E. gate of Sidon. Elevation 550′ by Aneroid. bearings from this point:

Râs Beirût	N. 18°	30′	E.
Râs Jedrah	- 14	45	-
Râs Rumeileh	- 12	15	-
Sidon, land-castle	- 6	45	W.
Mouth of the Nahr Sanik	- 33	30	-
Most inland part of the coast between Sidon & Surafend	- 119	30	-
Mouth of the Nahr ez-Zaharâny	- 123	30	-
Râs Surafend	- 122	45	-
Tell el-Bûrak	- 126	—	-
Surafend (village)	- 131	—	-
Rûm	- 87	45	E.
Rummiĕt Rûm	- 83	—	-
Mâr Elyâs	- 22	15	-
Miûmiyeh	- 48	30	-
Zughdariyeh	- 102	—	-
Tamburît	- 119	45	-

From el-Montere we went through Moghdûsheh and followed the mountain ridge in a S. Easterly direction, gradually rising till 600′ elevation. — In about 45′ from el-Montere we reached a high plateau presenting a fine view all round, and took the following bearings: (Station B.)

Sidon, land-castle	N. 25°	30′	W.
Moghdûsheh	- 42	30	-
Shidadiyeh	- 143	30	-
Zifteh	- 160	30	E.
B'nafûl	- 171	30	-
Khurzeiz	in one		
Kŭl'at esh-Shŭkif	N. 159	—	-
Jŭrjûa[1])	- 140	—	-
Kŭl'at Surbah	- 141	30	-
A peak in Jeb. Rihân mounted by a wely, probably Naby Sejûd	- 137	30	-
Mohammed ez-Zerîf	- 133	—	-
Khanarît	- 85	30	W.
Tell el-Bûrak	- 100	30	-
Zeita	- 106	30	-
Râs Surafend	in one		
Surafend (village)	N. 112	30	-
Highest peaks of Jebel Rihân from N. 122° 30′ to	- 144	—	E.
Jebeah (castle)	- 119	30	-
Rummiĕt Rûm	- 67	30	-
Tamburît	- 26	30	-
Deir el-Mŭkhalis	- 41	30	-

There was a high wind blowing whilst these bearings were taken, which shook the needle of the compass a great deal. There may, therefore, be some little inaccuracy in them.

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[1]) Robinson has Jerjû'a; Later B. R. p. 40 &c.

December 19. Excursion to Rûm. Bearings from Rûm, highest house:

Mouth of the Auwly river	N.	64°	— W.
N. end of Sidon rocks	-	70	30 -
Sidon, land-castle	-	77	30 -
Mârûs	-	76	— -
Lib'ah	-	81	30 -
Kefr Felûs [1])	-	79	30 -
'Abrah	-	89	30 -
Bkusta	-	67	— -
el-Montere	-	92	15 -
Râs Surafend	-	107	— -
Surafend (village)	-	110	— -
Northern end of island in Tyre-roads	-	126	— -
Râs el-Abiad	-	134	— -
A cape to the S. of it, probably R. en-Nakûra	-	133	15 -

,, 20. Went up to the conical top N. N. E. of Rûm, called Ruweiset Rûm (or in more familiar language Rummiet Rûm). — Bearings:

Naby Mikha	N.	75°	15′ E.
Mishmûshy	-	72	30 -
Deir Mishmûshy	-	68	30 -
el-Barûk (here is the source of the Auwly)	-	39	30 -
Waterfall of the Auwly	-	51	45 -
Point where the Auwly bends and forks	-	56	— -
Point where it turns West	-	18	— -
Point where it turns N. W.	-	77	30 W.
Mezbud (large village)	-	5	15 -
Bkeifa	-	3	30 -
Zahahûry	-	5	— E.
Bisreh, in the Auwly gorge, Southern bank	-	30	30 -
Northern Toum Niha	-	124	30 -
Southern Toum Niha	-	129	— -
'Azûr (in the valley E. below Rûm) [2])	-	80	— -
'Ainût (large village)	-	24	30 W.
Lady Hester Stanhope's residence near Jûn	-	57	30 -
Jûn, or el-Jûn	-	59	30 -
Mejdelûneh	-	46	30 -
Deir Mûkhalis	-	52	— -
A large Village (perhaps Biramiyeh)	-	56	— -
Deir Rokhbat	-	53	— -
Mouth of the Auwly	-	68	15 -
Kerkha	-	78	45 -
N. end of Sidon rocks	-	76	30 -
Sidon, land-castle	-	82	30 -
Salhiyeh	in one		
Miûmîyeh and Lib'ah in one	N.	89	30 -
Mouth of Nahr Sanîk	-	91	— -
Kefr Jerra	-	90	30 -
Kefr Felûs	-	103	— -

[1]) Kefr Fâlûs by Robinson, Later B. R. p. 37.

[2]) Robinson's Map in his Later B. R. has 'Aznûr. This is probably a printer's mistake. — I did not hear of a village of that name. — 'Azûr is mentioned in Eli Smith's list, Appendix III, p. 188 of the Biblical Researches.

Rûmin	N.	110°	30′	W.
Tell el-Bûrak and Tamburit in one	-	107	—	-
el-Montere, ruins	-	96	30	-
Moghdûsheh	-	100	30	-
Zughdariyeh	in one			
Derb es-Sîn	N.	97	30	-
el-Mujeidel	-	114	30	-
Kefr Hatta	-	120	—	-
Keitûleh (below in the wady near R. Rûm)	-	148	30	E.
el-Maknûniyeh	-	151	—	-
el-Hamsiyeh	-	121	—	-
Khalwet Niha	-	80	—	-
Khalwet 'Ainab	-	11	15	-
Meteir 'Abeih	-	8	—	-
'Abeih (the large tree)	-	5	—	-
Kefr Milkeh	-	136	30	W.
Kuttin and Seneiyeh in one [1])	-	172	—	-
Rûm (centre of village)	-	155	15	-
Highest peak of Jebel Rihân	-	174	—	-
Surbah (castle)	-	146	45	-
Surafend (village)	-	113	—	-
Râs Surafend	-	109	—	-
The island at the mouth of the Kâsimiyeh	-	126	30	-
Tyre, N. end of rocks	-	127	—	-
Tyre, inmost part of bay to the N. of it	-	128	30	-
Râs el-Abiad, and second projecting point to the S. W. of it in one	-	135	15	-
Râs en-Nakûra	-	135	—	-
'Ainkûn (or 'Ankûn)	-	117	—	-
Rekai	-	116	30	-

A great many more villages, &c. were visible, of which I could not learn the names. The view from Rummiêt Rûm embraces so many places, that it requires the utmost attention not to become confused in their names [2]). Having returned to Rûm and descended into the deep valley E. of it, where we came upon one of the upper brooks of the N. Sanik [3]), followed its downward course in turning to the S. W. and W. by Rimât and Birteh; passed by Hassanîyeh el-Fokhar; left the picturesque banks of the Sanîk at Mujeidel and Mharbi; crossed over a mountain spur which separates its bed from that of the N. Baraghît and so back to Sidon. — Details of the road from Sidon to Rûm on 19 Dec. are given in the *Routes and Distances*.

ecember 23. Excursion to the ruins of Sarepta at the foot of the rocky hill of Surafend, and to the village of Zekhzekîyeh, situated on the high Southern brow of the hill, which projects from the Surafend hill, to the S. W. and which, rising

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[1]) E. Smith in Appendix III of the Bib. Res. p. 188 writes Seneiya.
[2]) For the view from this mountain see Narrative of a Journey through ria & Palestine I, 97—99.
[3]) For a view of this torrent and valley see Le Pays d'Israël, Pl. 9.

even higher than the latter, conceals Tyre from the view. — Bearings from the hill of Zekhzekîyeh:

Surafend, summit of the village	N.	53°	— ' E.
Sidon, land-castle	-	38	30 -
Râs Beirût	-	25	— -
Rummiêt Rûm	-	66	30 -
Southern Toum Nîha	-	80	— -
Highest peak of Jeb. Rihân	-	85	30 -
Lubieh	-	141	30 -
Zekhzekiyeh, centre	-	102	— -
'Adlûn	-	170	— -
Tyre, Northern most rocks N. of the city	-	148	— W.
Râs el-Abiad and Râs en-Nakûra in one	-	150	— -
Coast N. of Tyre (Eastern most part)	-	156	30 -

December 29. Was kept at Sidon till to-day by bad weather. After three or four days of storms there was now and then a break of sunshine. — The above mentioned excursions were made in such intervals: but these were short; clouds would soon come on again hiding the face of the country from our view. This day, however, the sky looked bright and we set off for Hâsbeiya by the ordinary high-way, viz. by Nebathîyeh (or Nûbathîyeh).

In 1^h 20′ from Sidon's S. E. gate crossed over a hill which had Tell el-Bûrak N. 110° W.

45′ later el-Hajjeh bore East — half a mile distant in the Zaharâny valley.

From Khân-Mehemed 'Aly the bearings were:

Surbah (castle)	N.	88°	E.
Jebeah (castle)	-	82	-
Deir Zaharâny in one with Ferro	-	123	-
Naby Sejûd and Jûrjû'a in one	-	102	-
Arab Salim	-	111	-
'Ain Kûn	-	72	-

The bearings this day were taken, by way of trial, with Dr. Eli Smith's Smalkander-compass, which he had kindly lent to me; but finding it not sufficiently accurate for my purpose, I never used it again.

December 30. Went from Nûbathîyeh by Kûl'at esh-Shukîf and Jisr Khardeli to Hâsbeiya. — Bearings from Kûl'at esh-Shukîf, highest part of the ruins:

Arnûn	N.	24°	— ' W.
Kefr Tibnit	-	25	— -
Nûbathîyeh	-	34	30 -
Upper-valley of the Zaharâny at base of J. Rihân	-	1	30 -
Arab Salûn	-	2	— -
el-Hamrah and Shûkin in one	-	82	30 -
Naby 'Awîdi, a wely on a conspicuous summit	-	174	30 -
Castle of Banias	-	121	30 E.
A high summit with ruins called el-Menara	-	176	— -
Khurbeh	-	105	45 -

Khiêm (large village) [1]	N.	92°	15′	E.
Kuleya	-	84	15	-
Rasheiya el-Fokhar	-	82	30	-
Yahmûr (or Jakhmûr)	-	133	—	-
'Ain Kunia (the Emir of Hâsbeiya's palace)	-	69	30	-
The Litâny-river (general course of visible part)	-	25	—	-
The Toum Nîhas in one	-	22	—	-
Jermak (or Jürmûk)	-	7	—	-
Naby Sejûd	-	6	15	-

The sky was much clouded, and consequently many points of interest not visible. But the Rev. W. M. Thomson, passing by Kûl'at esh-Shukîf a few days later with fine weather, took bearings with his Smalkander-Compass, & from his observations the above list is completed by adding the following names:

Tibnîn (castle)	N.	139°	—′	W.
Highest Northern summit of Hermon	-	74	—	E.
Highest Southern summit of do.	-	89	30	-
A high conical mountain in the country beyond Jordan	-	134	45	-
Kefr Kileh	-	158	—	-
Deir Mimâs	-	159	—	-
Jebel Jürmûk (West of Safed), summit	-	161	30	W.
Rubb Thelatîn	-	156	30	-
Taiyîbeh	-	151	30	-
Deir Sirîân	-	141	30	-
el-Kantarah	-	131	30	-
Zautar	-	87	—	-
Meifedûn	-	60	—	-
Nûbathîyeh el-Fokhar	-	36	—	-
Zifteh	-	24	—	-

ecember 31. At Hâsbeiya, with stormy weather.

1852.

nuary 1. Excursions to the Druze-Khalwet el-Biyad and to the fountain of the Nahr Hasbâny [2]).

,, 3. Excursion to Hibarîyeh, Kefr Hammam, Kûl'at Aisafa and back by Râsheiya el-Fokhar and Khalwet el-Biyad [3]).

,, 5. Excursion to 'Ain Kunia and Shuweiya. Bearings from the latter place [4]):

Hâsbeiya (the minaret)	N.	67°	15′	W.
Kaukaba	-	77	30	-
Naby Sejûd	-	65	—	-
Jebel Rihân, highest peak	-	55	45	-

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[1]) Robinson, Lat. B. R. p. 51 writes Khiyam.

[2]) A description of the Khalwet and view from it on Mount Hermon is ven in our Narrative &c. I, 123—128; of the Hasbâny source, ibid. 129, 130. e also: Le Pays d'Israël pl. 13 & 20.

[3]) Narrative I, 139—142. Le Pays d'Israël. pl. 16, 17, 18.

[4]) ibid. pl. 12, 15.

Southern Toum Niha	N.	29°	30' W.
Northern Toum Niha	-	27	30 -
Khalwet el-Biyad	-	98	30 -
Naby Seir (wely)	-	94	15 -
Jedeideh	-	101	30 -
Kŭl'at esh-Shukif	-	108	30 -
Kuleya	-	110	45 -
Ibl	-	112	45 -
Khiĕm, and a village further off in one	-	120	30 -
Tibnin (castle) and Khurbeh in one (doubtful)	-	114	— -
Kefr Hammam (hardly visible)	-	142	30 -
Hibariyeh (temple-ruin)	-	174	— -
Mimes (or Mimas)	-	9	15 E.
Mount Hermon, Northern summit	-	93	— -
The same, second lower summit	-	86	— -

January 6. Excursion to Jisr Burghuz and the Litâny below this bridge [1]). Road by the well known bitumen-pits and Kaukaba.

,, 7. Went to Râsheiya el-Fokhar in order to visit the site of some ruins, about 2 hours distance to the S.S.E. of this village and called Kŭl'at Bustra [2]). Road by the banks of the Hasbâny.

,, 8. But were prevented from proceeding by rainy weather. Bearings from Râsheiya el-Fokhar, taken about 100 feet above the highest house of the village.

Kŭl'at Hunin	N.	135°	15' W.
Kefr Hammam	-	173	— E.
Kefr Shubeh	-	153	30 -
el-Hûleh, east side	-	159	W.
d°, west side	-	167	30 -
d°, where the Hasbâny enters it	-	167	— -
A steep mountain on its E. side	-	146	— -
Kŭl'at Tibnin	-	119	15 -
Kŭl'at esh-Shukif	-	97	30 -
Ibl, about one hour off	-	84	— -
Khiĕm	-	112	— -
el-Ghujâr	-	148	— -
Khurbeh, village half an hour off	-	118	30 -
Jedeideh	-	77	30 -
Kuleya	-	98	15 -
Khurbeh, village near Kŭl'at esh-Shukif	-	105	30 -
Kaukaba	-	21	— W.

,, 12. After having been detained at Hâsbeiya till to-day by robbery committed on my effects during the last excursion, I went off to Ibl in company with the Rev. W. M. Thomson.

,, 13. Excursion to the Litâny, by Jedeideh and Dibbîn. From Dibbîn a footpath turns N.W. by a wely called Naby Haskîn.

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[1]) Narrative, &c. I, 143 sq. For a description of the bitumen-pits see Thomson in Bibl. Sacra 1846, vol. III, p. 186, and Official Report of Dr H. J. Anderson (Lynch's Official Report) p. 116.

[2]) First mentioned by Burckhardt (Ritter XV, 202, 203). Visited by Robinson and Thomson 28 May 1852, Lat. B. R. p. 414.

It runs along its N. side, and 10′ further North is the village of Belât, perched on the high rocks of the Litâny-gorge. The latter is approached by a descent, which is first gradual, but then suddenly breaks off nearly perpendicular for some 800 feet or more. The gully of a rivulet serves between and along the cliffs as a kind of path, by which the river is at last and not without difficulty approached. There is no path along the stream in the gorge below, the rocks coming in many places sheer down into the wild torrent. The whole scenery is one of extraordinary wildness and beauty[1]). Having with much exertion scrambled over huge boulders and through intertwined branches, for about a mile down along the torrent, all further progress became impossible. But the visit was sufficient to give me a pretty clear idea of the hitherto unknown windings and turns of this part of that singular river.

Returned to Jedeideh and thence went by Kuleya to Deir Mimas.

uary 14. Went by Kefr Kîleh (also called Kefr Shems), the ruined castle and village of Hûnîn, the site called el-Menara, the double village of Mais, the wely Naby Im (or Um-) Habîb, a well and ruins called Nokha, and by 'Ainata to Bint-Jebeil. Bearings from Kŭl'at Hûnîn[2]):

Mount Hermon, Northern summit	N.	59°	— ′ E.
d° Southern summit	-	68	— -
el-Ghujâr	-	59	— -
Tell el-Kâdy (not distinct)	-	79	30 -
Banias-Castle	-	88	30 -
Banias (village, centre)	-	84	15 -
el-Hûleh (N.E. end of the lake)	-	157	— -

Bearings from the hill-top near the ruins of el-Menara[3]) (the sea is visible from this spot):

Naby Sejûd	N.	4°	30′ E.
Jebel Rihân, highest top	-	3	30 -
The Toum Nihas in one	-	15	30 -
Jebel Sŭnnîn, Western top	-	25	30 -
Abîl	-	30	30 -
Kuleya	-	14	— -
The great Tell in Merj 'Ayûn (ruins of Ijon)	-	19	30 -
Khiĕm and Ibl in one	-	29	30 -
Râsheiya el-Fokhar	-	39	30 -
Emir's palace at 'Ain Kunia	-	40	15 -
el-Ghujar	-	48	— -

[1]) Narrative I, 145—147. Le Pays d'Israël, pl. 24, 25.
[2]) For a view of Kŭl'at Hûnîn see ib. pl. 27. See also J. Wilson's deption in his Lands of the Bible II, 165, 166. Ritter, Erdkunde XV, p. etc.
[3]) Dr De Forest writes: Meneireh; see his Notes of a tour in Mt Lebanon.

Mount Hermon, Northern summit	N.	54°	30′ E.
d°, middle summit	-	62	15 -
d°, Southern shoulder-point	-	71	— -
Castle and Village of Banias	-	74	15 -
Tell el-Kâdy	-	66	30 -
Tell 'Abû Nedy (beyond Jordan)	-	115	— -
Tell el-Faras (beyond Jordan)	-	138	30 -
Lake Hûleh, N.E. corner	-	152	— -
The same, place of the outlet of the Jordan	-	162	30 -
The same, N.W. corner	-	169	— -
Kades	-	166	- W.
Bŭleideh	-	150	15 -
Mais	-	142	— -
Khûnîn	-	115	30 -
Tibnin (castle)	-	83	30 -
Haddâta[1])	-	95	30 -
Shŭkrah	-	84	30 -
Kŭl'at Marûn	-	55	— -
Hûleh (village)	-	53	— -
Naby 'Awîdi and Hûnîn in one	-	5	15 E.
Tell Hŭrraweh, overhanging the Hûleh	-	179	— -

January 15. Went to Kefr Bir'im by the way of Yarûn. Bearings from Kefr Bir'im:

S'as'a	N.	124°	45′ W.
Tell S'as'a, a table-hill N.E. of the village	-	100	30 -
Khurbet el-Bediyeh	-	65	30 -
Yarûn	-	16	— E.
'Alma	-	86	30 -
Râs el-Ahmar	-	102	— -
el-Jish	-	122	— -
The mountain of Meirôn	-	172	30 -
Jebel Jŭrmŭk (middle of top)	-	172	30 W.

,, 16. To Rŭmash, ruins of Hazûr, Yâthir, and Kana. At the Northern end of the little plain of Rŭmash three valleys meet from the West, N.W. and N.N.E. At the entrance of the latter is a hill covered with ruins and named Hurah[2]). There are several ancient wells and cisterns, but somewhat difficult to find out, as the hill is covered with bushwood. Bearings from Hazûr[3]):

S'as'a and Western top of Jeb. Jŭrmŭk in one	N.	158°	—′ E.
Rŭmash	-	166	— -
The plain of Rŭmash	South-East.		

taken by pocket-compass.

,, 17. Visited a sculptured rock at 15′ N.W. from Kana and took bearings from a hill-top in the neighbourhood:

Tyre, Minaret	N.	48°	30′ W.
Tyre, North end of rocks	-	43	30 -
Naby el-M'ashûk	in one.		

[1]) Robinson in Later Bibl. Res. p. 58 writes Haddâthah; in the Bibl. Res. III, 376, 382 Haddâta.

[2]) Robinson, Lat. B. R. p. 67 writes Kûrah.

[3]) Hŭzzûr, ib. p. 62.

Burghuz esh-Shemaleh	N.	40°	30′ W.
Shaddeneh	-	23	30 -
el-Basuriyeh	-	15	30 -
Ter Dibbeh	-	3	45 -
el-Abassiyeh	-	22	15 E.
Rummiêt Rûm	-	37	15 -
A village (probably el-Halusiyeh)	-	26	30 -
Jebel Rihân	-	44	30 -
Southern Toum Niha'	-	48	30 -
Naby Sejûd	-	49	15 -
Athîyeh	-	48	— -
Mount Hermon, Northern top	-	74	— -
d°, Southern top	-	80	30 -
Mezrâ'at Mishrif	-	93	30 -
Hanaweh (near us)	-	35	— W.
Hiram's tomb and Marakeh in one (near us)	-	45	— -
Tell el-Biyad	-	117	30 -
Kana (centre of village, half an hour off)	-	133	30 -
Khurbet Mesejid	-	153	30 E.
Yâthir	-	157	30 -
Zubkin	-	154	— W.
el-Mejdel Zoûwin	-	133	30 -
Kûl'at Shemma	-	129	30 -
esh-Shaidiyeh	-	127	45 -
Deir Kanôn-Râs el-'Ain	-	161	— -

Proceeded by Kabr Hairân «the tomb of Hiram»[1]) to Râs el-'ain and hence by the shore-road to Tyre.

ıuary 19. Returned to Sidon. From the bridge over the Kâsimîyeh left the ordinary shore-road and followed a parallel footpath along the hills, as far as the sepulchral caves near 'Adlûn. Here the two roads join. We passed by several ruins (see Route 26).

bruary 6. The robbery at Hâsbeiya having deprived me of the means of continuing my researches, I was obliged to make new arrangements for travelling, and therefore went to Beirût, calling also on my way thither at Shŭmlân. In order to reach the latter, I turned up from Khân el-Khŭlda in the hills, and ascended by the N. side of the wady, which passes under 'Arâmôn and Bshamûn.

,, 10. Returned to Sidon by Abeih, B'awirtheh, el-Mu'allakah and thence across the Nahr ed-Dâmûr by the ordinary coast-route.

,, 12. From Sidon to Tyre by the coast-road as far as 'Adlûn, and thence by a footpath which runs between the one followed on 19 January and the road generally taken along the shore. — Bearings from the hill of Surafend:

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[1]) Erroneously placed by Ritter between Râs el-Abiad and Râs-el-'Ain ıf der Küstenstrasse», Erdkunde vol. XVII, 67. Compare the Map.

el-Ghussaniyeh	N.	132°	30′ E.
Tibna	-	129	— -
Besariyeh	-	116	15 -
Marwâniyeh	-	100	45 -
Nasâr	-	152	30 W.
Lubieh	-	154	30 E
Dahûdiyeh -		South.	
Zekhzekiyeh	-	136	- W.
Sidon, Land-Castle	-	35	30 E.

February 13. At Tyre. Bearings from the high roof of Mr. Atallah's (British Consular Agent) house in the S.W. part of the town; the minaret bearing N. 127° E. about 5 minutes off.

Mount Hermon, northern summit	N.	83°	15′ E.
d°, middle summit	-	89	45 -
Nûkhaly	-	96	— -
Shaddeneh (ruins)	-	100	— -
Naby M'ashûk	-	109	15 -
el-Burj (ruins)	-	114	15 -
Bûfleh (ruins)	-	114	— -
Jebeil el-butm (ruins)	-	123	30 -
Deir Kanôn	-	126	30 -
el-Keneiseh (ruins)	-	126	— -
Juweiya	-	128	30 -
Tibnîn (not clear)	-	121	— -
el-Mezrâ'ah	-	132	15 -
Sedakin and another village in one	-	139	— -
Zebnîn (large ruins)	-	142	15 -
el-Khureibeh	-	143	— -
3 villages above each other (names not known) in one	-	145	30 -
Shihîn (ruins)	-	147	15 -
Deir Kanôn	-	151	30 -
Deir Kanôn Râs el-'Ain	-	156	— -
Kuleileh	-	165	30 -
el-Monsûrah	-	170	30 -
Mejdel (on the top of a hill)	-	174	30 -
Biyûd es-Seid and Kul'at Shemma in one		South.	
Tell Idmid (large ruins)	N.	173°	45′ W.
Bîr el-Maksûr (old towers)	-	170	30 -
Râs Surafend	-	39	30 E.
Zekhzekiyeh	-	41	45 -
Ansariyeh	-	43	15 -
Seiriyeh	-	46	45 -
Khân el-Kâsimiyeh	-	57	15 -
el-Mughariyeh (large village)	-	87	30 -
Tûra	-	91	— -
Dibbâl	-	92	30 -
Wady Jilû	-	94	— -
Jebel Sûmûn	-	49	— -

,, 14. Excursion from Tyre to Naby M'ashûk and to Râs el-'Ain. Bearings from Râs el-'Ain (from the wall of the Western most reservoir):

Râs en-Nakûra	N.	137°	15′ W.
A promontory between this Cape and Râs el-Abiad	-	140	30 -

Râs el-Abiad. (The configuration of these promontories is such as to make it very difficult to distinguish them with accuracy the one from the other)	N. 143°	45′	W.
The bay between Râs el-Abiad and our standing point (the most inland part)	- 151	30	-
Tell Idmîd	- 160	45	-
Kŭl'at Shemma	- 169	—	-
Mejdel	- 179	—	-
Kuleileh	- 169	—	E.
Entrance of Wady el-'Asiyeh	- 168	—	-
Zŭbkin	- 152	15	-
Ruins of el-Malikiyeh	- 136	45	-
'Amran	- 133	30	-
el-Hâniyeh (a small village)	- 128	30	-
Ismaîyeh (a small village)	- 117	30	-
Deir Kanôn Râs el-'Ain and some nearer ruins in one	- 102	30	-
Hanaweh	- 98	—	-
Mount Hermon, northern summit	- 77	30	-
'Ain el-Farawiyeh (ruins)	- 71	15	-
Basuriyeh	- 68	30	-
el-Burj (near us)	- 43	—	-
Tyre, minaret	- 24	—	W.
Tell-Habeish	- 7	30	-

:bruary 16. From Tyre to Zerarîyeh. — After having crossed the bridge over the Kâsimîyeh, the path goes in a S.Easterly direction along the N. side of the river through cultivated fields, as the mountains recede far enough from the banks of the winding river to leave a sort of plain between them. Gradually, however, they approach each other and at some 2 hours distance from the bridge even the path leaves the bottom of the gorge and is continued on higher ground. A little beyond Yesîri we turned up to the N.E. through a sort of wady, opening upon a plateau, where Rezîeh, a miserable hamlet, is reached, in 1 hour 15′ from the bridge. Bearings from Rezîeh:

Râs el-Abiad	N. 138°	—	'W.
Tell Idmîd	- 148	30	-
Kŭl'at Shemma	- 151	45	-
el-Basuriyeh	- 157	45	-
A village (name unknown)	- 160	—	-
Tûra	- 172	30	-
Bedîas	- 177	—	-

A great many more villages all around were in sight; but our observations were suddenly interrupted by heavy rain. 45′ beyond Rezîeh we arrived at Zerarîyeh, where Hamed el-Beg, the Governor of the greatest portion of Belad Beshârah residing at Tibnîn, has a summer-residence. — Bearings from Zerarîyeh:

3669514

Mount Hermon, northern summit	N.	88°	30′ E.
d°, southern summit	-	96	45 -
Rummiët Rûm	-	44	30 -
Kŭl'at Meis (or Mais)	-	60	15 -
Southern Toum Niha	-	61	15 -
Naby Sejûd	-	66	15 -
Jebeah	-	51	15 -
Kŭl'at esh-Shukif and Zautar in one	-	103	— -
Kefr Tibnit and 'Aly et-Tahir in one	-	91	— -
Yahmûr	-	112	30 -
Seir	-	135	15 -
Berish	-	172	45 -
el-Halusiyeh (near us)	-	169	15 W.
M'arakeh	-	163	15 -
Râs el-'Abiad	-	134	30 -
Ter Dibbeh	-	157	15 -
Kŭl'at Shemma	-	145	30 -
Deir Kanôn	-	152	45 -
Jeneitheh	-	in one	
Tell-Idmid	-	142	30 -
Tûra	-	130	45 -
A far away village	-	142	45 -
An other village	-	139	— -
Bedias	-	142	— -
el-Abassiyeh	-	128	30 -

February 17. From Zerarîyeh to Tibnîn by Jisr el-K'ak'aîyeh. The weather being unfavourable we were unable to take any bearings. — The road from Zerarîyeh first turns S. E. for 45′ until it reaches an ancient ruined tower, which is kept on the right. It then for a few minutes allows, through a sort of opening in the hills, a view of the deep embosomed Kâsimîyeh, but soon turns E. N. E. over an undulating table-land out of sight of the river to Breika (or Bŭreika), which is kept on the left: a little further Kuseibeh is passed on the right. Furtajil, a Christian village, is then seen at about 15′ to the N.W. and Athshîth some 25′ further to the West. K'ak'aîyeh is reached in 2^h 30′ from Zerarîyeh. It lies 30′ to the N.N.W. of the bridge of that name, several hundred feet above the river, enjoying splendid views of its gorge. Immediately on the side of K'ak'aîyeh Wady 'Ain 'Abd el-'Al comes down to the river, from the E. N. E. passing by Zautar. Jisr K'ak'aîyeh is a remarkable ruin of Roman construction with repairs of a later date. It was formerly defended by a castle[1]). After an ascent of 30′ on the Southern high bank of the river Kŭl'at esh-Shŭkîf becomes visible on its high rocky ridge. The road leads between the villages of Zekkîyeh[2]) and Ferrûn along and above the

[1]) See view of Jisr K'ak'aîyeh in Le Pays d'Israël pl. 36.
[2]) ez-Zukkîyeh by Robinson Lat. B. R. p. 54.

Western side of Wady Hujeir (or Hajeir). The ruined castle of Marûn, the villages of Kalaweih and Burj Kalaweih are visible on the right: the latter is passed at perhaps 10′ distance, 1h 15′ after leaving the river. The road now again approaches Wady Hajeir and the villages of Khurbet Selim on its high Western bank, and Mejdel Selim, Sauwaneh and others on its Eastern side come in sight. Three hours distance from the river the road opens upon Wady-Ilmah, a side Wady coming from the N.W. and issuing in Wady Hajeir: from its Northern bank a fine view is obtained of the castle of Tibnîn [1]), distant half an hour, but not reached in less than 50′ on account of the descent to the base of its hill and the subsequent ascent to the gate of the old fortress.

February 20. Kept at Tibnîn by stormy weather till to-day. Went to Ter Harfa. The road passes Harîs, Surrebîn — with ancient remains — (Seribbîn by Robinson, L. B. Res. p. 61), and then follows down the beautifully wooded Wady 'Ayûn to the place where it is crossed by the great road from Safed to Tyre. Some 20′ further down S.W. the wady turns round to the N.W. with a sharp angle. Here Beit lif, with ancient remains, is kept on its hill close upon the left hand. At a well, on the N. side of the valley, called Bîr Asal, we left the wady, and the guide took us by a wretched hill-path through the jungle to Salhani, nearly 1h 30′ from Beit lif, perched on the high precipitous cliffs overhanging the Wady 'Ayun. Salhani is entirely built of ancient hewn stones, the evident tokens of an ancient site. Opposite this village, on the S. side of a kind of valley, are the ruins of another ancient place now called Belât. Here, on the broad summit of a rock forming the highest part of all Belad Beshârah, are a great mass of large hewn stones scattered about, and among these the ruins of an ancient temple, which seems to have been of very primitive construction. Seven of the nine columns, yet standing, bear still their architraves [2]).

Bearings from Harîs (top of the highest house)

Tyre, minaret	N.	50°	45′ W.
Naby M'ashûk	-	47	— -
1 el-Burj	-	46	30 -
2 el-Biyad and Deir Amis [3]) in one	-	51	30 -

[1]) Le Pays d'Israël pl. 37.

[2]) Le Pays d'Israël, pl. 38, see also Narrative &c. I, 237, 238. The only traeller who speaks of the ruins of Belât is Seetzen, who passed near them, on he S. side, on his way from Tyre to Rumash. Reise etc. II, 123, 124.

[3]) Deir 'Ammis in Robinson Lat. B. R. p. 61.

3	Mezrâ'at Mushref	N.	37°	45' W.
4	Zokhnûnîyeh	-	39	30 -
	A village (name unknown)	-	40	15 -
5	Ter Dibba	-	22	30 -
6	Marakeh	-	23	— -
7	Srûh	-	18	— -
	Naby Seir	-	14	30 -
8	Halusîyeh	-	9	45 -
	Kŭl'at Tibnîn and M[t] Hermon, in one	N.	61	15 E.
	Beit Tahûn	-	118	— -
	Haddâta	-	130	45 -
	Ershef[1])	-	152	30 -
	el-Kauzah[2])	-	142	15 -
	Rameh	-	132	30 -
	Belat (Temple-ruins)	-	123	30 -

The people in this village were very ignorant. In giving me the names marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8, they may possibly have been mistaken.

Bearings from Belât:

Mount Hermon, northern summit	N.	80°	— E.
Rameh (also called Ramia)	-	108	15 -
S'as'a	-	140	45 -
'Aitha and Yarûn in one	-	124	30 -
el-Kauzah	-	97	30 -
Birket el-Hajar (ruins)	-	72	— -
'Ain Ibl	-	100	45 -
Jebel Jŭrmŭk, summit	-	144	— -
Jebel S'as'a	-	145	30 -
Râs el-Ahmar (doubtful)	-	164	— -
A village (seems 2 hours off, name unknown)	-	163	15 W.
Terbikhah	in one.		
Tershîha (minaret)	-	169	30 -
Cape Carmel	-	128	15 -
Most inland part of 'Akka-bay	-	137	30 -
A rock with breakers near the coast	-	105	15 -
Ukkrith[3])	-	155	— -
Wady Hamûl (entrance at the coast)	-	78	15 -
'Almeh (or 'Alma)[4]), a christian village	-	89	15 -
Jebein[5])	-	73	45 -
Kŭl'at Shemma	-	58	30 -
Entrance of Wady el-Asiyeh	-	28	30 -
Tyre, minaret	-	20	30 -
Zubkîn	-	14	— -
Mejdel Zouwin[6])	-	49	30 -

[1]) Ershâf, ibid. p. 62.
[2]) Kauzih, ibid. p. 61, 62.
[3]) Robinson Lat. B. R. p. 66 has Ikrith.
[4]) Visited and described by Mr. Thomson, Bibl. Sacra 1855. Going thence to Rameh, E. of Belât, he meets in this region with no inhabited villages, but many ruins, and is «amazed at the evidences of its ancient fertility and populousness» (p. 831).
[5]) Lat. B. R. p. 66 Jibbein.
[6]) Ibid. p. 62 Mejdel Zûn.

From Belât continued by a winding route to Ter Harfa. Some 20′ South of Belât is an ancient reservoir in tolerable preservation, and a short distance to the N. E. of it among the bushes are ancient ruins called el-Bussal which, according to our guide, are extensive and contain several reservoirs and wells. The road now continues in a Westerly course with many windings. At 1^h from Belât the ruins of Merwahîn are left some 15′ on the right; and 15′ further also those of Mtûti. Those of Jarîn (or Yarîn)[1]) and Jardei, the latter inhabited are passed 15′ further on, on the left. In 2^h 10′ from Belât the village of Jebein is reached and in 35′ more that of Ter Harfa, where the following bearings were taken:

Kûl'at Shemma	N.	8°	45′ W.
Tyre, minaret	-	0	45 E.
Labone (a ruin near us)	-	26	— W.
Tell Idmid (a ruin on a high tell)	-	36	30 -
Tell ed-Dubb'a (S. of the two latter runs Wady Dubb'a)	-	52	— -
Jijîn (ruins)	-	91	30 -
'Almeh or Alma (christian village)	-	121	— -
Jardei (ruins)	-	176	— -
Salhani	-	97	30 -
Belât (temple-ruins)	-	108	30 -
Mount Hermon, northern summit	-	69	— -
Southern Toum Niha	-	47	15 E.
Jebel Sunnîn	-	43	— -
Rummiêt Rûm	-	38	15 -
Bteishiyeh, a ruin near us	-	154	— W.

ruary 21. Excursion from Ter Harfa to Shihîn and to Kûl'at Shemma[2]); and thence to Tell Idmîd (or Idmît) about 30′ to the S. W. of the castle. Here are ruins which seem to be of very high antiquity. Sarcophagi in great number are strewn about at the foot of the tell, some with ornamental sculpture. — A steep difficult path leads down Wady Dubb'a to the ruins of Alexandroschenae, now called Iskanderûna, in 45′. They are uninteresting. A few minutes beyond them we reached the rocky coast and followed it, passing the ruins Um el-'Amîd at the entrance of Wady Hamûl, to the steep Râs en-Nakûra. We proceeded down its Southern side to the village of el-Bussah.

Bearings from Shihîn:

) «Yarîn lies on a noble Tell» says Mr. Thomson, who visited it in Nov. (Bibliotheca Sacra 1855) «which is full of ruins. Below it on the E. side he remains of a fine temple.»

) For a view of Kûl'at Shemma see «Le Pays d'Israël», pl. 39 and Narrative 4, 245.

Tyre, minaret	N.	11°	30′ W.
Naby Seir	-	10	30 E.
Kuleileh (doubtful)	-	13	15 -
el-Keneiseh	-	14	30 -
Zûbkîn	-	21	30 -
Jebeil el butm	-	25	45 -
'Ain Kany	-	36	15 -
Naby Sejûd	-	44	30 -
Miriamîn (a ruin)	-	64	30 -
Visible part of the gorge of W. el-Asiyeh from	-	64° till 95°	-
Salhani	-	92	30 -
Belât	-	119	30 -
Mtûti, or Um Tûti (a ruin near us)	-	168	30 W.
Jarîn on a hill and Jardei, at its foot in one	-	126	30 -
'Almeh	-	102	15 -
Jebein (near)	-	95	30 -
Irmith (a ruin) [1])	-	83	— -
Tell Idmid	-	64	— -
Kûl'at Shemma	-	56	30 -
Mejdel Zouwîn	-	38	30 -
Mount Hermon, northern summit	-	66	— E.

A few minutes beyond (E. N. E. of) el-Bussah the ground is covered with the extensive ruins of an ancient town. The site is called Mâ'asûb.

February 22. Bearings from el-Bussah:

Mount Carmel, the convent	N.	142°	45′ W.
dº low promontory	-	141	15 -
A rock in the Sea	-	92	45 -
Another rock in the Sea, more to the South	-	117	30 -
Zib	-	124	45 -
The cypress-gardens near 'Akka	-	148	30 -
Kasr Haj-Salim, garden and 'Akka mosk in one	-	151	30 -
The Pasha's villa outside 'Akka	-	155	15 -
'Abdeh (a ruin)	-	160	15 E.
Mâ'asub (ruins)	-	82	— -

23. Went to Kûl'at Kurn and M'alia. The road thither passes by Hamsîn a ruin on a hill some 45′ S. of el-Bussah, remarkable for a large solitary column standing out from amidst the surrounding fragments of buildings, and visible from a great distance. Hamsîn is left at the right as a path winds S. E. between the hills and along the mills and stream at the entrance of the beautiful and richly wooded Wady Kurn. This valley and the surrounding hills are inhabited by Fellahîn or stationary-Arabs. The road three times crosses and recrosses the stream of W. Kurn and ascends the ridge to the South of it. It keeps a parallel direction, and passes on the highest part a small ruin called Bûtrieh.

[1]) Thrupp heard also of Irmith (he writes Ermit), but as being 2½ hours to the E. S. E. of Iskanderuna; the ruins were described to him by the natives as fine and grand. — M. S. notes.

Half an hour beyond it our guide turned sharp round to the left and in 15′ brought us to the splendid ruins of a castle now called el Kŭrn «the horn.» The hill on which this stronghold is built, stands out like a high Cape in the midst of Wady Kurn, the river passing below its Northern base. It is one of the most interesting and most picturesque ruins of all Syria and Palestine[1]). Kŭl'at Kurn is 4 hours from el-Bussah. M'alia is rather more than an hour further to the East. Here too are some fine and well preserved ancient ruins.

'ebruary 24. Went to Tershîha and hence by Kŭl'at-Jedîn to 'Akka. Between M'alia and Tershîha are the ruins of an ancient city; they are now called 'Alia. The ruins on the hill of M'alia consist chiefly of the remains of walls of a strong fortress and seem to indicate that the Acropolis of 'Alia was situated here.

Bearings from the summit of a high hill to the South of Tershîha crowned by a wely called Sheikh el-Mujâhid:

Tershîha, minaret	N.	7° 30′	E.
Deir el-Kâsy	-	64 45	-
Jebel S'as'a (doubtful, clouds interfering)	-	80 —	-
Another high summit	-	87 —	-
Jebel Jürmŭk, summit, centre	-	101 —	-
el-Bukei'ah	-	128 45	-
Yanûh	-	132 15	W.
Kŭl'at Jedîn	-	100 30	-
Râs en-Nakûra	-	47 45	-
M'alia	-	9 15	-

This is a very commanding point; but the weather being stormy all round, and chiefly in the West, a number of interesting places and especially in the plain of 'Akka were out of sight.

The road hence to Kŭl'at Jedîn is a path rarely trodden of about 1^h 15′ distance, between masses of rocks, which are gnawed away by time and weather. The castle of Jedîn is again a position commanding extensive views from the N. W. to the S. W., but heavy rain prevented us taking observations. The footpath to 'Akka leads for 30′ over the high ridge N. of the wady overtopped by Kŭl'at Jedîn. It then descends to its bed[2]) and passes by an ancient well and drinking troughs at 1^h 15′ from the castle. Here the valley opens into the broad plain, and a monotonous road

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[1]) For a view of Kŭl'at Kurn see: Le Pays d'Israël pl. 40. Also Narrative c. I, 258–262; and W. M. Thomson in Bibl. Sacra Oct. 1855.

[2]) Pl. 42 of Le Pays d'Israël gives a view of this beautiful valley and astle.

of rather more than 3 hours (from the well) conducts to the gate of 'Akka.

February 27. Detained till to-day by stormy weather. Went by Yerka and el-Baneh to Mejdel-Kerûm. Bearings from Yerka (top of highest house):

Rejumeit er-Rûs (a ruin)	N.	89°	—' E.
Mebleh, a village and ruins	-	135	— -
Mi'ar	-	167	— -
Karn el-Hanaweh (also called Shukif el-Hanaweh), a remarkably shaped mountain from	N.	175° till 179°	-
el-Mohraka, on the E. bluff end of Carmel	N.	155°	30' W.
A top on Carmel near it	-	153	30 -
Most inland part of the bay of 'Akka	-	126	45 -
Mount Carmel, convent	-	114	35 -
Extreme low promontory of Carmel	-	113	15 -
'Akka, great mosk	-	97	30 -
Jedeideh	-	111	45 -
Jûlis	-	108	— -
Kefr Yâsif	-	83	30 -
Abû Senin	-	74	15 -
es-Semirieh	-	73	15 -
Kwekat	-	64	45 -
'Amka	-	49	15 -
Shekh D'aûd	-	45	45 -
A long row of rocks, interrupted with breakers parallel to the shore	from N.	46° till 42°	-
Zib	N.	37°	45' -
Another rock near the shore	-	33	— -
Tower on Râs en-Nakûra	-	26	— -
A far away village with ruins (perhaps Rameh)	-	3	15 E.
'Almeh	-	10	— -

From Yerka the road ascends for 1^h 15' E. N. E. in order to cross the ridge which separates the plain of 'Akka from Merj Nerob and Merj Marâh, which unite and form a sort of broad valley, through which the great road passes from 'Akka to Damascus, round by Khân Jubb Yûsuf, near the Northern end of Lake Tiberias. – Our road came down to el-Baneh, a village with ancient remains, whence we turned S. E. to Mejdel-Kerûm, passing by the fine ruins of a temple near el-Baneh.

,, 28. From Mejdel-Kerûm by el-Berûweh to Shefa 'Amar and Hâifa (or Khâifa). At 30' S. W. of Mejdel-Kerûm visited the site of some ruins called Jalûn. El-Berûweh bears 'Akka (the mosk) N. 70° W. and cape Carmel N. 105° W. Here are ancient remains, as also at ed-Damûn, 40' S. of the former village. Tell-Kîsôn is seen about 30' to the S. W. of ed-Damûn. Rûeis lies 20' to the S. of ed-Damûn and 35' further S. et-Tireh. The path we took led us to the E. of these two villages: it goes to 'Abilîn; but we branched off to Shefa Amar as soon as we saw this village in the S.S.E.

at some 20′ off. The view from the terrace of the palace at Shefa 'Amar now inhabited by the Shekh is peculiarly beautiful and commands the whole plain of 'Akka. We were informed, that this very palace formed one of the Stations of Lieut. Symonds' triangulation in 1841. From Shefa 'Amar to Hâifa is a distance of 3^h 30′. About midway the high road from 'Akka to the Southern country, along by the S. Eastern bluff of Carmel, crosses the path. Here, near the junction of roads, is an ancient well, called Bîr Jedrû, and a few hundred yards to the N. W. of it a tell with ruins. Another tell, Tell-Kurdâny, lies some 45′ to the N. N. E. of Jedrû.

ebruary 29. Walked up from Hâifa to the convent on Carmel to get information about the ancient sites on that mountain range. But found the knowledge of the inhabitants of the convent respecting Carmel very limited and got far better information from the natives at the Metzellim's in Hâifa. Visited also the ruins of Sycaminos about 30′ to the N. W. of Hâifa.

arch 1. From Hâifa to 'Ain Haud by the road along the coast. The latter place is situated on the hills which project from Carmel towards 'Athlît at 1 hour distance from the latter. 'Ain Haud bears 'Athlît N. 73° W. and Tantûra N. 137° W.

,, 2. From 'Ain Haud to Dalîyeh, Esfia and el-Mohraka, and back to Esfia. Between the two former Bistan and Um esh-Shûkaf, two villages (the latter with ancient ruins) are passed. Beautiful road over well wooded mountain sides. Near Um esh-Shŭkaf is a fine fountain, where the path turns to the N. E. and ascends the height of Dalîyeh. Bearings from Dalîyeh:

'Athlît	N.	77°	15′ W.
Bistan	-	81	30 -
Um esh-Shûkaf	-	79	45 -
Dûbîl (a ruin)	-	172	— -
Semakhah (a ruin behind a hill)	-	171	— E.
Esfia	-	51	30 -

From Dalîyeh the path descends into a most luxuriant valley and then ascends again to Esfia, one of the highest points of Carmel. Only on the N. W. side the view is intercepted by a higher rise of the mountain. Bearings from Esfia:

'Aka, Western wall projecting into the sea	N.	7°	30′ E.
Râs en-Nakûra, in one with the Pasha's garden-house outside 'Akka	-	11	30 -
A remarkable table-hill, or tell in the country beyond Jordan	-	76	30 -
Sefûrieh	-	86	30 -
Mount Tabor	-	103	15 -

The so called Mountain of the precipitation, near Nazareth	N.	109°	30′ E.
Naby Dûhy (wely on summit of Jebel Dûhy)	-	119	15 -
Base of Jebel Fûkû'a, near Zer'în	-	130	30 -
Western peak (village of Nuris) of Jeb. Fûkû'a	-	131	30 -
Jebel Haresh, a very conspicuous summit with a wely	-	161	30 -
Um el-Fahm	-	165	— -
Jisr Zerka, a village in the great plain N. E. of Kaisariyeh	-	139	— W.

March 3. From Esfia by the ruined village of Monsûrah (below el-Mohraka), the ruins of Kaimûn and Kîreh, Zeineh, Harmasi, el-Matabîn, and the large village of Iksim to Tantûra. From the Tell of Kaimûn 'Akka bears N. 5° E.; Shekh Bureik (more generally called Shekh 'Abrîk) N. 25° E.; and Tell Kasis at the foot of Carmel North. At Zeineh the village Um ez-Zeinat is visible on the heights of Carmel bearing N. 75° W.

,, 4. From Tantûra by the shore-road to Kaisarîyeh (Caesarea). Hence returned to the hills, crossing the brook es-Surghanîyeh, leaving the ruined castle and village of Mîamâs to the right, and passing on through Sendiâneh to Sûbbarîn.

,, 5. Continued ascending the hills from Sûbbarîn in an Easterly direction. An hour beyond Sûbbarîn the bearings were:

Sendiâneh	N.	102°	—′W.
el-Mohraka	-	14	— E.
Esfia	-	4	30 -
Um ez-Zeinat (or Mezeinat)	-	3	— -
Khubeizeh at some 1½ hours off (by pocket-compass)	-	172	— W.

The highest part of the first ridge (750′ by Aneroid) is at 1ʰ 45′ distance from Sûbbarîn. Bearings: Northern summit of Mount Hermon N. 38° E.; Jâ'arah, a village with ancient remains, in one with el-Mohraka, N. 7° W. Khubeizeh N. 162° W. at about 2 hours off (by pocket-compass). After a short descent another ridge is crossed of 1100′ elevation (by Aneroid) forming in fact only one ridge in the shape of a broad saddle with the former. By the side of a small brook, a tributary to the Nahr el-Mûkâta, we descended to the ruins of Lejjûn, distributed over two elevations between which the brook flows in a rather deep furrowed bed. The principal remains are on the Northern elevation. An old bridge unites the two parts of el-Lejjûn. A high tell, called Tell-Metzellim, lies 15′ to the N. W. of the Northern Lejjûn-ruins. Passing between Zelafeh and Salîm and to the East side of Tâ'anuk with its high tell, es-Sîleh, Yâmôn and Kefr Adân, we skirted the hills which inclose the Great Plain (the Plain of Esdraelon or Jizreël) on the S. W. side and went in about 4 hours from el-Lejjûn to Jenîn.

March 6. From Jenîn by Bûrkîn, Tell Dothan, Merki, 'Ajjeh, Sileh and Sebustîyeh (Samaria) to Nakûra. This route was anciently part of the high-way from Samaria to Taanach. Traces of it are yet visible in many places.

,, 7. From Nakûra to Nabûlûs (Shechem).

,, 8. From Nabûlûs to Kerawa by Kefr Kullîn, the ruins of 'Ain Mokhna, Hawara, 'Ain Abûz, Jem'aîn, Zeita, Harît and Deir Istia. This is a route very rarely travelled, even by the natives. The plain of el-Mokhna extends to Hawara, where a high hill, on which the village of el-Kauzah is perched, seems to shut it in. However, the road divides to the right and left of el-Kauzah's mountain, the Eastern branch winding up by a Pass along Yetma and forming the high road to Jerusalem, and the Western branch leading to 'Ain Abûz, 30′ from Hawara, whence a zig-zag path ascends to the summit of the pass (which we reached in about half an hour); from this point an extensive view is obtained, including the Mediterranean Sea. A little further on, a few hundred steps to the left of the road, a fountain is passed and an ancient tomb shaded by some venerable olive-trees. Jema'în, about 15′ further, is a large village on a hill, but lower than the Pass. We should here have crossed the valley South of the village, the continuation of Wady Makhfurîyeh which begins near Akrabeh, and then have gone to Kefr Harît and so to Kerawa. But our guide mistaking the road we turned W. N. W. to Zeita, nearly 20′ from Jem'aîn; then crossed the said wady to Harît and through an uninteresting undulating country, sloping gradually to the West, a rocky region with no cultivation except a few stumpy olive-trees, came first to Deir Istia, a large village with ancient remains, at 1^{h} 30′ distance from Jem'aîn, and next to Kerawa, also a large village, but in a very miserable condition, on the N. bank of the large Wady Kerawa [1]).

,, 9. From Kerawa to Râs el-'Ain and Mejdel. Stormy weather made travelling to-day extremely difficult. At el-Khureibeh, half an hour beyond Bedîya (1^{h} 45′ from Kerawa), we were obliged to take shelter for a while: but as the rain continued, we had to beat right through it. Passing through Kefr Kasîm we noticed the many ancient stones used in the construction of the present houses and many other remains indicating an ancient site. A fine view of the plain below opens from this village. Having passed by Râs el-'Ain's half ruined castle, we made a vain effort to cross the Nahr

[1]) For more details about this road see Narrative &c. I, 411—413.

el-'Aujeh, the stream being greatly swollen; a second attempt at crossing half an hour lower down proving as fruitless, we were compelled to return to the hills and so went to Mejdel [1]). This is a considerable village with a sort of palace inhabited by the Shekh, of recent construction indeed, but containing in its walls several ancient stones.

March 10. Bearings from the palace-roof at Mejdel:

Kŭl'at Râs el-'Ain	N.	37°	—'W.
el-Mahmûdiyeh	-	31	— -
Tawahîn el-'Aujeh, mills and bridge W. of Râs el-'Ain	not visible.		
el-Mulebbis	N.	66°	45' W.
Yâfa (highest house)	-	92	— -
Shekh 'Amûnis	-	71	45 -
el-Fejjeh	-	76	15 -
Quarantine-house of Yâfa	-	98	30 -
Yazûr	-	106	30 -
Naby Thary (a ruin)	-	110	— -
Beit Dejan	-	111	30 -
Kefr 'Auna	-	121	30 -
Sakia	-	119	30 -
el-Yehûdiyeh	-	125	— -
Surafend (far off)	-	128	— -
Surafend (ruins, nearer)	-	144	30 -
el-Keneiseh (ruins)	-	146	30 -
Kefr Jenis, a ruined castle	-	146	— -
Ramleh (tower)	-	148	30 -
Jimzu	-	165	30 -
Ludd	-	152	15 -
Deir Abû Meshal	-	139	30 E.
Beit Illu	-	128	— -
Deir Ghussaneh	-	102	30 -
Deir Kŭl'ah	-	100	— -
Jebel Silman or Sleiman (belongs to the Shechem mountains)	-	82	— -
Jebel Tûr (Mount Gerizim)	-	76	30 -
ed-Djenet	-	76	— -
el-Khureibeh	-	54	30 -
A ruin near Mejdel (name unknown)	-	34	— -
Hableh	-	26	— -
Kefr Kasîm	-	35	— -
el-Mohraka (Mount Carmel)	-	18	— -
Kilkilia	-	10	— -
West bluff point of hills at Miamâs (near Caesarea)	-	5	30 -
Jiljilliyeh [2])	-	3	15 -
Kefr Saba	-	1	30 -
et-Tireh	-	2	— W.

Went to Yâfa. The road crosses the 'Aujeh river some 40' before reaching the village of Selameh.

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[1]) Mejdel Yaba by Eli Smith.
[2]) Jiljûlieh by Robinson, Lat. Bib. Res. p. 137.

March 15. Again detained by stormy weather till to-day. In the afternoon went to Ludd and thence to

,, 16. Ramleh in order to proceed next day to Jerusalem by the ordinary route through Wady 'Aly. Arrived in Jerusalem and remained there till

,, 22. Went this day to Bethlehem and to M. Meshullam's farm in Wady Urtas.

,, 23. Excursion to the large cavern in Wady Khŭreitûm, to Tekû'a, and to the so called Frank mountain or Jebel Fureidis. Endeavoured to make a bargain with Shekh Hamdan of the Tâ'amirah-Arabs for a safeguard to the S. W. end of the Dead Sea and other places, but could not succeed.

,, 24. Went to visit the pools of Salomon and thence proceeded to Hebron by the ordinary route. At rather more than 3 miles from Hebron branched off to the right in order to visit the large evergreen oak called «Abraham's oak», some 20′ W. N. W. of Hebron.

,, 25 and 26. Detained at Hebron by stormy weather. These were the last storms we encountered. The weather, although sometimes cloudy, and even in the beginning of May interrupted by a single shower, continued fine from this time. During these last storms the snow fell at Hebron; but it melted almost immediately.

,, 27. Having succeeded, with difficulty, in making a bargain for a safeguard to the Dead Sea and other places, from Shekh Abû Dahûk of the Jehalîn-Arabs, left for his camp, on the banks of Wady er-Rmail, passing by Tell Zif, Kŭrmŭl, Tell Mâ'in, Tell 'Arâd and the sites of several ruins, which are laid down in our Map.

,, 29. From Wady er-Rmail with three Bedawîn of Abû Dahûk's camp to Sebbeh (the ruins of Masada). The road crosses the desert mountains of Judea in a N. Easterly direction. In about one hour, it rounds the Northern base of a mountain called Jebel Arâ'am; peculiar for its high, roof-shaped top. The heads of four rocky glens were now rounded, W. Amrah, W. Bghîyeh, and two smaller ones which all unite lower down, and form Wady el-Bedûn and as such approach the Dead Sea. In Wady Bghîyeh a little water was found, still remaining in the hollow of its rocky bed. Half an hour before reaching Sebbeh, a little water was again found in the bed of a winter torrent. We arrived at Sebbeh in less than 4 hours from Wady er-Rmail. The ascent of the rock, on which this interesting ruin still remains in a remarkable state of preservation, is exceedingly difficult and tiresome, and in some places even dangerous. Bearings from Sebbeh (by pocket-compass):

Point Costignan, Dead Sea peninsula	N.	80°	— E.
Point Molyneux do.		153	—
Jebel Arâ'am		100	— W.
Another high mountain near us		65	—

Continued our march from Sebbeh, through the desolate mountains with a S. Westerly and Southerly course, remaining for the greater part of the way on a kind of level plain, which forms a plateau on the top of the mountains immediately bordering the Dead Sea, and from which a second ascent leads to the large plateau running all along the Eastern base of the central Judea-mountains. Encamped near Wady Hatrûra. In the bed of this wady our Bedawîn found some water yet remaining.

March 30. Having followed yesterday's course for another hour and a half we came to the brink of the precipices, by which a difficult path leads down to the Wady and ruin of ez-Zuweirah et-tahta. The descent takes about an hour. — Followed Wady Zuweirah down to the plain, upon which it issues, as do also Wady el-Mahauwat, coming from the W. S. W. and other smaller wadies from the N. W. and South. Skirted the Northern and Eastern[1]) base of Jebel Usdûm. the latter along the shores of the Dead Sea, and turned up a most difficult and dangerous path along the N. side of Wady el-Em'az. After this first ascent of about 800′ a plain of 1 mile in breadth is crossed: then follows a yet more difficult ascent of no less than 1700′. The path now turns to the water course of Wady el-Em'az, where we found a little water in the hollow of the stones, but of bad taste and colour, and full of insects. A table-land is now reached, having indeed a steep descent towards the S., but continuing uninterruptedly to the W.; we followed this plateau for about two hours, and then rounded the head of Wady el-Fâ'ya intending, if possible, to reach the ruins of Kûrnûb. But the long distance we had travelled to-day (having been in the saddle from 6 a. m. till 8 p. m.), the hot oppressive climate in the vicinity of the Dead Sea, and the dreadful roads we had to descend and ascend, exhausted my people and myself so completely, that we felt compelled to encamp 2½ hours to the E. of Kûrnûb. The last drinkable water we got this day, was at the reservoir of Zuweirah at 9 a. m. Here a water-skin was filled, which had to last us throughout the day, but this provision was soon exhausted, as we were seven in all, each of us equally feeling the effect of the hot

[1]) In our Narrative of a journey &c., II, 114—116 a mistake occurs, the words West and East with reference to our route along Jebel Usdûm being interchanged.

climate we were traversing; the consequence was, that we suffered much from thirst throughout the day and more so at our waterless bivouac during the night. The stony region we had crossed since reaching the head of W. el-Em'az here changed to a sandy track and the bed of Wady el-Fâ'ya was full of the now flowering «Retem», the «Juniper-tree» of 1 Kings XIX, 4.

rch 31. At the extensive but apparently modern ruins of Kûrnûb found abundant and excellent water between the rocks in Wady Abu Teraifeh, a few hundred feet below the ruins. A little higher up a stone-wall was once constructed across the wady in order to form a large reservoir. But these works have long since been destroyed. From Kûrnûb we went through the pass of the mountain-range called Kubbet el-Baul, to the ruins and wells of 'Ar'arah. Some of the wells are destroyed, but those remaining contain abundance of good water. From Kubbet el-Baul the plain (the Desert of Beer-Sheba) was covered with a beautiful carpet of grass and flowers, presenting the aspect of a vast prairie. A few weeks drought and sun, however, are sufficient to scorch up every thing, leaving nothing but a truly weary desert to traverse. From 'Ar'arah we continued our journey with the escort of one Bedawîn only, one having left us to return at Sebbeh, and the second having fallen sick on the road near Kûrnûb from overfatigue.

ril 1. Went to Bîr es-Seba and thence by Tell-Lekîyeh and Tell-Hora to Tell-Kewelfeh. Between the two latter is a sort of valley or basin, in which a large reservoir of ancient construction is found, a favorite place of the Bedawîn for drawing water to supply themselves, their horses and cattle; this is unfortunately a reason for not encamping here, as the Bedawîn cannot resist their inclination to plunder. We, therefore, instead of pitching our tents near the reservoir, crossed the heights on the W. of it and continued our journey for two hours further W. N. W. till dark. Here we had once more to encamp without water, although between lovely hills clad with verdure. Two remarkable tells, Tell Sherî'ah and Tell Melaha, were in sight, the one W. S. W. and the other W. by N. from the place where we crossed the heights W. of the reservoir.

,, 2. Found ourselves at daybreak to be only at 20′ distance from a spring called 'Ain Kûsab'a; went thence by a very ancient well Bîr-Isek to Beit-Jibrîn. Near Tell Kûbeibeh fell in with the great road from Ghûzzeh to Beit-Jibrîn. On both sides of this road there are scattered, here and there, hewn stones and other traces of antiquity, proving that this part

of the country was once covered with villages and buildings of various kinds.

April 3. From Beit-Jibrîn to 'Akir, by the way of 'Arâk-hâla (extensive ruins), Kudna, with an ancient ruined castle, and Deir Dubbân, with extensive and interesting caverns [1]). Tell es-Safîyeh has also ancient ruins, among which are those of a castle or tower on the top of the high hill called el-Khûdr. Further on are el-Tîna (or el-Letîneh), Moheisîn and Shahmeh; the last two have traces of antiquity.

Bearings from Tell-es-Safîyeh:

Ramleh (tower)	N.	10°	45′ E.
el-Moghara	-	14	30 W.
Gheterah or Ghederah	-	15	30 -
Yabneh or Yebnah	-	19	— -
el-Tîna (or el-Letîneh)	-	21	— -
Khân Ebneh	-	39	— -
Beit Shît	-	37	— -
Yâsûr	-	44	30 -
Burka	-	48	30 -
el-Bûtanîyeh	-	52	— -
Tell et-Turmus	-	55	— -
el-Kustineh	-	56	30 -
Sawâfîr et-tâni	-	62	— -
Esdud	-	63	— -
Beit Dârâs	-	73	45 -
Sawâfîr (another)	-	83	— -
el-Juseir	-	111	30 -
Hatta	-	112	—
Kûratiyeh (tower)	-	111	30 -
Sumeil, in one with a far away tell	-	117	— -
Berkûsia	-	130	— -
Tell el-'Arâk ('Arâk el-Menshiyeh) vill. and ruins	-	143	30 -
es-Sûkkarîyeh (ruined village)	-	153	30 -
Dhikkrîn	-	171	30 E.
Wely above Beit Jibrîn	-	164	— -
Deir Nakhas (a ruin)	-	151	30 -
Deir Dubbân	-	133	30 -
A village on the high midland hills	-	122	30 -
Deir el-bûtûm (or bûtm)	-	114	— -
Akrabeh	-	99	— -
Deir esh-Shekh (in the midland hills)	-	87	— -
Mûkhalis (ruin and village)	-	54	30 -
Saidon (or Shekh Mûsa)	-	33	30 -
Shekh D'aûd	-	24	30 -
'Akir	-	1	— -
el-Bureij	-	64	30 -
Tell-Zakaria	-	97	30 -

April 5. From 'Akir to Ghŭzzeh. Route by Moghara, Beit-Shît, Burka, Esdud, Tell Berâni, Hamâmeh, el-Mejdel, the ruins of Askelon and thence by the sea-side to en-Nesleh, the harbour-village of Ghŭzzeh, and, across the ruins of

[1]) Narrative &c. II. 155—158.

ancient Gaza (now buried under the sand), to Ghŭzzeh itself.

ril 6. Made a useless attempt to proceed southward in search of the remains of ancient Gerar, about which the people of Ghŭzzeh gave me some information. The Bedawîn tribes now roving about that very site, and being at war with one another, made the excursion impossible. Um el-Jerar, the site of Gerar, at the foot of Tell Jema in Wady el-Adar, recognised by a few scattered stones in the vicinity of some fine springs, was therefore laid down in our Map according to the information of the Natives. — Went to the hill el-Montar, wich has a fine view over Ghŭzzeh and the surrounding plain. Bearings:

Ghŭzzeh, the great minaret	N.	21°	30′ W.
Wely Shekh Arduân, on the downs	-	13	45 -
Beit Lehia	-	20	30 E.
Deir Esneid	-	49	30 -
Beit Hanûn (great village)	-	53	— -
Tell ed-Daheb (a ruin)	-	68	30 -
Telul Beit Dirdis, village and ruins	-	70	30 -
Kufîyeh (ruins)	-	103	— -
Tell Akhmar (ruins in Wady el-Adar)	-	162	30 W.
Monsûrah (ruins)	-	158	— -
Mouth of Wady Ghŭzzeh	-	102	— -
Deir el-Belah	-	115	30 -
Wely on Tell-Jema	-	161	— -

Rejoined the great road from Ghŭzzeh to Beit Jibrîn in the large olive-grove on the N. E. side of the town; but after following this road by Beit Hanûn, Beit Tima, Nijîd, across a Southern branch wady to W. Simsim, by Bureir and a site of ruins called Um-Lakhis, I was compelled by illness to branch off for refuge to a Bedawîn camp about half an hour S. of the high road, behind Tell Imji and on the N. side of W. el-Hessy.

ril 8. Was treated with great kindness by the Bedawîn during a stay of nearly 48 hours in their camp. To-day feeling a little better, went on to Beit Jibrîn, following the high way above-mentioned, after joining it at the site called 'Ajlân.

After a few hours rest at Beit Jibrîn we proceeded on to Jerusalem, expecting to reach that city early next day. But having mistaken the road at some 30′ from Beit-Jibrîn, went to 'Ajjûr, a village nearly 2½ hours North of Beit Jibrîn and thence, across the high and steep Tell Zakarîa, down to the broad Wady Sûr and the village Kefr Zakarîa on its N. W. side. This village shows traces of high antiquity.

ril 9. The village shekh officiated as our guide to Beit Netif, round by Yarmuth, a village overtopped by a high tell.

The shekh pronounced the name of this hill Tell-'Armuth Yarmuth. From Beit Netif followed for a while the high Northern bank of W. Müsür till beyond the ruins of Damûn: but instead of taking here the high road to Jerusalem, we crossed the wady by mistake, went up the hills on its Southern side, passed Jeba', Beit Zakaria, Deir el-Ghafr, Khurcibin and el-Khûdr [1], a very round-about and difficult road, which further on runs under the hill of Beit Jâla and joins the Bethlehem-Jerusalem road near Rachel's tomb. — My illness having increased during this day's journey, it was with great difficulty, that I reached Jerusalem.

May 1. Met with the Reverend Dr E. Robinson and Eli Smith. Having compared some of the bearings taken by the latter from places, which I also had visited, such as the ruins of Belât, Kul'at esh-Shûkîf, Sidon, &c., and finding considerable discrepancy between these bearings, we went to the top of a house to compare the Smalkander-compass used by Dr Smith with my surveying instrument. Dr Smith's compass was the same, which he had kindly lent me in the first part of my journey and which I tried at Khân Mehemed 'Aly on the 29th Dec. 1851, and also the identical compass, with which nearly all the bearings, given in the Biblical Researches, were taken. The result of this comparison shewed, that Dr Smith's compass corresponded very nearly with mine in all the angles between North and West; less correspondence was found in the angles between West and South; more again in those between S. and E. and a deviation of 2 to 3 degrees was observed in those between E. and N.; Dr Smith's compass pointing generally too far E. Having well examined my compass in Paris before leaving for Syria, and knowing, that I could rely upon its accuracy, I thought that the chief cause of the discrepancy between his bearings and mine was, that the divisions of Dr Smith's Smalkander-compass were incorrect [2]). It is much to be re-

[1]) See also Narrative &c. II, 192. Dr Stewart (The tent and the Khan, p. 345) is mistaken in stating, that I stumbled on Beit Zakaria and passed a night in it. We have said in our Narrative in the clearest terms, that we encamped at Kefr Zakariya, which «is not the Beit Zacharia — which Josephus mentions.» — The learned author confounds these two very distinct villages.

[2]) The insufficiency of Dr Smith's compass was, after my return home, proved in another way. Prof. H. Berghaus of Potsdam, who constructed the observations of Robinson and Smith's travels in 1838 in the first instance, before Dr Kiepert undertook this work, kindly communicated unto me the calculations and constructions, which he then made. Among these documents was the following information written by Dr Robinson to Prof. Berghaus:

«The bearings too are mostly from him (M. Smith); since it was he alone «who could get from the natives the names of places seen in the distance. It «was my habit to take the bearings of the more important places, which I knew;

gretted, that the bearings of the Biblical and Later Biblical Researches were not made with a better instrument. Also the bearings quoted in the Later Bibl. Res. from Dr Eli Smith's M. S. journal of travels in 1844, were made with the same defective instrument.

3. Having, by the aid of the British Consulate, made arrangements with a shekh of the Tâ'amirah-Bedawîn for a safeguard to the Northern end of the Dead Sea, the Jordan, Jericho and thence to Beitîn (the ancient Beth-el), we left, accompanied by two English gentlemen, for the Greek convent of Mâr Saba. The monks refusing to let us in, not being provided with a letter from the Greek Patriarch of Jerusalem, we went back for about 20′ up the Wady er-Rahîb and encamped near a well, called Bîr el-Kulab [1]).

4. With a N.Easterly course we began our route to the Dead Sea. At 45′ from Bîr el-Kulab the dry bed of a torrent was crossed, which some 2 hours further down joins Wady en-Nâr. On the roadside, in the bed of the torrent, is a well and drinking-troughs. Half an hour further is a similar well in a similar dry torrent. Hence the road descends steeply through a short valley, called Wady el-Ghŭrâbeh, to a plain of considerable extent, known as el-Bŭkei'a. This plain is crossed with an E.N.E. course, and the narrow Wady Kuneitirah is now followed through its manifold windings between dreary hills and cliffs of white soft limestone mixed with flint and dark coloured stones of a volcanic formation. The scenery is very desolate. On issuing on the last table-

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they may serve for the correction of his. Mine are in the specimen ened in ( ); the others are his. My compass was larger than his; and I am sure, but my bearings, where we differ, are more correct; especially as *compass did not always traverse well.* Where the same bearings are taken ards and backwards, as between Mâr Elyâs and the Frank Mountain, my rvations vary less than his.»

pecimen:

from Mâr Elyâs, Greek Convent:

Jerusalem N. 25 E.	Naby Samwil N. 5 W. (8).
Bethlehem S. 19 W. (15).	Frank Mountain S.20 E. (15).
Convent d°. (S. 10 W.)	Beit Sâhûr S. 5 E.

Rachel's tomb:	Bethlehem S. 5 E.	Beit Jâla S. 80 W. (85).
Bethlehem:	Mâr Elyâs N. 15 E.	Beit Ta'mr S. 40 E.
	Rachel's tomb N. 5 W.	Beit Sâhûr S. 55 E.
	Frank Mn S. 32 (27).	Deir Ibn Obeid (S. of Mâr Saba.) S. 80 E.

om Frank Mountain:

lehem N. 30 W. (27).	Mt. Oliv. N. 10 E. (12).	Beit Sâhûr N. 21 W.
Ta'mr N. 19 W. (20).	Abu Nejeim West.	Beit Fejjâr S. 77 W.
Elyâs N. 11 W. (17).	Khŭreitŭn (cave) S. 15 W.	Za'feraneh S. 35 W.
Samwil N. 9 W.	Tekoa S. 48 W. (50).	Abû Dis N. 20 E.

Also mentioned by S. Wolcott in Bibliotheca Sacra 1843, p. 39.

land, which slopes down to the waters of the Dead Sea, the ground seems furrowed by the rains of winter in a most extraordinary manner. The nature of the soil is soft clay, of a light yellowish colour, strongly impregnated with salt, which here and there appears even incrusted on the surface. Through this soil the many streams, formed by the winter-rains in coming down from the mountains, have cut their beds, greatly thereby impeding the progress of the traveller, who has to cross these manifold crevasses. Stumpy tamarisks and retem, as also a kind of high reeds, are studded over the sloping ground. We reached the Dead Sea at the small peninsula, about one hour from the mouth of the Jordan, in 4^h and 20′ from Bîr el-Kulab. In 1^h 40′ more we reached the «Pilgrim's Bathing-place» at the Jordan. We could plainly see by the morass under the trees, which border the river, that it had only very recently receded from its annual overflow. Late in the afternoon, we reached the village of er-Rîha, where numerous travellers of various kind were encamped.

May 5. Having agreed with Mr. Finn, H. M.'s Consul at Jerusalem, to meet him at 'Ain es-Sultân, and thence to go up together to Bethel, in order to search for the site of ancient Ai, we left early for the appointed place and met with Mr. Finn, who had encamped there during the night, having come from Jerusalem by the ordinary Jericho-route. — 'Ain es-Sultân struck me with its water and luxuriant foliage as being one of the most charming nooks of all Palestine. At the same time it offers masses of ruins for the researches of the Archeologist.

After a great deal of difficulty, with our Bedawîn escort we succeeded in making them guide us to Beitîn. Winding up by an easy path over the Southern base of Jebel Kurûntûl, we followed a North-Western course over some rising tableland to Wady Harît. We then continued to go up by a path through its bed, making here a mid-day halt at a well, called Bîr el-Khŭsneh (or Chusneh). Having passed the ruin Abû Sebâh and the village of Deir Diwân, we ascended in 20′ from the latter a tell, called Tell el-Hajar, having the deep Wady el-Muty'ah, also called W. el-'Aliya and el-'Asas, with a very steep descent immediately on its N. side. As this tell answers to all the particulars, which the Scriptures give in reference to the locality of Ai, we agreed in identifying Tell el-Hajar with the site of that ancient city [1]). Bearings from Tell el-Hajar:

[1]) See also Narrative &c. II, 278 — 282. There are no ruins remaining, except those of an old cistern.

Naby Samwil	N.	136°	45′ W.
Jiba	-	176	— -
er-Râm	-	154	45 -
A rocky elevation with ruins [1])	-	98	— -
Another similar one without ruins	-	34	— -
Rûmmon	-	74	45 E.
el-Khûdr, wely near Taiyîbeh	-	50	15 -
Taiyîbeh	-	46	30 -
el-Mezrâ'ah	-	20	— -
N. extremity of Dead Sea	-	125	10 -
Deir Diwân	-	139	— -

From Tell el-Hajar went on in 30′ to the ruined castle Burj-Beitîn, and thence in rather more than a quarter of an hour to the miserable village of Beitîn. Bearings from a rocky elevation N.N.E. of Beitîn:

Beitîn, highest house	N.	130°	—′ W.
A ruin (probably er-Râm)	-	179	30 -
Jerusalem, Western tower of the Citadel	-	168	15 -
d°, S.East end of East wall	-	171	— -
A village (probably Rafat)	-	130	— -
Bireh	-	126	— -
Râmallah (direction of)	-	115	30 -
A ruin on a hill near us	-	17	30 E.
el-Mezrâ'ah	-	36	30 -
A peak belonging to the Surtabeh group	-	61	30 -
et-Taiyîbeh	-	78	30 -
Wely el-Khûdr	-	81	— -
Tell el-Hajar	-	138	30 -
A distant village near Jerusalem (probably Abû Dis)	-	176	45 -

Mr. Finn returned to-day to Jerusalem by the way of Rûmmon.

May 6. From Beitîn to Nabûlûs by the ordinary route till the further end of the Wady 'Ain Haramîyeh, where we struck across the plain of Turmus Aya to the ruined village of Seilûn (ancient Shiloh). Bearings from Seilûn (top of the hill):

Wely Abû el-'Auf (a conspicuous elevation)	N.	100°	—′ W.
er-Râs, a high situated village	-	73	— -
Sawieh	-	39	— -
A mountain with three peaks close by Seilûn			N.E.
Another hill, smaller			S.E.
Highest peak of the ridge of Seiload	N.	160°	—′ W.

The hill of Seilûn is so shut in by the surrounding mountains, that no satisfactory bearings can be taken from it. To fix its position properly, it would be necessary to ascend some of the higher peaks, from whence well known points are visible. This observation may be of service to future travellers.

From Seilûn we followed down Wady-Lubban till it

[1]) Robinson recognised these ruins as those of a church.

joins the Jerusalem–Nabûlûs road. and continued the latter without interruption.

May 7. Went up Mount Gerizim. but was prevented taking bearings by the hazy state of the atmosphere. the effect of a scorching sirocco. the most violent. and at the same time of longer duration than any. which I experienced during my travels.

8. After much difficulty in obtaining from the Metsellim of Nabûlûs a safeguard an armed horseman or Khayil for a visit to the country East of Nabûlûs including the Ghor or Jordan valley. and after separating from the two English gentlemen, who had accompanied me from Jerusalem. as also from a German traveller. who joined us at Bethel[1]. I left at 10¾ 40' a. m. for Akrabeh. The road follows the high way from Nabûlûs to es-Salt. as far as the village of Yanûn a regular mass of ancient ruins, passing by Beit-Furik and over Jebel Jedû'a. From Yanûn a path turns round to the S. W. and a few minutes later enters the head of the broad wady or rather plain called Makhfûriyeh. By following its Northern slope Akrabeh, a large village with ancient remains. is reached in 45 or 50 minutes.

Bearings from Beit-Furik a few yards S.E. of the village:

Beit Dejan	N.	64° 15'	E.
Mount Gerizim high S.E. summit	-	53 30	W.
d°, wely Shekh Ghânim	-	58 15	-
Mount Ebal centre of summit	-	39 —	-
Salim	-	4 15	-
ed-Deir or Deir el-Atab	-	13 30	-
Azmût	-	14 30	-
Talûsa	-	15 45	-
Yasid	-	20 30	-
Mezeirah. a ruin, a little below the top of the mountain behind Beit-Furik	-	102 —	-

Bearings from the top of Jebel Jedû'a. The road passes a little to the West of it:

Mount Gerizim, wely Shekh Ghânim	N.	60° 30'	W.
d°, S.E. summit	-	56 45	-
Nabûlûs	-	53 45	-
Mount Ebal, centre of summit	-	44 30	-
ed-Deir	-	34 15	-
Salim	-	28 45	-
Naby Belân, high wely on Jebel Bidân	-	16 30	-
Jebel Haskin	-	10 15	E.
A high mountain near Jebel Haskin	-	15 —	-
Another high mountain near the former[2]	-	22 —	-

[1]) Narrative II, 284.

[2]) These summits are also comprised in Lieut. Symonds' triangulation and designated in his diagram as: mountains N°s 1 and 2. They belong to the group of high mountains surrounding the little plain of Yasir.

Plain of el-Bassliyeh in the Ghor	N.	E.
A conspicuous summit near the ruin		
Row of conical chalky hills delineates the Jordan bed		
A village probably el-Mucheir	N	W
A far distant summit near the ruin		
Taiyibeh		
Jiljilia or Jiljilyeh, the highest of the village		
el-'Orma, a ruin		
Wely Sheikh Mohammed near Mezraa		
Abu Zerad, a far away high summit		
Wely 'Alam		

9. **Encamped at Akrabeh** between the village and the ruined **fort**, near a large ancient reservoir now used for watering. Bearing taken 100 yards N 20° E from the fort

Mejdel		
Akrabeh, centre of village		
A conspicuous summit on ridge to the north of Akrabeh group, not the highest point		
A distant high summit near the last		
Abu Zerad		W
Ausarin, village and ruins		
Tell-fit, very high, on ridge		
The highest visible summit, S.E.		
Jurnat		
Khurbet Kefl		
A dome-shaped summit, about		

10. **Excursion to Mejdel.** Journey about one hour, leaving **Akrabeh**, the Wady Makhfunyeh is crossed at a point where course and the opposite bank are reached. The ascent is a slight elevation leading to a plateau whence Tell-fit and the village Jurnat may be seen at one time, W.N.W. ½ W., the latter above the former. The Western part of **Wady Makhfunyeh** then disappears behind a steep rocky hill on the right. At a distance from Akrabeh the best view is enjoyed of the Ghor and of the opposite mountain group with its high ruin crowned conical peak called Kurn Surabeh. In the early morning when the shadows mark distinctly the outline of the mountains this view is one of the finest in Palestine, and is at the most striking on account of its novel character. The pale yellow of the barren mountain sides, the growing valley of the Jordan, the splendid blue tints of some of the parts covered with brushwood, and the forestless plain through which the river winds, gives the whole scene a peculiar character such as is not found in other parts of the land. The elevation 800 from which the view over the deep embosomed Ghor is obtained, adds to the grandeur of this extensive panorama.

A small tel with a ruin called Tell Jurnat is seen from this point less than a mile off in a straight line, but on the

first lower plateau, into which the road to the Ghor descends. Mejdel, on the border of the high crest, which is now approached, is reached in 1^h 10′ from Akrabeh. It bears evident marks of antiquity. — Kurn Surtabeh is N. 88° E. from it.

The brow of the mountain S. of Mejdel is broken by a gorge, called Wady Bursheh, which forms the head of Wady Fasail. The road from Mejdel to Daumeh winds round Wady Bursheh, and taking a S.S.E. course, reaches the latter place in about 45 minutes. A few hundred yards S.W. of the village stands a piece of wall, evidently the ruin of some large ancient building, which from its steep brow overlooks the gorge below. A commanding view is here obtained of the surrounding country. We noted the following bearings :

Kurn Surtabeh	N.	66°	30′ E.
Another summit of the same group	-	75	30 -
A bluff point of the same	-	79	— -
A lower conical mountain nearer to the Jordan.	-	88	30 -
Naby Kubbet el-Mo'ajy (wely)	-	144	— W.
el-Mŭgheir[1])	-	146	30 -
Kefr Malek	-	143	— -
Jebeid (a ruin)	-	163	— -
Mejdel (direction of)	-	17	— -

From this place I went down the gorge by a very steep and difficult path, which took me 1^h 20′. I then came upon 'Ain Fasail, a beautiful spring overshaded by wild fig-trees and shrubs of various kinds, the prickly oak and retem especially[2]). Its water ripples down the wady for about 45′ till it reaches the tell and ruined village of Fasail, where it is lost in irrigating the gardens of the people of the latter place. In the cliffs on the S. side of the wady several caverns are visible, as also an aqueduct leading from the spring to the ruins of the former city of Fasaëlis. From these ruins Kurn Surtabeh bears N. 35° E., the summit of a high mountain behind the place N. 150° W., and the Southern base of Kurn Surtabeh N. 75° E.

Having reascended to Daumeh we left for Jalûd. The road nearly forms a half-circle, the bend being turned Southward. The ruin of Merâjem is passed 20′ from Daumeh close upon the right. The ruin of Jebeid is visible from here about 30′ to the S.E. and a little further on el-Mŭgheir comes in sight about 50′ off. Till 40′ from Daumeh the road leads through a pretty even track of country under

[1]) el-Mughaiyir by Robinson, Later Bibl. Res. p. 291.
[2]) See Le Pays d'Israël, pl. 74, and Narrative &c. II, 309—312.

good cultivation, but it now leaves this kind of plateau and ascends through Wady Sebas a side-branch of the great Wady Lubban to the hill on which Jalûd is situated. We reached this village in 1^h 40′ from Daumeh. Bearings from Jalûd:

Sleiman el-Farsi	N.	30°	— ′ W.
Jell Arbein, a wely on a far distant summit	-	43	30 -
Jemain	-	52	30 -
A large ruin (probably Abû Zerad)	-	57	45 -
Naby 'Alam Uda	-	33	30 -
Tell-fit (direction)	-	43	— -
Kuriût	-	79	15 -
Jiljilia	-	108	— -
Sinjil	-	123	— -
Kefr Istuna (village and ruins)	-	179	— E.

The distance from Jalûd to Jurish is rather more than an hour through a mountainous and richly cultivated country. Course chiefly N.N.E. down a valley, which afterwards joins another wady from the N. E. Having crossed the latter, the path ascends the hill of Jurish. The whole distance between Jalûd and Jurish is a succession of gardens, cultivated fields and orchards. Bearings from Jurish:

Mount Gerizim, Shekh Ghânim	N.	17°	30′ W.
d°, S.E. summit	-	16	30 -
Mount Ebal, centre of summit	-	13	30 -
Sleiman el-Farsi	-	43	30 -
Küsra	-	165	— E.
Kurn Surtabeh	-	98	30 -
Abû Kharîb, a ruin opposite Akrabeh	-	64	— -
Jebel Jedû'a (uncertain)	-	32	30 -
Summit Jebel Bidân Naby Belân)	-	5	— -

ay 11. Left very early for Kerawa. Passing by the ruin Abû Kharîb we reached in one hour the brow of the mountains which descend into the Ghor, being here about N E. by E. of Jurish. A descent of 10′ to the East leads down to the first lower plateau, a richly cultivated plain, where we found several people engaged in their gardens. Five minutes further on a well is passed. The road now makes a short bend to the N.E. over a bank of rocks, and resuming its easterly course, leaves 25′ beyond the well a small ruin Merâj ed-Dîn to the right, after which it descends in 30′ to the second lower plateau. This we reached in 2^h 10′ from Jurish. Five minutes further we passed some small ruins on the left, but our guide did not know their name. In this second plateau our path joined the high road from Nabûlûs to es-Salt, through Wady el-Ahmar, or, as it is here called, W. Zakaska. The wady is entered 10′ from the last mentioned ruin, and the road leads down to the third plateau, which is crossed amidst corn-fields; the traveller is here entirely shut

by a horse-shoe of mountains called Jebel Ihhma, but he soon gets out of it again as the path turns up by the hills on N. side. Here another well is passed at 30′ from the entrance of W. Zakaska. Shortly after the last pass is attained, offering a magnificent view of the well watered and consequently richly wooded oasis of Kerawa with its luxuriant fields and gardens, and its oleander-bordered brooks[1]. A descent of an hour and a half after leaving the last well brought us to the Bedawîn camp of Kerawa, the chief of whom is now Shekh 'Abdeh. The abundance of water, which has turned this part of the Ghor into such a perfect garden, comes chiefly from the stream which runs down through Wady el-Fariah or Ferrah. It is here almost exhausted in irrigation and little of it reaches the Jordan, to the South of the ford on the road to es-Salt.

Some 5′ S.E. from the camp we found the ruins of an ancient mill and the foundations of houses; 15′ more to the S., and W. of the brook, which meanders through the plain, is a wely called Abd-el-Kader[2]). The road leaves it on the right and now approaches the low S.Eastern end of a rocky ridge, called el-Makherûk[3]), which shuts in the oasis of Kerawa on its East side, separating it thus entirely from the great Ghor. This rocky ridge contains excavated tombs and other remains of antiquity, which we noticed from a distance, but could not visit for want of time. At 40′ distance from Kerawa the road touches a fine spring called Yosela, and has marks of an ancient Roman pavement. Kurn Surtabeh bears from this point N. 135° W. — The ancient road continued from the spring East towards a bridge, the ruins of which we saw from the hills on the side of the river, but since the bridge was destroyed, the stream is passed by wading through it some 15′ lower down at a place, which we reached in 1ʰ 40′ from Kerawa. The water here did not reach much above the knees. — Kurn Surtabeh bears from the ford N. 95 W. — We noticed here the many turnings and windings of the Jordan as described by Lieut. Lynch, and also the peculiar shape of its high banks[4]). The river in its ordinary state winds between these banks as a narrow stream through a plain surrounded by a luxuriant vegetation, among which the tamarisk and willow are prominent: but when the waters increase in volume by the melting of the

[1]) See Le Pays d'Israël, pl. 75, and Narrative &c. II, 316.

[2]) There is no tell on the S. side of this wely as Robinson mentions from E. Smith's Journal, 1844. Lat. Bibl. Res. p. 304.

[3]) Robinson writes el-Makhrûd, Lat. Bibl. Res. p. 304, 317. This *may be* the more correct spelling.

[4]) See Le Pays d'Israël, pl. 76.

[illegible] Jericho. [illegible]
[illegible]
mentioned. [illegible]
[illegible]
ments [illegible]
[illegible]
distance [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
been noticed [illegible]

We [illegible] Roman [illegible]
impossible [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] afternoon to Sheikh [illegible]
The [illegible] 7th May [illegible]
continued [illegible] days. The heat and [illegible]
in the Ghor yesterday at Fasail and to [illegible]
perfectly [illegible]. It was [illegible]
rienced in any country, not even [illegible]
of South-Africa. Perfectly [illegible]
I found it impossible to [illegible]
however interesting for the [illegible]
would now have been [illegible]
filled with impalpable [illegible]
and when next morning [illegible]
changed, masses of [illegible]
tains, preventing [illegible]
from this peculiar [illegible]
wards glad to [illegible]
monds' triangulation

May 12. Left Kerawa for [illegible]
fine oleander- [illegible]
gardens, and [illegible]
of an ancient [illegible]
ruins of a place [illegible]
later we [illegible]
brook flow [illegible]
for its [illegible]
and [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

of which the ridge el-Makhrûk forms the Southern extremity. On the two highest summits of these hills, so the Arabs at Kerawa informed me, are ruins called Um-Harath and Hamzeh. The road crosses the Ferrah brook at 1ʰ 30′ from Kerawa having hitherto followed a course of about N.W. by N.′, and then runs up on the N. side of the stream, deviating thus from the latter, which has a general course of W. N. W. through a narrow wady shut in by steep hills. We took at first a path up this wady, but were soon informed by the Fellahîn, who were here just gathering their harvest, that this was not our track; so we turned up to the right, away from the Wady el-Ferrah, over gradually rising pasture-ground, cultivated here and there, but everywhere showing the greatest fertility and causing me no small feeling of regret, that so rich a soil should thus lay waste. The path winds a good deal; its general course, however, is N. N. W. At 2ʰ 40′ we again found remains of ancient dwellings on both sides of the road, but our guide did not know whether they had any particular name. Ten minutes later the ruins of Thala on a small tell were half a mile off on our right hand side. As the road now skirts the Eastern base of a high broad hill, a fine plain opens running W.N.W. and E.S.E. It seems gradually to slope down towards the Jordan, without being interrupted by mountains and only shewing some isolated hills, between which the descent to the Jordan appears quite easy, even more so than by any way I have since noticed in other parts of the Ghor. At a distance of 3 hours from Kerawa a ruin called Maufi came in sight, about 30′ off, and bearing N. 80° E. in one with the high perched Kŭl'at er-Rŭbŭd beyond Jordan. Going round the N.W. shoulder of our hill in 10′ more we came to the ruined village of 'Atûf, which bears unmistakeable evidences of being the site of an ancient city. Here are several old wells with excellent water. 'Atûf lies on the N.W. slope of the said hill, bearing: Kŭl'at er-Rŭbŭd N. 78° E., Maufi N. 83° E.; our guide pointed out the direction of Tamûn N. 56° W.

Having enjoyed breakfast at the wells of 'Atûf, we continued our way in a W.N.W. course to Tamûn, distant 1ʰ 15′ from the former place. The plain of 'Atûf is shut off by a kind of narrow rocky valley from that in which Tamûn is situated. Through this valley the road passes, rising slowly but gradually from 'Atûf. — Bearings from Tamûn:

Maufi (the ruin)	N. 114° 30′ E.
'Atûf (just visible from the roof of the highest house)	- 124 — -

Kul'at er-Rubud [1])	N.	W.
N.E. summit of high mountain opposite 'Atûf		
Tubâs		
Naby Haresh (on Jebel Haresh [2])		
Another conspicuous summit, nearer		
A distant high village with double-domed mosk		
Burj el-Ferrah		
Naby Belân		

Tamûn lies on a hill. It is also an ancient site.

Here the guide refused most obstinately to go any further North, saying, his orders from the Mezellim of Nebûlûs were in this respect positive. And as I did not succeed in securing another guide from among the Tamûn-people, I was obliged to return once more to Nablûs to obtain one. From Tamûn our course was first [illegible] over the high rocky ridge of a mountain which may [illegible] to form the N.Western promontory of the range [illegible] ders Wady el-Ferrah on the N. side. A steep and [illegible] descent of about 20' brought us to the plain [illegible] called Ard Smeit, a beautiful fertile [illegible] the streams coming down from [illegible] Ferrah, and conjointly with other [illegible] the river el-Ferrah. At 1½ from the [illegible] in traversing Ard-Smeit [illegible] a place. Of neither of [illegible] the name. The stream from [illegible] and Wady Bîdân [illegible] W. el-Ferrah [illegible] a high [illegible] to S.E., [illegible] the W.N.W. [illegible] several [illegible] is for a [illegible] the [illegible] after [illegible] and [illegible] under [illegible] great [illegible] on the [illegible] with [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible]

[1]) Also called [illegible]

[2]) See [illegible] up for want of [illegible] clothing to the [illegible] village of Jeba

the gate of Nabûlûs. We were nearly 4^h 30′ from Tamûn to this city. The true distance may be, however, 15 or 20′ less, as we lost some time in wandering through the marhes below Ard-Smeit.

May 13. I obtained another armed guide or Khayâl from the Metzellim of Nabûlûs. Here I again met with the Rev. Dr. E. Robinson and Dr. E. Smith. We agreed on going together for an excursion to the Northern part of the Ghor and, if possible, across Jordan in search of the remains of Pella, this being very nearly our common object [1]). We left Nabûlûs at 8^h 50′ a. m. After fifty minutes travelling on the previous day's road we had Azmûd, Deir el-Atab and Salim nearly in one line S. 42° E. At this place the road divides, our path from Tamûn deviating more to the E. and following the gorge of Wady Bidân considerably below the Beisan-road, which skirts the mountains on higher ground. We did not remain long on the latter, but soon turned off, first North and then N. W. over a rough path between the hills and across a valley parallel to the one we had followed from 'Askar, to Talûsa [2]). The situation of this village (we reached it in 2^h 10′ from Nabûbûs) on its high hill and surrounded by extensive olive-groves is very fine. Several subterranean granaries, cisterns and sepulchral caves show it to be the site of an ancient place. — Bearings from Talûsa (the roof of the shekh's house, the highest in the village):

Naby Bayazid	N.	55°	30′ W.
Yazid	-	22	15 ·
Mount Hermon	-	27	— E.
Tamûn	-	86	30 ·
Naby Belân	-	139	15 ·
Beit Furik	-	165	30 ·
Burj el-Ferrah	-	74	45 ·
Jebel Jedû'a (station of bearings 8. May)	-	156	— ·
A mountain dome with ruins (el-'Orma)	-	174	30 ·
Mount Ebal, summit	-	149	— W.
Azîrah	-	126	15 ·

We went down the hill of Talûsa, and with a general N. Eastern course followed a wady with a fine stream, which is joined at 1 hour's distance from the village by a still larger stream, forming then the chief water-course of Wady el-Ferrah. We reached in 1^h 15′ (after much winding through the bends of the wady) Burj el-Ferrah,

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[1]) See Narrative &c. II, p. 329 &c.

[2]) Robinson writes Tûllûza in his Bib. Res. III, 158 and Tûllûzah in the Later Bib. Res. p. 302, &c.

My tent being pitched, I went with one of the villagers to ascend Jebel Haskîn, the highest of the hills near Yasîr, commanding a magnificent and very extensive view all round except on the N. W. side, where the view is intercepted by two broad mountain-summits close by. The ascent took us 1h 15′ from the village[1]). The other hills around the plain of Yasîr, although inferior in elevation to Jeb. Haskîn, are also of considerable height. — The sun was about setting when we reached the summit, and went down whilst I was engaged in taking the following bearings, which otherwise might have been more numerous:

Mezar, high village on Jebel Fûkûa	N.	3°	— ′ W.
Fûkûa do. (very prominent)	-	13	30 E.
Mount Hermon, Northern summit	-	26	— -
Kaukab el-Hawa	-	31	15 -
A distant village in the Western hills (probably Yabûd)	-	60	30 W.
Another dito, on a summit (probably Kefr Rai).	-	78	45 -
Siyar (seems 1½ hours off)	-	92	15 -
A visible spot of the Jordan	-	49	— E.
Beisan	-	41	— -
High mountain S. E. near Yasîr	-	166	— -
Yasir, centre of the village	-	174	— -
Naby Belân	-	144	— W.
Mount Gerizim, wely Shekh Ghâmin	-	136	— -
Mount Ebal, centre of summit	-	130	— -
Tubâs	-	146	— -
Talûsa	-	126	30 -
Surtabeh group, the conspicuous S. E. top.	-	174	30 E.
Kûl'at er-Rûbûd	-	103	15 -
'Akabah, in the deep valley S. W. of J. Haskîn	-	104	30 W.

May 14. There was much difficulty in obtaining a guide here for our further progress to the Ghor. At last, after much annoyance, it was decided, that our baggage should be sent with the servants through Wady Khusneh under the guidance of the son of the village Shekh (a mere youth), whilst we were to take Wady Mâleh, guided by a Shekh from Tubâs, who happened just to pass by on his way to the Ghor, where his people were at harvest.

Left at 6h 25′ a. m. — Course down the N. side of Wady Mâleh S. 50° E. Bearings at 7h Yerazah, a ruin about half an hour off N. 170 E. Kûl'at er Rûbûd N. 95° E. and Kûl'at Mâleh (or Melha) N. 91° E. (by pocket-compass). — Reached the base of the rock on which the last-named castle is situated at 7h 35′ and scrambled up to it without a path in 10′ more[2]).

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[1]) Yet Dr. Robinson says «The hills around are rocky, but not high». Later Bib. Res. p. 306.

[2]) Description of this ruin, see Narrative &c. II, 339, 340.

Bearings from Kal'at Ibn Ma'an highest ...

Mount Hermon, Northern summit ... N. ...

Lake Tiberias ... visible ... at the ... distinguish ... Lake ...

A conspicuous ... ground ... Mount Hermon ... N. ...

Tell el-Kâdy, ... summit ... Hasbeiya ...

Kal'at es-Subeibeh ...

Sheikh Dâud ...

Kefr Kûk, beyond Jordan ...

Hendakuk, a prominent hill beyond Jordan ...

A high hill near ...

Jebel Heish, summit ... Wednesday's bearings ... W

Kefr Kûk, the ruin ...

Jebel Heish, station ... bearings ... May) ...

Subeibeh ruins ...

On descending from Kal'at Mâleh we noticed that ... hill on a sharp, narrow ridge of rocks between ... valleys. These were 10' below the castle ... where we found a poor Fellahîn family encamped ... the thorny sidr bushes. In 30' below ... reached the hot sulphurous, brackish spring ... name to the wady. It issues in the ... the wady and is famous among the ... power in rheumatical affections ... from the Bedawîn at Kerawa. On ... are seen the foundations of a ... Khurbet Mâleh. As we did ... ruins may extend away from ... determine, whether they ... perhaps merely to those ... seems natural, that ... hot medicinal baths ... Leaving the bed of ... we struck over ... esh-Shûk: this ... spring came ... the N. E. away ... later ruins of ... 10' later ... name. The ... projecting from ... into the ... between the ... climbing ... reached ... Eastern ...

are all that remain to mark the former existence of Succoth. These foundations are of unhewn stone. A hundred yards lower down on the N. E. side of the tell we halted under a group of fig-trees at the side of a delicious little brook. Bearings from Sukkûth.

Mount Tabor	N.	16°	30′	W.
Kaukab el-Hawa	-	0	45	E.
Mount Hermon, Northern summit	-	15	50	-
Jebel Duhy (the wely)	-	26	30	-
A bluff high mountain above el-'Abadiyeh	-	7	15	
Tell el-Mâ'ajejeh	-	27	—	-
Deir el-Ahmar (a mountain-summit beyond Jordan)	-	109	30	-
Mount Gilead, highest point	-	160	30	-
Tell es-Sa'idiyeh	-	168	30	-
Tell el-Hamrah	-	23	45	W.
Shekh Salim (wely near Tell Ridghah)	-	20	30	-
Rehab	-	in one		
Tell Um el-Ashera and Tell et-Taum in one	-	19	—	-

From Sükkûth we pursued a winding path through a thicket of grass and thistles. This luxuriant vegetation is owing to an unusual richness of water, as we soon perceived in crossing within an hour's time three splendid brooks, the latter of which, called 'Ain el-Beida, is the largest, and having its source a little to the N. W. of Tell el-Humah [1]). The people of Tubâs and Yasîr come to this part of the Ghor to cultivate the fertile soil. Half an hour further N. W. we came to another stream, larger than the former and issuing from Wady Khusneh to the E. N. E. On its S. side is a tell covered with ruins, and foundations of houses are also visible on the N. side. The place is called Berdela. We found here a few peasants living in miserable hovels. A little beyond Berdela we waited for some time under the shadow of a large sidr-tree on the side of a well for our muleteers with the luggage; but finding ourselves disappointed, we continued for 15′ further N. to another fountain, called 'Ain Makhûs, where we pitched our tents amidst a party of peasants from Tubâs, here temporarily settled for gathering their harvest, at which they were joyfully engaged. The muleteers and luggage were sought for and conducted hither by one of the servants.

In the afternoon Dr. Smith having spoken with the people which were encamped here, two of their Shekhs, active and good looking young men, offered themselves to take us next day across the Jordan to Wady Yâbis, Kefr Abil and by the ruins of Tubakât Fahel back to Beisan for

[1]) el-Himmeh according to Robinson, Later Bib. Res. p. 313.

a sum of 160 piasters. Dr. Smith proposed their offer to me, adding that he thought it might be brought down to a half of this sum, and the bargain was in fact soon concluded for 80 piasters [1]).

15. My armed guide having been sent with our luggage and tents to Beisan for protection, we started at 4^h 20′ a. m. only accompanied by the two Shekhs we had engaged. In 30′ with a S. Easterly course we came to Ridghah, a place of extensive ruins and a few inhabited huts, on a fine stream N. of which is a wely called Shekh Salîm. A splendid fountain, even finer than any I had seen yesterday, gushes forth from under a rocky place at the side of the wely [2]). If properly used for irrigation, this tract of land might be turned in a perfect paradise.

We were here hardly a mile to the East of our yesterday's route by Berdela. Five and thirty minutes further we crossed a stream, 'Ain ed-Deir, and again 5′ later came to the brow of the lower Jordan-valley. The descent into it is very gentle and not deep. From the place where we forded the river 15′ later Kaukab el-Hawa bore N. 3° W. and Sŭkkûth N. 141° E. (by pocket-compass) [3]). The Jordan forms here one of its numerous islands; the water was perhaps $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high at the deepest place, in the channel E. of the island. The luxuriant vegetation and

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) After our return from the ruins of Pella and before separating from my ıed travelling companions, Dr. Smith proposed me that as they had yed the benefit of the armed guide from Nabûlûs at my expense, he ght it proper, that they should bear the expenses of these Shekhs for the rsion beyond Jordan. To this I had no objection as it seemed to me ; but I little expected, that Dr. Robinson would make an argument of it rove that I «simply accompanied» him beyond Jordan in search of the ıins of Pella, and only «at his invitation», having «nothing whatever to do ıer with the plan, the arrangement, the expense, or the result of the ursion» (see Later Bibl. Res. p. 315). The mildest answer we can give ıch a statement is, that it is incorrect. I went back from Tamûn to lûs for the express purpose of demanding a Khayal, who was to guard assist me on my intended excursion to Tubakât Fahel; and would have ed it out just as well without as with Drs. Robinson and E. Smith. But ing these travellers at Nabûlûs, and understanding from each other, that ad the same journey in view, we agreed in accomplishing it together. All arrangements were made by joint consent and agreement; and so fully did ısider our tour combined to mutual benefit, that I freely communicated to companions the bearings, which I took on this occasion, and which Dr. inson has, with slight alteration, published in the Later Bibl. Res. out mentioning their source.

) This is the 'Ain el-Radgha of de Bertou, who also mentions the ruins. etin de la Soc. de Géogr. de Paris 1839 T. XII, p. 156.

) For a view of the Jordan at this ford see pl. 77 in Le Pays d'Israël; Narrative &c. II, 347, 348.

the singing of numerous birds. especially nightingales rendered the site altogether lovely.

With an E. N. E. course we reached in half an hour a ruined village. called et-Tût [1]), now occupied by a band of Fellahin from the village of Farah higher up to the S. E. These ruins lie on the S. side of the entrance of Wady Yâbis. Bearings from et-Tût.

Tell Beisan	N.	28°	15′ W.
Kaukab el-Hawa	-	11	— -
Wely Dûhy	-	36	30 -
Mount Tabor (ruins on the E. side of the summit)	-	24	— -
Base of Mount Gilboa	-	42	— -
Um el-Ashera (ruins)	-	45	45 -
Rehab (ruins)	-	48	— -
Tell el-Hamrah	-	53	— -
Ridghah	-	78	30 -
Sükkûth	-	123	— -
ed-Deir (a small ruin near 'Ain ed-Deir)	-	88	30 -
Abû el-Feraj (another small ruin on a tell)	-	55	30 -
Tell el-Mâ'ajeh	-	60	15 -

Having left again at 7h 40′, we crossed the stream of Wady Yâbis near a ruined mill on the N. side; we now were about to follow up this bank of the wady, but being directed otherwise by a native whom we met, we went a little further N. and then struck up a pretty steep path by the N. side of a small wady parallel to W. Yâbis. In 1h 15′ our ascent had brought us to the brow of the first high mountain-plateau commanding a very extensive view. Here we took the following bearings:

Kurn Surtabeh (the S. Eastern most summit)	N.	153°	45′ W.
A high top near it (belonging to the same group)	-	146	— -
Wady Mâleh (mouth)	-	124	30 -
Kül'at Mâleh	-	114	45 -
Kurkemiyeh [2])	-	123	— -
Wady Khusneh (where it enters the hills)	-	85	30 -
Sükkûth	-	117	15 -
Foot of Mount Gilboa	-	52	30 -
Mount Carmel, N. W. end	-	48	30 -
Wely on Jebel Dûhy	-	44	— -
A distant village	-	32	— -
Tell Beisan	-	41	30 -
Mount Tabor (ruin on the summit, E. side)	-	29	45 -
Kaukab el-Hawa	-	20	10 -
Jebel Jurmûk	-	12	— -
Deir Abû Humeid (a ruin)	-	152	15 E.
Direction of Farah as pointed out to us	-	170	— W.

Continuing our N. Easterly course a little more to the N. we 5′ later got sight of Halâweh, being in a straight line

[1]) Narrative &c. II, 349.
[2]) Kurkumeh in Robinson's Lat. B. R. p. 318.

about 2 miles off. N. 132° E. in 10 more we saw Kul'a er-Rubûd N. 146° 30 E. and the ruin Deir Abû Hameid N. 164° E. We now reached the second mountain plateau and felt its elevation by the refreshing and exhilarating air, which was all the more pleasant as we came from the depressed broiling temperature of the Ghor. Large and noble oak-trees were studded over the sides of the mountains around us, whilst the thickly wooded higher hills forming the highest part of the country rose in our front. At their base lies Kefr Abil, an unimportant village, which we reached in just an hour from our station of bearings on the first mountain-plateau, having passed a well on the side of our road 15' before coming to this place. I saw at Kefr Abil several large hewn stones and fragments of columns, the unmistakeable remains of bygone ages[1] and indicating no doubt an ancient site.

From an ancient wely outside the village we took the following bearings by pocket-compass:

Kul'at er Rubûd . . . . . [illegible]
Judeita . . . . . [illegible]
Beit Idis . . . . . [illegible]
Kefr 'Awân . . . . . [illegible]

The three latter apparently at [illegible] miles distance. As we were resting in the shade of a [illegible] joined us, and from them we obtained [illegible] regarding the neighbouring ruins [illegible] none of the name of Yudeita [illegible] to the wady referred to [illegible] an hour's distance S. of it apparently [illegible] tains with a deep ravine [illegible] and el-Makhûk [illegible] brink of the wady the direction [illegible] to us. They were in good [illegible] allow of a visit as there [illegible] perform before we could [illegible] destination.

Leaving at [illegible] descending gradually [illegible] thickly studded with [illegible] we crossed a [illegible] valley coming [illegible] mountain and [illegible] we passed a well [illegible]

[1] [illegible]

left seemed to be crowned with ruins, which caused us to ascend it for examination. We found, however, only rocks, the peculiar strata of which from below resembled the remains of buildings. After a delay of 25′ resumed our course W.N.W.: the wady at this point opens upon the green grassy hill-sides which descend to the first mountain-plateau rising above the Ghor. At 1ʰ 40′ a large ruined place became visible in the S.S.W. on the brow of the plateau. We immediately turned towards it and came to the site in 15′ fast riding. Here we were informed by the peasants, that the name of the ruins was Fahel. Our guides had called them el-Jerm, the moment we got sight of them: but this proved to be merely a defective appellation for the beautiful fountain Jerm el-Maux, which bursts forth in the glen below on the S.E. side of the natural terrace, on which the ruins are situated. The hill of Fahel has here a steep declivity [1]. The name Tubakat Fahel, by which Buckingham [2] heard this site designated, and by which it was introduced by Dr Kiepert into his Map of Palestine 1842 with the conjectured identification of Pella, means simply «the terrace of Fahel». This seems to be the appellation most in use among the natives, who, of course, appreciate more the fertility of the «terrace», than the historical interest of the ruins on its S.W. extremity. Dr Smith here took the following bearings with his Smalkander-compass:

Wely Duhy	N. 49°	—′ W.
Kaukab el-Hawa	- 24	— -
Tell Beisan	- 56	— -
Tell Um el-Ashera	- 82	— -

which he communicated to me.

Throughout our excursion to-day we had (my learned fellow-travellers and myself) ample opportunity of convincing ourselves, that these ruins were identical with the ancient Pella. After Irby's and Mangles' first discovery of these ruins, Dr Kiepert pronounced the supposed identification, and so Ritter, Erdkunde, Th. XV, p. 1023—28; and G. Williams, The Holy city, first edition, I, 127 [3]: but in order to know how far this was correct, it was needful to ascertain, that no other ruins claiming such identity were to be found within that part of the country known as

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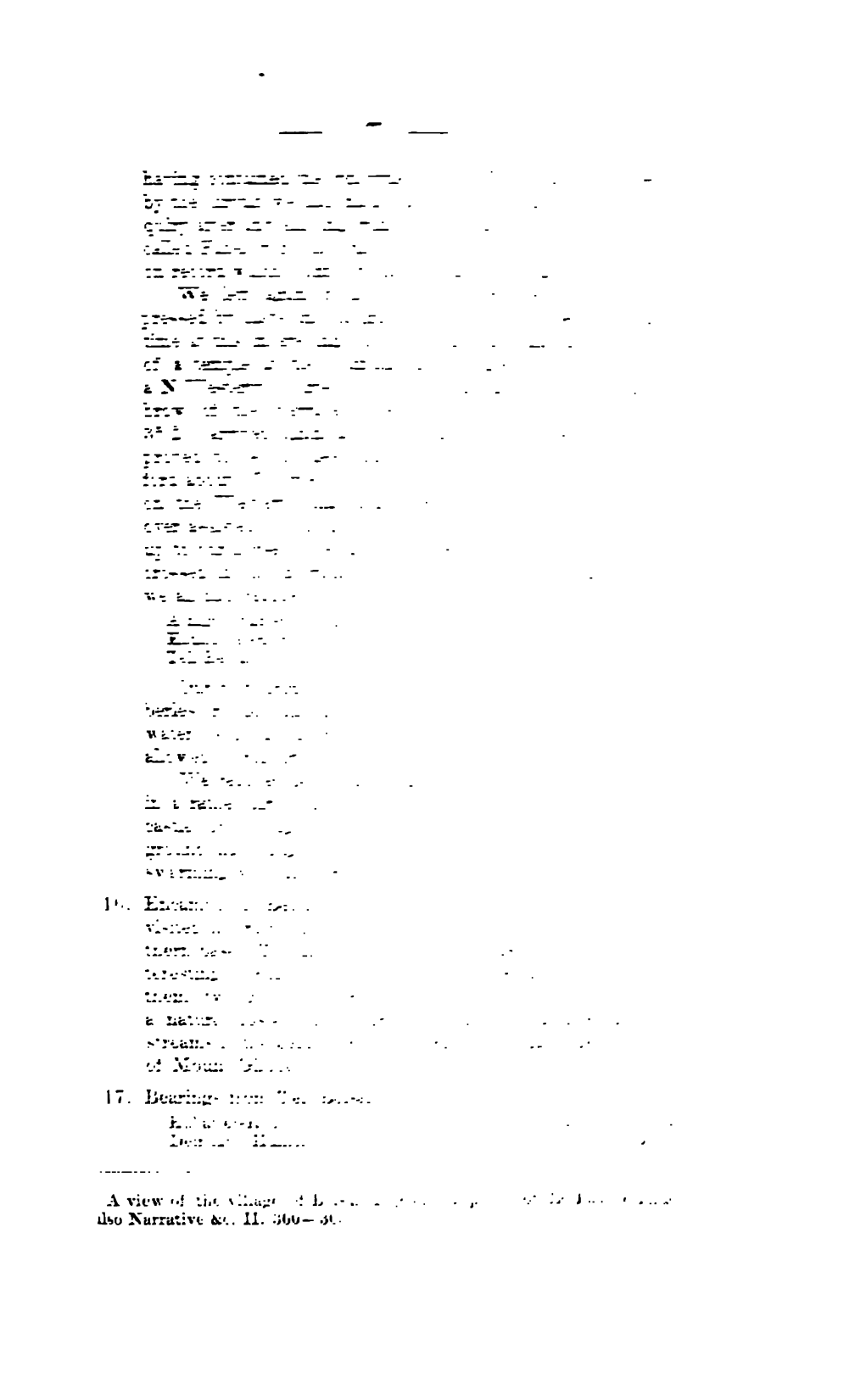
[1]) For further details see Narrative &c. II, 353—356.

[2]) Travels among the Arab tribes p. 10 and 138.

[3]) Dr Robinson in his Lat. Bibl. Res. p. 323 says, that he entertained the same idea as long back as 1839/40, when preparing in Berlin the manuscript of his former Researches.



A view of the village of [illegible] also Narrative &c. II. 300–30[illegible]

Tell el-Mâ'ajejeh	N.	157°	— E.
Sükkûth	-	169	30 -
Tell Um el-Ashera and Rehab in one	-	171	30 W.
Tell esh-Shûk (at the base of Mount Gilboa)	-	96	— -
The mills near Tell Beisan	-	67	15 -
Roman bridge, a little farther off	-	72	15 -
Zer'în	-	65	— -
Kûmieh	-	52	30 -
Wely Dühy	-	45	— -
Kaukab el-Hawa	-	14	— -
The Khân, less than 1 mile off	-	27	— -

We tried in vain to engage a guide from among the inhabitants of Beisan. My armed horseman from the Governor of Nabûlûs had come with us even beyond the limits of his master's province (in its restricted sense, for Jenîn under which Beisan resorts, is properly speaking a subdistrict of Nabûlûs), and, of course, had not been engaged to go any further. He was, therefore, sent back, having given us much reason for satisfaction. But from the tell we had seen the great plain to the W.N.W. studded all over with the black encampments of the Sükr-Arabs, some of which had yesterday repeatedly visited our tents; and wishing to avoid being annoyed by them, our parties kept together for the first two hours, after which each went his own way, Dr Robinson and Smith to Kûmieh and I to Zer'în. — On leaving Beisan at 7 a m. in a W.N.W. course, we came in 15′ at a place where there were foundations of houses, probably of a former village, on the right of our road-side. Several brooks running N.E. to the Jalûd had to be crossed and we were by the abundance of their water occasionally entangled in regular marshes. At 8^h 10′ there was a tell on the left, which we ascended; but there being nobody to inform us of its name, this remained unknown. We took here the following bearings (by pocket-compass):

Mount Tabor (centre of summit)	N.	6°	— E.
Wely Dühy	-	33	— -
Tell esh-Shûk	-	178	— -
Rehab	-	150	— -
Tell-Mâ'ajejeh	-	148	— -
Tell Beisan	-	112	— -
Kaukab el-Hawa	-	40	— -

Soon after Dr Robinson and Dr Smith got to the left of me, and were at 8^h 48′ several hundred yards distant on the regular road which skirts the mountain, when I came (whilst seeking my way through the thicket of thistles) upon the ruins of Beit-Ilfa, being merely a mass of ancient square stones scattered about and quite covered by the tall weeds around. On shouting to my fellow-travellers, they came

down to the spot and informed me they had just found two sculptured sarcophagi in the road-side. — Bearings from Beit-Lîd by pocket-compass:

	North.
Mount Tabor, centre of summit	N. 51° — E.
Kaukab el-Hawa	- 20 — W.
Kûmieh	- 29 — -
Wely Duhy	- 107 E.
Tell Beisan	

Soon after the learned travellers and I separated. At 9h 25 Tell Shekh Hasan was rounded along its Northern base. There were some ruins on the top. Two fountains issue from the mountain base immediately to the East and West of the tell. The latter, by far the most copious and overshaded by a fine group of trees, I heard called Ain Ardah.[1] From the foot of Tell Shekh Hasan another small tell was seen N. 15° E. at about 1¼ mile off on the N. side of the Jalud stream.

At 1h 5' P.M. we came to the splendid reservoir and fountain of Ain Jalud, one of the richest and finest I saw in the country. Several native travellers were just watering their animals. Thence following the great road to Zer'in we arrived at the latter place at 1h 35'. The view from Zer'in, a poor, miserable village, is remarkable for its beauty and immense extent all around. From the roof of the Shekh's house, the highest in the village, we took the following bearings:

Mezar, on the high Western peak of Gilboa	N.	145°	15' E.
A distant village on a hill-summit	-	170	—
Another village, d°, but nearer	-	170	30 W.
These both belong to the mountainous country S.E. of Jenin, which we had no opportunity to explore.			
'Arâneh, in the plain	-	170	30 -
Jeiaaneh, in the plain	-	162	— -
Jenin, minaret	-	162	15 -
A distant place (perhaps Samur-castle	-	153	-
Mukeibileh	-	143	30 -
Kefr Ada	-	138	45 -
Yamon	-	133	30 -
el-Barid	-	128	30 -
es-Sîleh	-	117	30 -
Ezbûbeh	-	116	— -
Tell Ta'annuk	-	106	30 -
Salim	-	90	— -
Zeimeh	-	89	30 -
el-Lejjun, ruins and Tell Metzellim in one	-	73	45 -
Um el-Zemar, or Mount Carmel	-	63	45 -

[1] Perhaps el-Ashmuniyeh, as the name is given by Dr Robinson, Later Res. 338.

el-Mohraka	N.	54°	30′ W.
Shekh Bureik	-	45	— -
Jebâta, in the great plain	-	28	— -
Ukhneifis	-	29	30 -
el-Fûleh	-	11	30 -
el-'Afûleh	-	23	30 -
Wely Dûhy	-	22	15 E.
Sûlem	-	12	30 -
Kaukab el-Hawa	-	80	10 -
Kûmieh	-	85	30 -
Great fountain of Zer'în	-	111	30 -

From Zer'în we descended to the Great Plain, the Plain of Esdraelon, the Merj Ibn-Amir, and having crossed the dry upper wady of the Nahr Jalûd (here only a deep depression of the ground), we passed through the fine village of Sûlem. From the high Western base of Jebel Dûhy, where the road crosses it and the last view of Sûlem is obtained, the bearings (by pocket-compass) gave: Sûlem N. 169° E., Zer'în N. 176° W., el-Fûleh N. 148° W., el-Mohraka N. 36° W., Jebel Dûhy N. 97° E. and Mezar N. 171° E.

A few minutes later we fell in with the great road from el-Lejjûn to Khân et-Tujar and Damascus; at the same time a path was branching off to el-Mezrâ'ah and Nazareth. Passing through Debûrieh, another road leads up to Nazareth, with some detour, but offering a beautiful side-view of Mount Tabor. The views which I have seen of this mountain in engravings are taken from this road. It is a route followed by the generality of travellers. We too followed it, and on arriving at Nazareth found a most hospitable resting-place under the roof of the Church of England Missionary the Rev. Mr. Klein.

May 19. Yesterday and to-day at Nazareth. The excessive fatigue of my uninterrupted travels had brought on indisposition. I felt, therefore, the necessity of one or two days rest and was thankful to be able to take it at this place, where christian kindness attended me.

Went up to Naby Ism'aîl and took the following bearings:

Mount Hermon, Northern summit	N.	38°	15′ E.
Tûrân	-	47	15 -
el-Meshed	-	45	30 -
Highest conical mountain S.E. of Hermon	-	51	30 -
'Aleibûn (direction of), belonging to esh-Shagûr	-	51	— -
Mount Tabor, centre of summit	-	111	15 -
Kaukab el-Hawa	-	125	15 -
Marûssûs	-	143	— -
Tumrah	-	141	30 -
Um et-Taiyibeh	-	145	15 -
Sefûrieh (castle) and Kefr Menda in one	-	11	15 W.
Kana el-Jelîl, and a high summit above it in one	-	6	30 E.

A village (perhaps Rummaneh)	N.	12° —	E.
Safed road, where it crosses the hills above Kana	-	18 —	-
A far away village (perhaps Mi'ar)	-	10 30	W.
Kaukab	-	11 30	-
Carmel, N.W. foot and Haifa in one	-	60 15	-
d°, the convent	-	60 —	-
d°, extreme low promontory	-	59 —	-
Esfia	-	80 45	-
el-Mohraka	-	95 30	-
Wely Dûhy	-	159 15	E.
Nazareth, village, and M^t of Precipitation in one		South.	

In the afternoon went to the Mount of Precipitation, nearly 3 miles South of Nazareth. Bearings from its summit (with pocket-compass): Mount Tabor, centre of summit N. 92° E., Kaukab el-Hawa N. 120° E., Wely Dûhy N. 152° E., Nein N. 146° E., and Endûr N. 130° E.

10. The country between Nazareth and Tiberias being unsafe. I took a Khayal from the Metzellim of Nazareth and set off at 7 a. m., following the beautifully cultivated valley S. of Nazareth along the high road, which leads to el-Fûleh, Jenîn and further South. It passes by an ancient reservoir 30′ from Nazareth, and has an easy descent to the great plain of Esdraelon. The village of Ukhneifis [1]) to the right, known by a white-washed wely, and Iksal to the left, on the way to Debûrieh, come in sight on issuing out of the narrow valley into the plain. There is another, and in fact a little shorter way from Nazareth to el-Fûleh by the narrow glen along the Western foot of the Mount of Precipitation, where the ruins are seen of an ancient castle, probably constructed for the defence of the gorge; but the descent is there steep and difficult, and consequently seldom chosen.

At the place where our road skirted the Southern base of the Mount of Precipitation, we saw the few remains of what appeared to have been a small village [2]); and soon after took a foot-path leading S.E. to Nein, right across the plain and, of course, also across the road we had followed from Sûlem to Debûrieh. We reached Nein at 9^h 30′ without having stopped since leaving Nazareth. Bearings by pocket-compass: Wely Dûhy N. 172° W., Mount of Precipitation N. 34° W., Iksal N. 13° W.

Nein has yet many remains of antiquity: the most remarkable are an ancient well and fountain, and the sepulchral caves to the S.W. of the village in the mountain-side. It is now a wretched hamlet.

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[1]) My guide called it Khurbet Kumeida.
[2]) My guide called these ruins Kohen.

The path from Nein to Endûr makes a detour on account of an intervening hill, called Tell el-'Ajûl. Winding round its Northern base, we saw at 20′ from Nein both villages, Nein bearing N. 152° W. and Endûr N. 112° E. The latter we reached in 40′ more. It is as miserable a place as Nein and only remarkable for its numerous and large natural caverns, over many of which the present houses are built, whilst they are used as stables for camels and cattle [1]. Bearings from Endûr (by pocket-compass): Debûrieh N. 2° W., Mount of Precipitation N. 50° W., Direction of Nein N. 100° W., Um el-Ghânim, a ruin at the foot of Mount Tabor N. 5° E., Kefr Musr, 1h off, N. 65° E.. Tumrah, ½ an hour off, N. 106° E.

From Endûr recrossed the plain to Debûrieh in order to ascend Mount Tabor. The ascent (on horseback all the way) takes an hour. The path leads through a beautiful thicket of shrubs and trees, chiefly the prickly or evergreen oak. — Assisted by the Greek monks, who as hermits inhabit a part of the ancient ruins on the top, we took the following bearings:

Jebel Jûrmuk, highest summit	N.	1°	30′ E.
Another top of the same mountain	-	4	15 ·
Lûbieh	-	20	— ·
Yâkûk	-	22	30 ·
Safed, castle-ruin	-	23	— ·
A far summit in Antilebanon, the first N. of Hermon	-	29	15 ·
Mount Hermon, Northern summit	-	33	— ·
Kurn Hattin	-	32	— ·
(Lake Tiberias becomes here visible.)			
A conical mountain, the first S. of Mt Hermon.	-	44	— ·
Another mountain of the same ridge	-	57	15 ·
Another, and Fik in one	-	74	— ·
Kefr Sabt	-	41	30 ·
Kefr Jemr	-	54	30 ·
'Aulam	-	108	— ·
A visible part of Wady Bireh (general direction)	-	127	30 ·
Kaukab el-Hawa	-	134	30 ·
Ruins of Pella (direction)	-	147	— ·
Marüssus	-	155	15 ·
Kefr Musr	-	158	— ·
Tell el-'Ajûl	-	170	— W.
Endûr and Nuris in one	-	166	30 ·
Wely Dühy	-	147	45 ·
Village of Dühy	-	144	— ·
Nein	-	143	— ·
'Ain Mâhil	-	35	45 ·
Jebel Kaukab (summit)	-	33	30 ·

[1]) See Narrative &c. II, 383. Robinson mentions it, Lat. Bibl. Res. p. 340 as «now deserted». We found it good and well inhabited.

These bearings are taken from a piece of an ancient wall on the highest part of the mountain, E.S.E. side. The view from Tabor is somewhat impeded by shrubs and trees.

Descending to the N.N.E. side, Khân et-Tujar was reached in 50′ from the top of Tabor, which here bears N. 157° W.; 40′ further came to the village of Kefr Sabt. Kurn Hattîn bears from the latter N. 22° E. and Safed N. 19° E. At Kefr Sabt begins the head of Wady Besûm, which about 40′ lower down to the E. is joined by another small wady coming from Khân Lûbieh. Following a path across and then on the high Northern side of W. Besûm, we saw the ruined village of Besûm[1]) some ¾ of an hour to the S.E. Leaving the side of the wady and turning more N.E., a tedious slowly rising plain or slope has to be traversed for upwards of 1½ hours. Not before then the brow of this highland is reached and a sight of Lake Tiberias obtained. The first view of the memorable sea is very fine and striking. It took us quite an hour in the darkness of the evening to descend towards Tŭbarîyeh, where my tent had been pitched for some hours at the water's side, a few hundred paces South of the city.

21. Early in the morning went to the Metzellim, Mohammed Effendi, to get a safeguard for exploring the Eastern side of Lake Tiberias; but he expressed himself utterly unable to comply with my desire, the Bedawîn being there the only masters and at open enmity with him. This was the only part of Palestine, which I was forced to leave unexplored on account of the insufficient power and control of its Governor. I afterwards understood, that several travellers had been attacked and plundered by Mohammed Effendi's own people, between Nazareth, Hattîn and Tiberias.

After this fruitless visit to the Metzellim, I went along the Western side of the Lake as far as Tell Hum and returned the same way. — Bearings from Tell Hum (by pocket-compass): Kurn Hattîn N. 126° W., general direction of Wady Hŭmâm N. 127° W., Tŭbarîyeh N. 160° W.

Bearings from our encampment at Tiberias (by surveying compass):

Village of 'Adweiribân	N.	136°	—′ E.
Fîk	-	97	30 -
es-Sumrah (ruins)	-	130	— -
S.W. promontory in the Lake near Kadis	-	153	— -
Entrance of Wady Semakh	-	70	— -
Safed (town), [a later bearing from Safed is more useful]	-	2	45 W.
Tiberias, castle (500 yards off)	-	9	— -

[1]) Also mentioned by Wolcott in Bibl. Sacra 1843, p. 80.

May 22. Went early to visit the hot baths about one mile S. of Tiberias; and, having returned to the city, went by the ordinary road, via Lûbieh to Nazareth. The ascent from Tiberias, a little to the N. of the path we had descended from Kefr Sabt, is by far the easiest of the two roads. Some 50′ from Tiberias an ancient well is passed. The road thence to Lûbieh, drawing very near to Kurn Hattîn, which my guides call also Tell-Ghenara, is rather monotonous. We took bearings near Lûbieh from a solitary house on a hill-top W.S.W. of the village, at about 5′ distance from its centre: Lûbieh itself is too low to obtain from it a good view of the surrounding places:

Mount Hermon, N. summit and part of W. Leimûn	N.	34°	— ′ E.
First high summit S. of Hermon	-	48	30 -
Kurn Hattîn	-	54	30 -
Tell el-Faras	-	68	— -
Kefr Sabt	-	155	— -
Kaukab el-Hawa	-	157	30 -
Mount Tabor, ruins on the S.E. part of summit	-	159	30 W.
esh-Shajrah	-	119	— -
Sefûrieh, castle	-	86	— -
Turân	-	73	30 -
el-Moghar	-	2	15 -
Nimrin	-	10	45 E.
Safed (the town)	-	23	30 -

Half an hour beyond Lûbieh an ancient site with ruins and a destroyed reservoir is passed, called Meskarah. Nazareth is reached via Kefr Kenna and er-Reineh; the latter with traces of antiquity.

May 24. From Nazareth to Safed, round by Sefûrieh and Kana el-Jelîl. — From Sefûrieh the road descends in an easy manner, winding through beautiful fields and splendid olive-gardens to the great grassy plain of el-Buttauf. Here, at about 50′ from Sefûrieh, we came upon an ancient ruined reservoir, and 5′ later to a tell quite covered with large hewn stones, called Rûmah or Harûmah. — Bearings: Kefr Menda N. 48° W., Sefûrieh N. 159° W., Rummaneh N. 94° E. A winding path leads thence in about 50′ to the ruined village of Kana el-Jelîl. — Bearings: el-Mohraka N. 120° W., Rûmah N. 155° W., Rummaneh N. 176° E., Naby Isma'îl, near Nazareth, N. 171° W., Sefûrieh N. 162° E., el-Buweineh N. 112° E., Uzair N. 152° E. (by pocket-compass).

Kana el-Jelîl lies at the foot of the high ridge, which girds the plain of el-Büttauf on the N. Following the mountain base for 15′ East, we came to an ancient well and the foundations of former buildings. Half an hour further in the same direction brought us to another ancient well

at the entrance of a steep ascending valley, by the side of which we went up. On the pass of the ridge there is a beautiful view of the villages of 'Arrabeh and Sukhnîn, surrounded with garden-clad hills, meadow-plains, and shut in on the N. side by the high and steep mountain-range, which we crossed on our way from 'Akka to Mejdel-Kerûm. We reached 'Arrabeh in 1h 35′ from Kana el-Jelîl, bearing Sukhnîn N. 58° W. at apparently 1 hour's distance. The village is rather large and shows unmistakeable signs of antiquity. We did not stop here (having still a long journey before us), but went on, passing by the West side of 'Arrabeh and its large pool some 10′ N. of the village. Turning here to the N. E., the large ruined village of Deir Hannah (having fortified walls and towers, the work of Dhâher el-'Omar about the middle of the last century)[1] came in sight on a hill to the E. S. E. This eminence forms part of a broken group of hills, which run up in a N. Easterly direction, till they meet another higher group, along and between which the road winds up to the elevated country, where Safed is situated on its lofty mountain. From 'Arrabeh's pool the road goes N. E. for about 1h 20′ across a beautiful, park-like wooded plain. It then enters the hills, and turning more to the N., crosses the fine stream of Wady Selameh, just where it works a few mills in the neighbourhood of a ruin of the same name. The stream is followed upwards to 'Ain Selameh for 30′; here another brook from the N.E. joins it. We proceeded by the latter, continually ascending. In 35′ another small but beautiful plain is entered, in which 20′ further the villages of Kefr 'Anân and Ferathi, both ancient sites, are situated to the right of the road, at 15′ distance from each other. As we passed the latter, we saw the high situated Rameh behind us to the left, apparently 2 hours off.

Passing a mill (worked by the last mentioned stream 15′ above Ferathi) the road begins to ascend steeply, and the beauty of the views increase in proportion. From no other place have I seen the Lake of Tiberias to such advantage. Having in 35′ reached a small plateau, I took the following bearings by pocket-compass: Kurn Hattîn South. Mount Tabor N. 168° W., Carmel-Convent N. 105° W., Tûbarîyeh N. 157° E. In 30′ from this place our ascent terminated; here we had the first view of Safed. I expected to reach that place in less than an hour; but my guide having kept too far N., and afterwards losing his way, we

[1]) Robinson Later Bib. Res. p. 83.

wandered about for nearly 3 hours, and at last had to cross the deep Wady Leimûn by a fearfully steep and dangerous path, where only the great pressure of circumstances could urge us on, ere we pitched our tents at the long looked for Safed.

May 25. As an extraordinary circumstance I saw the early morning-sky charged with heavy clouds; a thunder-storm with a smart shower of rain unexpectedly interrupted the otherwise constant fine weather and drought of summer. The clouds, however, cleared off after the rain and the day was fine again from 11 a. m. Having engaged a guide I went to S'as'a to take a set of bearings, in order to complete my angles of a former occasion (15 January), included in the bearings taken from Kefr Bir'im. — Bearings from S'as'a, highest house:

Tell el-Faras (beyond Jordan)	N.	105°	30' E.
Taiteba	-	107	15 -
el-Jish and Tell el-Ahmar in one	-	99	30 -
Sufsâf	-	116	30 -
N. E. summit of Safed mountain (Benît)	-	115	30 -
Biria	-	125	30 -
Safed, castle	-	130	30 -
Jeb. Jûrmuk, highest summit	-	157	15 -
Râs el-Ahmar	-	88	— -
'Alma	-	76	30 -
Kefr Bir'im	-	54	30 -
Khurbet 'Auba, ruins and caverns in Wady 'Auba	-	67	30 -
Mârôn (village with ruins)	-	34	— -
Monsûrah (ruins)	-	27	— -
Yarûn	-	24	30 -
Salha	-	53	30 -
Mount Hermon, Northern summit	-	50	— -
Southern Toum Niha	-	23	— -
Naby Sejûd	-	20	— -
Hanin	-	2	— W.
Hurah (ruins), see under 16 January	-	21	30 -
el-Kauzah and Beitlif in one	-	32	15 -
'Aitha esh-Shab	-	40	— -
Jebel S'as'a, one mile off	-	73	45 -
Mâlia	-	86	30 -
A steep conical hill, half a mile off	-	102	— -

Having returned to Safed by Biria, we went up to the ruined castle in the afternoon and took the following bearings: from the S. end of the castle

es-Semakh (on the S. shore of Lake Tiberias)	N.	170°	— E.
Outlet of the Jordan from the Lake	-	171	30 -
Land-point in the Lake near Kadis	-	in one	
Hammâm (the hot baths)	-	174	15 -
Tiberias, castle	-	174	45 -
el-Mejdel, on Lake Tiberias	-	179	— -

Um-Keis	N.	164°	30′ E.
Fik	-	147	— -
Kaukab el-Hawa	-	176	30 W.
Kurn Surtabeh (the S. E. top)	-	171	30 -
Mount Tabor, centre of summit	-	157	— -
Kurn Hattin	-	163	— -
Hattin	-	162	15 -
Wely Dŭhy	-	153	15 -
Naby Isma'il (Nazareth)	-	139	30 -
el-Mohraka	-	126	15 -
es-Semŭy	-	100	— -

The places North of Safed being hidden by the castle, the following bearings were taken from its N. side, perhaps 150 yards distant from the first standing-point[1]):

Meirôn	N.	68°	—′ W.
Biria	-	21	— E.
Naby Sejûd	-	8	15 -
Delâta	-	8	45 -
Taiteba	-	12	— W.
Kadita	-	28	-
el-Jish	-	32	— -
S'as'a	-	49	30 -
Jebel S'as'a	-	53	— -
Jebel Jŭrmŭk	-	61	30 -
d° another more Southern summit	-	67	— -

26. Ascended again to the castle in order to enjoy the magnificent view of Lake Tiberias at the hour of sunrise. Descended afterwards on its N. E. side towards the gap between the two summits N. of Safed, and turning to the E. N. E. and East after 20′ distance from the castle, went down by the Wady Fur'âm (pronounced as Feraïm) along the side of its little stream. In 45′ we came to the lower opening of the wady, had a sight of the village el-J'aûneh S. of the wady and of a hill covered with ruins called Tell el-Kasab in the plain Ard-Asseiferah[2]) below us. Fifteen minutes later el-Moghar came in sight to the left against the slope of the hills. In another half hour reached Khurbet el-Katanah, a site with ruins in the plain, bearing Mount Hermon N. 26° E., el-Kebâ'ah N. 76° W., el-Moghar N. 85° W., Fŭr'âm N. 180° W., and el-J'aûneh N. 110° W. Hence it took us an hour to the brow of the lower valley of the Jordan; the ruin el-Monsûrah was here pointed out to me bearing South at perhaps 15′ distance. This part of the Jordan valley is extremely

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On comparing these bearings with those of Mr. Wolcott in the Bibl. , the discrepancies may be explained by the difference of places of obser- 1.

According to Burckhardt. The part immediately S. W. of the Hûleh receives ame of Ard el-Khait from the Arab tribe of that name occupying it.

dreary, being completely void of trees and showing only a volcanic cleft, the barren sides of which are strewn over with black lava-boulders. In 15′ more we arrived at the old ruined tower — now a station of toll-guards — on the West side of Jisr Benât Yâkûb, where the great high-way passes from Egypt to Damascus. We here saw S. of us the ruin of a small castle, called Kasr 'Abrah, and 5′ to the N. of the bridge is the ruin Khurbet Benât Yâkûb.

We found the distance from the bridge to the place where the Jordan is seen to issue from the Lake el-Hûleh 25′. Just here the river diverges a little from the path by bending towards the E., and the space between the river and the path is filled with tall reeds, which make the approach of the water-side impossible. The Southern end of el-Hûleh is the best place to judge of the hills on its Eastern side, as they approach the lake almost to the waters-edge. On the West side there is, on the contrary, a broad plain left between the foot of the mountains and the lake. In 47′ from Jisr Benât Yâkûb we came upon Tell Marûtîyeh, a hill with ancient foundations on the water-side, bearing the former (not visible but distinguishable by a column of smoke rising from the Khân) N. 168° E., the S. end of the Hûleh-lake N. 146° E., its N.E. end N. 35° E., Mount Hermon N. 30° E., el-Kebâ'ah N. 120° W., and Tell Hurraweh, a remarkable, steep and high hill on the N. W. side of the lake N. 42° W. (by pocket-compass). — Following the smooth beach or edge of the water (which is of a light-gray muddy colour and quite distinct from the deep, clear blue waters of Lake Tiberias), I was able to trace with precision the size and shape of the Hûleh-lake. In 23′ from Tell-Marûtîyeh we came upon Tell-'Almanîyeh, which bears the former N. 158° E., el-Kebâ'ah N. 135° W., a small nameless tell on the N. W. side of the Hûleh N. 51° W., and Tell Hurraweh N. 41° W. (by pocket-compass). Some 15′ beyond our tell we passed the hamlet 'Almanîyeh, and, turning thence gradually away from the Hûleh to the N. W., in 1h and 10′ from Tell 'Almanîyeh crossed the beautiful stream called 'Ain Mellâhah, just where its waters work two or three mills. Few streams in Palestine seem to be so pure and clear [1]). Following for a while the base of the mountains, we then turned up Wady Arûs by a difficult rocky path, with zigzags. Reaching the brow of the mountain, we came upon a beautiful plateau bounded to the West

[1]) We did not see the tell with ruins 10′ N. of 'Ain Mellâhah, mentioned by Wilson, II, 168. Ritter XV, 228.

at a certain distance by a still higher range of hills. A mosk and wely, called Naby Yûsha, overshaded by a fine terebinth-tree, stands near the lower brow. This we reached in $1^h\,25'$ from 'Ain Mellâhah, and took the following bearings:

Lake Hûleh, Southern Jordan outlet	N.	151°	15′ E.
The same, promontory S. E. of 'Almaniyeh	-	153	— -
'Almaniyeh	-	153	30 -
Tell-Marûtiyeh	-	154	30 -
N. Western most part of el-Hûleh	-	148	— -
Entrance of 'Ain Mellâhah in the Hûleh	-	147	15 -
Place where a little stream enters el-Hûleh from the N.	-	131	— -
Place where another stream enters the lake	-	126	30 -
The Jordan enters between these two streams	-	128	— -
N. Eastern most part of el-Hûleh	-	120	— -
A large marshy pool, near the Western hills	-	78	— -
Another dito	-	46	— -
Mount Hermon, N. point	-	47	— -
Banias, castle	-	47	45 -
Tell-el-Kâdy	-	34	30 -

In 40′ from Naby Yûsha we reached Kades. The village lies upon a sort of tell; at its N. E. foot is a fine fountain, which, along with a smaller fountain to the N. of the tell, supplies the place with water. A few yards further N. E. are two ruined edifices, beautifully sculptured, much in the style but finer than similar remains, all of Jewish architecture, which I saw at Kefr Bir'im, Yasîr and Tell Hum. Between these two constructions there is another remarkable monument, evidently of sepulchral character, as it shows a sort of pile of large sarcophagi, handsomely ornamented, but now much damaged by time and circumstances.

27. Bearings from Kades:

Mais (acc. to de Forest; Meis acc. to Robinson)	N.	5°	30′ W.
Wely Im-Habîb	-	23	— -
Buleideh, direction[1])	-	in one	
el-Malikiyeh	-	85	— -
Tell-Hurraweh	-	140	— E.
Tell-Khureibeh	-	176	— -
Tell el-Faras	-	120	— -
Naby Yûsha	-	81	— -
Castle of Banias	-	56	30 -
Mount Hermon, Northern summit	-	47	— -
dito. central summit	-	47	30 -
A large pool in the Hûleh-marsh	-	89	— -

[1]) According to Dr. De Forest's Notes of a tour in Mount Lebanon &c., Buleida according to Robinson. Lat. Bib. Res. p. 369. I heard it pronced Blida.

Left Kades at 6^h 40′ a. m. — After crossing its plain in a N. N. E. course, we began to descend the hills, which border the Western side of the great Hûleh plain: the path keeps for a long while on the high parts of the mountain slope, which is here covered with a splendid natural forest of oaks and terebinths; at last, however, it descends by steep zigzags to the foot of the mountains, which we reached in 2^h 20′ from Kades. Just here a conspicuous hill Tell-Ikhsas is seen in the S. E. at the Eastern side of the Jordan, where the Nahr Hasbâny and the united branches of Banias and Tell el-Kâdy join[1]. The ruins of Abil are also visible N. by E. Two or three brooks descending from the W. and N. from the mountain-sides have converted this part of the Hûleh plain into a marsh, which increases in proportion as one descends to the S. E. till coming at last to impenetrable pools and reed-covered sloughs. This marsh may possibly have once formed a part of the Hûleh-lake, at a time, when through a greater measure of rain the quantity of water all over Palestine was greater than now.

We passed the numerous rivulets and marshy places with some difficulty till skirting the foot of Tell Haye, an offset of a low ridge, which from the N. runs into the Hûleh plain, East of the hills, by which we had come down from Kades. Here we crossed the brook Khalsa at 10^h, and the brook Dufneh at $10^h 30'$; 20′ later we came to the brow of the Jordan-valley, and following its course to the N. for 10′ more, reached at 11^h the bridge of el-Ghujâr.

The river was low enough to leave a sort of bank under the Eastern most of the three arches of the bridge quite dry. Here we made a halt, greatly enjoying the beautiful scenery of oleander, jessamin and numerous other shrubs and trees, mingled together in the wildest and most elegant form on both sides of the refreshing torrent. The water roars and hurries down over a bed of lava-boulders, similar to but larger than those we saw at Jisr Benât Yâkûb[2].

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[1]) Thus my guide called it, but this may be an erroneous name. Dr. Robinson who went to the tell, accompanied by Mr. Thomson, calls it Tell Sheikh Yûsûf. (Lat. Bib. Res. p. 395.)

[2]) Speaking of Tell el-Kâdy, Dr. Robinson says in his Lat. Bib. Res. p. 391: «Singularly enough, this tell and offset form the dividing line between the «volcanic and limestone formations. The tell and all the plain North are «volcanic; while all the plain of the Hûleh South, as far as our examination «extended, is limestone.» My whole way to-day from the base of the Western mountains up to Jisr el-Ghujâr led through one entire mass of black lava, of the same kind as is seen at the tell.

Tell el-Kâdy we reached in 40′ from Jisr el-Ghujâr. After examining the splendid fountain at its Western side, we took the following bearings:

Castle of Banias	N. 89°	30′	E.
Naby Sidi Hûda (at 45 distance) [1]	- 170	—	-
A tell covered with trees, 1 hour off	- 171	—	W.
Tell Sheikh Yûsûf (2 hours off)	- in one		
Kasr 'Abrah, near Jisr Benât Yâkûb	- in one		
Bahr el-Hûleh (East-end)	- 172	—	-
dito (West-end)	- 161	—	-
Mountain of Safed (the gap between the 2 tops)	- 151	—	-
Tell Hurraweh	- 150	30	-
Naby Yûsha	- 145	30	-
Tell Dufneh (30′ off) [2]	- 140	—	-
Kûl'at Hunin	- 104	—	-
Khiëm	- 6	30	-
Southern Toum Niha	- 1	30	-
an isolated high peak forming part of Hermon	- 45	—	E.
another similar peak, a little further off	- 65	—	-

(the summit of Mount Hermon is behind the latter a little to the left).

From Tell el-Kâdy we reached Banias in 55′. Encamped under the well known gigantic terebinth. We here again fell in with Dr. Robinson, who had come from Hâsbeiya, accompanied by the Rev. W. M. Thomson, Dr. Smith having returned to Beirût.

May 20. Accompanied by a guide provided by the Shekh of Banias, I ascended the steep and high rock of the castle. Reached the castle in one hour from the village, and took the following bearings:

'Ain Kûnyeh (or Kûnia)	N. 143°	—′	E.
Musâ'ad	- 128	—	-
A peak of the Hermon group (1 hour distant)	- 103	—	-
Mount Hermon, high summit	- 56	30	-
Another summit, nearer	- 64	—	-
Another summit, nearer still	- 41	30	-
Yet another nearer summit	- 32	—	-
A peak, which yesterday bore from Tell el Kady N. 65° W.	- 25	—	W.
Another peak near the former	- 20	—	-
el-Mezra'ah	- 51	—	-
Wely Meshad et-Tell	- 51	15	-
Kuleya	- 54	30	-
Kûl'at esh-Shukîf	- 58	15	-
Serada	- 73	—	-
Naby Awidi	- 78	15	-
Abil	- 79	—	-

[1]) Sid Dahûd in the Lat. Bibl. Res. p. 393, 396 is evidently the same wely eard called Sidi Hûda. Wilson, II, 173, 318, has Sid Yahûda. Buckingham, iv. p. 405, Sid Yûda Ibn Yakûb.

[2]) Difneh according to Robinson, ibid.

el-Ghujar	N.	73°	15′ W.
Kûl'at Hûnin	-	97	— -
Mais	-	111	15 -
Buleideh	-	118	15 -
Jebel S'as'a	-	123	30 -
Jebel Jurmuk	-	130	— -
Mount Tabor	-	149	— -
West-end of Hûleh lake	-	145	30 -
Fûr'âm and el-Moghar in one	-	147	30 -
el-Kebâ'ah	-	145	45 -
Tell Asîd, at the foot of the mountains	-	121	— -
Tell el-Kâdy	-	90	30 -
Tell Dufneh	-	100	30 -
Junction of the Jordan branches from Tell el-Kâdy and Ban as	-	122	— -
Junction of the thus united stream with the Nahr Hasbâny	-	125	— -
el-Mansûry (or Monsûrah) [1])	-	114	30 -
Banias village, centre	-	106	— -

Having returned to Banias and examined the famous grotto and fountain of the Jordan, I went in the afternoon to Khurbeh, a poor village opposite Kûl'at esh-Shukîf by the way of Tell el-Kâdy and Jisr el-Ghujâr. From the bridge the road turns N.W., ascending gently the Southern slope of the hills, which on this side encompass the Merj 'Ayûn. In 1 hour from the bridge the large ruins of Abil are seen, about 15′ to the left. The road now approaches a stream, which comes down Wady Mtelleh, and keeps on its E. bank. The sides of the wady are steep and rocky. At 2h 30′ distance from the Jisr el-Ghujâr the river forms a fine waterfall, and just above it the stream is crossed. The village Mtelleh, 10′ off, bears here N. 135° W., Kûl'at esh-Shukîf N. 47° W., Kuleya N. 10° W., and the Toum Nîhas nearly in one N. 12° E. This point may be called the Southern gate to the beautiful and richly cultivated Merj 'Ayûn. We crossed the Merj with a Westerly curve, turning again to the N.N.W. on the opposite side, and reached Khurbeh in 1 hour from the waterfall. The road thus followed is the high-way from Banias to the Jisr Khardeli and Saida.

The Litâny is not visible from Khurbeh, although close by the river; hiding itself, as it were, in its deep chasm.

May 29. Bearings from Khurbeh:

Kûl'at Tibnin	N.	126°	45′ W.
Angle of the Litâny, where it turns West	-	128	— -
Deir Mimâs	-	135	— -

[1]) A site on the E. side of the Tell el-Kâdy branch, or Leddan, about 45′ South of the tell; conspicuous by some fine trees. It is a station of the Ghawârineh-Arabs, the principal inhabitants of the Hûleh-plain.

Naby Awidi	N. 161°	—	W.
Kul'at esh-Shukif	- 79	—	-
Meifedûn	- 48	—	-
Khalwet el-Biyad (Hâsbeiya)	- 85	—	E.
Banias-castle	- 123	30	-
Hûleh-lake, N.E. end	- 170	45	-

Descended to and crossed the Jisr Khardeli; taking then a path, which deviates somewhat from the numerous windings of the river, we saw Buweida, a village perched on the high opposite cliffs. Just here, at 15′ from the bridge, we turned to the N., across a small plain and up the narrow entrance of Wady Jermak. The stream which comes down this valley to the Litâny, is crossed a little later, and the poor Druze-village of Jermak is reached in 1h 20′ from Jisr Khardeli. Immediately behind this place the chain of Jebel Rihân, the Southern most mountain group of the great Lebanon-range, ends in a sharp-pointed peak called Jebel Sidi. From a fountain shaded by a fine weeping willow, I took the bearing of Kŭl'at esh-Shukîf N. 173° W.

In 27′ from Jermak we passed the ruin and fountain of el-Mâdineh, and soon after came to the head of Wady-Jermak. This valley seems to form a continuation of the one through which the Zaharâny comes down; but a small elevation, which lies across, causes the latter stream to turn to the West with a sharp angle, instead of continuing its course Southward through the Jermak valley. Just above its turning point the stream is crossed at the side of a mill, and the narrow road now continues along its Western bank through a magnificent forest having the roaring torrent below[1]). Thus the hill, on which Jurjû'a is perched, is reached; its base is surrounded by splendid walnut-trees, oaks and sycomores. The ascent of the hill I found extremely painful, both on account of the terrible rocky path and the great elevation. It took us 2h 10′ to get to Jurjû'a from Jermak.

Jurjû'a offers by its lofty and isolated position a splendid point for taking angles. But from absolute want of time I had to urge on, after a short rest, to Jebeah. The road between these two villages I would call one of the richest in magnificent as well as variegated views of all Palestine[2]). Nowhere in the land had I seen such luxuriant vegetation, wild as well as under cultivation. But this diminishes an hour beyond Jebeah, when the path winds gradually up to the higher, bare and bleak gray rocky walls on the right.

A view of this valley is given in Le Pays d'Israël, pl. 84.
See Narrative &c. II, 137 &c.

A little hamlet, Zhalteh, is passed on the left of the road; hence the zigzags become quite steep, till at last the brow of the high ridge is attained. Jezzîn and its gardens, in the midst of a basin of bare grayish rocks, are now seen and reached in about 20′ more.

May 31. I began to feel every day more the fatigue of my long continued travels, so much so, even as to cause me to fear, that I should not have sufficient strength to bring them to the desired end. The day of rest at Jezzin, yesterday, was therefore particularly welcome, and so was also its healthy mountain air and the cooling shadow of its walnut-trees. I found too the people of Jezzin particularly kind. Early this morning I visited and sketched the beautiful waterfall [1]), by which the Southern Auwly branch leaps down a rocky bank of 240′ a few minutes walk N. of the village. — We left Jezzin at 8^h 15′. For the first 15′ our road kept along the stream (this being the high road from Sidon via Jezzin N. of the Toum-Nîhas to Mushgarah and Jisr el-Kur'ûn), but then left it, and turning Southward, brought us in 55′ to a ruined village called 'Athrîn. We kept it to the right and turned S.E. whilst another path had forked off, a little before the ruins to Kefr Hûneh. The last vineyards and cultivated fields were now soon passed, and we went on for a long while through scenes of extraordinary wildness, nothing but rocks meeting the eye. A high wall of cliffs and the jagged tops of Jebel Rihân intercepted the view on the right, where I had expected to see a great part of the country below. Having wound up at last to the top of the pass, immediately South of the Southern Toum Nîha, and certainly not more than 1000′ below its summit, a view magnificent beyond description was enjoyed over all the length and breadth of Palestine; even the distant coasts of Cyprus are here visible [2]). Turning a few hundred yards to an elevated rocky spot on the right, I took the following bearings:

Mount Hermon, Northern summit	N.	117°	40′ E.
'Ain Ata	-	118	30 -
The first high summit N. of Hermon	-	109	30 -
Western foot of the Southern Toum Nîha	-	69	30 -
Summit of the same	-	41	— -
Eastern base of the same (here a foot-path branches off to Mushgarah)	-	7	30 -

[1]) See pl. 86 in Le Pays d'Israël.

[2]) Narrative &c. II, 445. This is evidently the same pass, by which Maundrell went from Kefr Milkeh to Mushgarah; but as no traveller since Maundrell mentions it, Ritter says, that it was «noch von Niemand begangen.» (Erdkunde XVII, 132.)

	N.	6°	—	W.
Meteir and village of Abeih				
Kefr Metta (in Aklim es-Sahhar, N. of the N. Dámúr)	-	6	15	-
B'awirtheh (d°), the wely near the village	-	16	—	-
B'awirtheh (the village	-	16	30	-
A small village on the S.E. side of the former	-	19	—	-
A conspicuous conical summit near the same	-	19	30	-
Another summit united with the former	-	21	—	-
Naby Sejúd	-	123	45	-
Tyre, minaret	-	126	—	-
Rás el-Abiad	-	126	30	-
A promontory, a little S. of the former	-	129	—	-
Rás en-Nakúra	-	130	—	
A summit between Naby Sejúd and our standing point	-	137	—	-
Naby Arba, and a nearer summit in line	-	139	—	
The high ruins of Beiaz	-	142	30	-
Jebel S'as'a	-	152	15	-
Mount Carmel Convent (nearly visible	-	156	30	-
Jebel Jurmuk	-	157	15	-
Kal'at esh-Shukif	-	157	—	-
The Litany gorge is visible from this point till	-	160	-	
Deir Mimas	-	160	30	-
Safed mountain, the gap between the two tops	-	165	15	-
Naby Awidi	-	170	—	
Tell Hurrawieh	-	168	30	
The promontory of Tutsheyeh (last	-	171	—	-
W. end of Húleh-lake	-	173	—	-
Lake Tiberias Northern Jordan entrance	-	174		
N.E. and S.E. ends of Húleh-lake	-	175	-	
Khiém	-	180	30	-
Tell el-Faras	-	186	—	E.
A summit near Jaiun	-	172	30	-
Another summit near the former	-	182	-	-

The mountains of Gilead were also visible, but too hazy to distinguish the summits with sufficient precision. Leaving the top of the pass at 12° 15′ we remained for nearly an hour on the same elevation as we were going round the northern cone of Nba with an Easterly course. A fine vegetation of shrub-oaks, which seem to thrive in preference where the rocks emerge out a little the nature of the soil. The Khamsín will be rather unwelcome, being below former elevations in this region. We saw also the remains of modern huts, shewing that in the wet season summit here and the mean was extensive in spring: on the east

At 2° p. m. we arrived at the little village of [illegible] on a green plateau overhanging the sea, [illegible]. After a rest under a fine [illegible] we [illegible] guide to continue us at the [illegible] Kúwet. 6½ distance from the village. [illegible] and descent from the village [illegible] for modest mules

Bearings at 'Ain Tineh (by pocket-compass):

Mount Hermon, N. summit	N. 118°	E.
Jebel Sunnin	- 27	— -
Mushgârah	- 25	— -

Leaving the Kûweh and its surrounding scenery of extraordinary wild grandeur at 2h 50', we got up the Western slope of a lower mountain-ridge, called Jebel ed-Dahar, which separates the great Wady et-Teim from the deep rent valley of the Litâny. At 3h 30' we arrived at the village of Yahmûr, bearing the Southern Toum Niha N. 65° W. and Mount Hermon N. 120° E. Khalwet Libbeiya, Sefîneh, Nuzeby, el-Haush and Kûnna'aby, villages on the E. side of Wady Bujeijeh — as this part of Wady et-Teim is called — came all in sight at the foot of Hermon, when we reached Libbeiya, about 1 hour from Yahmûr. Mimes and 'Ain Kûnia bore in one N. 170° W.; Hermon N. summit N. 124° E. We turned N.E. from Libbeiya and arrived at 5h 30' at Thelthâtha, a village also called after its wely Naby Sûfa. Here is a fine ruin of a temple. [1])

Once more we met here with Dr Robinson, now accompanied by the Rev. J. Wortabet of Hâsbeiya.

June 1. Bearings from Thelthâtha:

Tell-Hurraweh	N. 150°	W.
Hâsbeiya and Mimes in one	- 156	— -
Mount Hermon, N. summit	- 128	— -
Rasheiya (only one house visible)	- 77	— -

Left at 7h 30' a. m.; course N.E. by N. At 8h 10' arrived at Kefr Meshky and 35' later at Kaukaba. Our road, hitherto lined with cultivated fields, now became more dreary. Black and brown lava-stones showed the continuation of the volcanic action, which we had met with throughout the Dead Sea and Jordan-valley, and lately again very markedly at the Hûleh-lake and the plain N. of it. At 9h 30', 35' and 40' we passed by three fine springs with ancient drinking stones. At 9h 50' we arrived at Mûheiditheh (pronounced contractedly Mûheitheh). This village lies on a high hill, and bears (by pocket-compass): Rasheiya N. 163° E., Dahar el-Ahmar N. 150° E. in one with the first high summit N. of the Hermon group, Kefr Dines N. 112 E., Khurbet Rûhah N. 85° E., Medûkhah N. 53° E., el-Bireh N. 28° E., Sultân Yâkûb N. 25° E., Mount Hermon, N. summit N. 174° E.

After 10' delay we arrived at 10h 30' at Rafîd, and 20' later at the steeply situated el-Bireh. Soon after we entered a

[1]) See pl. 14 in Le Pays d'Israël.

rocky naked wady, which leads us by a general N.N.W course down to the great valley or plain el-Buka'a. We reached Kamid el-Lauz, at the foot of the wady, at [illegible]. I was much struck by the particularly clear and extensive view from this place over the Buka'a and the immense mountain-ridges of Lebanon and Antilebanon on its sides.

At 1h 45 left again, and turning to the E.N.E. went up Wady Faiij, by the great road from Sidon to Damascus. At 2h 30' we passed a well in a sort of plain which is bounded on the N. side by the large hill on which the village Sultan Yakûb is perched. The hill shuts the view to the N. completely out, leaving only Hammarah another village N.E. of the former, for a few minutes visible. Ascending now out of this plain by another valley to the E.N.E. we arrived at 3h 10' at Aray, generally used as a night-station by travellers going this way to Damascus.

e 2. Continued E. by the high road to Damascus through Wady Aray, by Khan Mezrâ'ah and Dimes and then across the dreary plain of es-Sahra by the ruins of a Khan at 'Ain el-Arz. This ride is perhaps the most wearisome of all Palestine, and the glare of the sun on and from the white soft limestone-rocks of Antilebanon is almost blinding. The contrast of the view of Damascus, embosomed in its green ocean of gardens, is wonderfully striking. It takes 1h 15' from the moment the first view of the city is here obtained to reach its gate, and about 20' more to the Hôtel, kept by a Greek of the name of Andrew.

7. Till this day in Damascus, a stay far too short for so interesting a city, but compelled by want of time, as I wished to leave Syria by the steamer of 22 June, I resumed my journeys. Following the high-way to Ba'albek, I got to day to the midway station, the large village of Zebedany. Another more picturesque but somewhat longer way may be taken by the splendid fountain of Fijeh, which sends forth a large volume of water through the bed of the Barada river.

8. Left at 6h 5' a. m. — I continued the ordinary high-way to Ba'albek by Sûrghaya, reaching this village at 8h 20'. Descending hence through beautiful fields and gardens, we crossed at 8h 45' Jisr Romaneh, a small stone-bridge over the upper-branch of the Yafûfeh. This stream comes from the N.N.E. and receives three other side-brooks before it is passed by the bridge; it then turns sharply round to the N.W. inclosed by the high rocky slopes of Wady Yafûfeh.

) See pl. 87 in Le Pays d'Israël.

Three different ways may be followed from Jisr Romaneh to Ba'albek: one by the water-side in Wady Yafûfeh to Naby Shît, and thence turning round to the N.N.E. to Bereitan: a second one, the nearest and most travelled, ascends from the bridge over the high hills N. of Wady Yafûfeh to Khureibeh and Bereitan; and the third road follows the Northern upper-branch of the river, to Shaibeh direct to Ba'albek. We took the second one and reached Khureibeh at 10^h 6′. It is a miserable village for the greater part in ruins. Beyond the village there is a steep descent across a little side wady, which goes S. W. to Wady Yafûfeh. Bereitan was reached in 1^h 50′ from Khureibeh. The village is remarkable for its natural caverns, which by the early inhabitants of the land seem to have been modified and used as dwellings. Some 35′ further we passed Taiyîbeh, and shortly after got the first sight of the famous ruins of Ba'albek. One more village, 'Ain Borday, was passed at 45′ from Taiyîbeh, and in about 25′ more we reached the walnut-trees outside the ruined temple to the S.W. of the village of Ba'albek, where travellers generally pitch their tents.

The remainder of the day was spent in examining and wondering at the stupendous works of human skill and art.

June 9. Got off by 7^h a. m. for el-Hŭrmŭl. — Passed by the sepulchral caverns N. of Ba'albek [1]), and next by extensive ancient stone-quarries. Our course varied from N. to N.N.W. At 7^h 30′ bearings by pocket-compass: Ba'albek, the great ruin, N. 175° W., Mount Hermon N. 155° W., Jebel Sŭnnîn N. 100° W., and Jebel el-Miskîyeh, the highest top of Lebanon (more especially designated as Dhor el-Khŏdîb, see the Table of elevations) N. 17° W. Our course now was N. by E. At 8^h 37′ came to two channels led off from the Nahr el-Mokhnah for irrigation; the village of that name being 30′ off to the S.E., but hidden by a low swell of the plain. A rivulet from Deir el-Ahmar joins the N. el-Mokhnah and is also used up for irrigation. We had here at our right, near the road-side, a tell with ruins. Course N. 25° E. A sort of low hill, coming from the N.E. interrupts at this point the long stretching, but not level Bŭkâ'a. Ever since leaving Ba'albek, I was struck by the hard compact nature of the ground, which showed almost no vertige of herbs or other vegetation even near the water, much like the great Karoo of South-Afrika. At 9^h 15′, however, grass and cultivated fields appeared, and the cha-

[1]) See Ritter, vol. XVII, 173, 174.

racter of the Bûkâ'a changed. At 9h 55 a well was passed on the left, surrounded with women from the neighbouring village of Shâ'ad, to which the well belongs; mukharis shepherds and various kind of travellers were also here collected. Anxious to find a fountain called Râs el-Hadeth, near the small village of that name, of which I had heard, I gladly accepted the good services of a Shekh from Zahleh, who was just passing and offered to conduct us thither. The spring lies to the N.E. by E. at an hour's distance from the well of Shâ'ad, bearing Jebel Sunnîn N. 115° W. and Jebel el-Miskiyeh N. 42° W. Its water runs off to the N. W. and is used for irrigation. The fountain was surrounded by several native travellers, enjoying the cool shadow of a large tree by the side of the refreshing brook We had passed during the last hour the watershed of the Bûkâ'a[1]. Setting off after a rest at the fountain at 12h 15' p. m., we followed the brook down a while N.W., and then turned again N. and N.N.E., passing at 12h 40' a large tell with ruins to the left. Soon after our path became less distinct, leading between cultivated fields, where in several places the water seemed to issue from the ground, till gradually the numberless little rills ran together and formed a brook in a richly cultivated valley, which we followed along the slope of a row of low hills on its Western side. I noticed, as we advanced, in several places new fountains adding their water to that of the brook. At 1h 30' our path took a long bent to the N.W., resuming, however, again its course 20' later, after having made a sort of half-circle. Just as we began to turn to the N.W., the village of Harbeli was seen in a notch of the hills a mile off. At 1h 50' we had the first view of the strange monument known as Kamôa el-Hûrmûl. The road which hitherto had seemed from 1 hour N. of Ba'albek to lead through the middle of the Bûkâ'a at equal distance from Lebanon and Antilebanon, now evidently approached nearer to the former, its foremost hills, here and there beautifully covered with cypresses and brushwood, jutting out with broad swells, whilst those of Antilebanon seemed on the contrary to recede to the East. The high main ridge of the latter chain being far less elevated than the one of Lebanon, the view may be, however, deceptive, as the Maps give the Antilebanon chain much nearer to the road, which we followed, than the high dorsal ridge of Lebanon. A survey of the Antilebanon mountains can only settle this question.

[1]) See on the elevation & position of the watershed the *List of Places*

The villages of el-'Ain, el-Fikeh and er-Râs (or Râs-Ba'albek), surrounded with beautiful green, in consequence of abundant supply of water, came in sight at 2^h 30′. At 3^h 30′ we came to a place where our brook, now grown to a small river, was increased by a fountain and by the confluence of a stream from el-Fikeh, which thence gives its name Nahr el-Fikeh to the united waters, till they are overwhelmed by the mighty fountain under the rock-hewn convent of Deir Mâr Marôn and then wander through Northern Syria as the famous river Orontes, the Nahr el-Asy of the present days.

At the place, where the N. Fikeh joins our brook, a beautiful tract of garden-land is seen along the banks of the river, but inclosed on both sides by the high rocky sides of the wady. This place is called el-Merj; it ends a little higher up, where the steep and sometimes perpendicular sides of the wady contract to the very watersedge.

By a mistake of our guide, after crossing here the broad, but not deep stream, we turned up the way to the village el-Fikeh, and thereby lost 30′ time. The proper path turns up N.N.E., immediately after crossing the river. A tedious undulating plain of hard and unfruitful Karoo-like ground now followed. At 4^h 45′ we crossed a dry wady running off to the N. Fikeh and passed at 5^h 10′ a fountain, on the right, which sends it a fresh supply of water.

Our general course since leaving the ford was N. 32° E. At 5^h 30′ we passed a place of extensive, but apparently modern ruins, called Bûkdash. The wide spread stones were not hewn, nor did I see any fountain or reservoir.

Once more we got into a wrong path leading to el-Kâ'a and were thereby detained for a considerable time. The sun was now setting and we were yet a good distance from el-Hŭrmŭl. So after descending a long rocky slope and coming to the river Orontes, at the place where people ford it, when the waters are not too high, we encamped at the Eastern bank near two mills, at 8^h p. m.

June 10. The owner of one of the mills accompanied me this morning to the Kamôa el-Hŭrmŭl. We got there in 35′ from the river, and I spent two hours at the Monument in taking accurate sketches of its curious bas-reliefs[1]). Bearings (by pocket-compass): el-Kâ'a N. 118° E., er-Râs N. 175° W.,

[1]) See pl. 92 & 93 in Le Pays d'Israël. Also Narrative &c. II, 469. W. Thomson's Journey from Aleppo to Mount Lebanon; Missionary Herald, Nov. 1848.

[illegible]

[illegible] over the obstacles leading to el Harmul S.W. of the village rather more than half an hour off [illegible] about [illegible] to the N. of the place where we encamped last night.

From the large village of el Harmul [illegible] sources and its rich vegetation, but [illegible] poor inhabitants, sickness and misery [illegible] to their present wretched condition [illegible] 12h 45 p. m., and began at once [illegible] steep mountain-cleft. After 15 minutes' winding [illegible] path in a N.Easterly direction, [illegible] huts and then turned S.W [illegible] first plateau of this part of Lebanon [illegible] level, but gradually rising to the S.W. [illegible] S.E. side by the summits of the [illegible] had now ascended. The mountains [illegible] where covered with a beautiful [illegible] abundance of water at no great [illegible] binth prevail. The whole [illegible] grand. At 3h 15 [illegible] turning [illegible] always rising, the forest [illegible] cypresses took the place [illegible] uninterrupted gravelly [illegible] and jagged rocks [illegible] scattered about in all [illegible] high broken peaks of [illegible] between the opening [illegible] assumes such [illegible] the omission of [illegible] wandering through [illegible] or Savoy [illegible] pine-forest [illegible]

[1] Narrative II. 4[illegible]

[2] See p. [illegible] Bay [illegible] war in Venice, [illegible]

meadowlike track, a true «Alp» called Merj Ahîn. The small, now ruined village, Ahîn, lies at its N.W. end, and a rich fountain sends a beautiful brook meandering through the plain till it meets at its S.W. corner the water of another fountain in a large pond or pool. The plain is shut in on all sides[1]. Not far N. of the pool, and close by the earthen hovels of some shepherds we pitched our tent at 5^h 15′.

June 11. Off at 6^h 35′. Ascending the pass which shuts in the Merj Ahîn on the S.W. side (a mountain-saddle covered with pines and cypresses), we came at 7^h 30′ to another plain, more elevated, narrower and less picturesque than the former, but still having some similarity with it. It is called Merj el-Ahmar. Our path led over its whole length with a S.Westerly course and having the high snow-top of Jebel Miskîyeh in front, a little to the right. The Merj el-Ahmar has about 30′ breadth: its surface presents a layer of coarse limestone-gravel, and is not watered like the Merj Ahîn; but in its centre I saw several small ponds and wells surrounded by stone drinking-troughs and ruins of buildings: near these the Merj has a fine grassy carpet, on which cattle were feeding. Reaching the end of Merj el-Ahmar at 8^h 30′ we now skirted the upper base of the high cone of Jebel Miskîyeh, being at the same time shut in on the left by the tops of the lower ranges. The cypresses yet continued, but large fields of snow on all sides shewed our great elevation. At 9^h 35′ we passed by a pool formed by the melting of the snow and surrounded by a fine border of grass. Its water ran off through our now barren rocky valley as a brook of considerable size, receiving in addition several rills from the high snowy summits on the West. These summits form a sort of Southern spur from Jebel Miskîyeh. At 10^h 45′ we came near the Southern opening of our valley. Here the stream was restrained by an embankment, and led off to the S.E., down a precipitous gorge, in which it was joined by another stream from a spring, which we passed at 11^h; these waters, thus united, form a succession of cascades running down to the village of Nebha, far away in the Bukâ'a towards Shâ'ad, where they are used up in irrigation. At 11^h 10′ we came to the end of the valley and enjoyed a magnificent view of the Bŭkâ'a, the Lebanon and Antilebanon ranges with the snow-capped summits of Jebel Sunnîn and Hermon. The former bore N. 145^0 W., and the latter

[1]) See pl. 95 in Le Pays d'Israël.

N. 16° W. [illegible] ridges and [illegible] of Lebanon.

After a [illegible] of wild and [illegible] winding [illegible] Baalbek [illegible] from Aintura [illegible] passing again [illegible] the top of the [illegible] surpasses all [illegible] eye looks down [illegible] and its world of [illegible] blue lake of [illegible] Ocean loses itself [illegible] make the horizon [illegible]

We halted [illegible] which we reached [illegible] leave this delightful [illegible] on to Beirut [illegible] lage of Bsherreh [illegible]

12. Leaving early in the [illegible] a rather primitive [illegible] below the village [illegible] stream, which [illegible] sources of the N. Lebanon [illegible] to Akfirat at [illegible] of Bkakefrei. Bsherreh [illegible] luxuriant orchards and [illegible] reached at 9h 30m. Here we [illegible] matchless beautiful N. Lebanon [illegible] Hadshit, and turned [illegible] which offered us [illegible] over the lower Lebanon range [illegible] and the coast of the Great Sea [illegible] pass: Tripolis N. 22° W. [illegible] Cedars N. 52° E. [illegible] Lebanon summits near [illegible]

After this view the rolling [illegible] over the high mountains and [illegible] of Lebanon [illegible]

See pl. 96 in Le Pays d'Israël.
ib. pl. 97 and Narrative II, 477—[illegible]
ib. pl. 98.

interesting, the lower regions being nearly all the way hidden by intervening rocks [1]).

We passed at 1 p. m. the grassy plateau called Ard-'Aklûk [2]) and had again a fine burst of the lower mountains and coast-country in the S.W. from the heights above 'Akûrah. Our path had led during the last 3 or 4 hours constantly between patches of snow. Much exhausted by this fatiguing journey, I encamped at 3 p. m. outside the village of 'Akûrah under a large walnut-tree [3]).

June 13. Encamped at 'Akûrah. In the course of the day an old shekh called at our tent, who told us, among other things, of a long inscription in the rocks N.E. of 'Akûrah and at about one hour's distance on the way which hence crosses over the high mountains to Ba'albek, adding, that he visited this place with Colonel Rose, who copied it. The writing, said he, was in Hebrew character. In order to keep the inscribed stone for Colonel Rose, who had requested to break it away for him, he had hidden the place with earth and stones [4]).

„ 14. Left at 5^h 40′ a. m. — In 30′ we crossed a natural rock-bridge, and following the road along the high precipitous mountains, which overhang on the E. the upper-branch of the Nahr Ibrahîm, arrived at 'Afka just in two hours [5]). Leaving again the ruins of what seems to have been its famous temple (which one of the natives insisted upon being those of a fortified castle, not of a temple), at the side of the chief sources of the N. Ibrahîm or Adonis river [6]), we had once more a fearful ascent in order to reach the Neba' el-Asal and Neba' el-Leben, the two fountains of the Nahr el-Kelb. The latter we visited about 15 or 20 minutes below its source, where it is spanned over by a large natural bridge. Here again the scenery is extraordinary wild, the mountains forming a gigantic horse-shoe all around, but the rocks are bare and unless seen under the effect of a some-

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[1]) See for more details of this route the chapter on *Routes and Distances*, Route 4 *from the Cedars to Beirût by 'Akûrah and 'Ajeltûn.*

[2]) Compared justly by Burckhardt with a high Alpine meadow. See Ritter XVII, 556.

[3]) Under this same tree was also O. von Richter encamped, coming from Afka and travelling Northward. He complains with Burckhardt about the unhospitable conduct of the villagers (Wallfahrten S. 106—109), and I regret to corroborate this statement by my experience.

[4]) Burckhardt and O. von Richter heard both of this inscription, but as in Greek character. The latter heard the place called «Kirbet Drata». See also Porter's Five years in Damascus &c. II, 297.

[5]) See Route 4. From 'Akûrah to 'Ajeltûn.

[6]) See pl. 99 in Le Pays d'Israël.

what horizontal light which brings out their peculiar form, there is a great monotonousness about the place, which is not calculated to gratify the traveller's feelings for nature's beauty along with nature's wildness.

Halting an hour at the ruins of Fokra, and passing through the long extended, irregularly built village of Mezra'ah, we crossed the bridge over the Nahr es-Salib in its deep and magnificent gorge, and reached Ajeltún at 5h 45.

ne 15. From Ajeltún to Beirút by Antúrah. — This road is again very rich in beautiful views, especially around Antúrah, where the pine-forests and sandstone-rocks are mixed with houses, convents, silk-manufactories, &c. The scenery about the bridge over the Nahr el-Kelb near its mouth is much praised by travellers, who went there from Beirút: but it looks tame, when seen after coming down from those much grander rocks and precipices of the higher regions of Lebanon.

.. 17. Went to Shemlán: and

.. 18 to Abeih, by the already known route: and

.. 19 to-day down by Bawirtnel to Sidon. — When reaching the sea-shore, I was suddenly overtaken by fever: but there being no alternative for doing otherwise, I went on to Sidon with great difficulty.

. 21. Whatever Christian kindness could do in such a case was done by Mr. Thomson and his family: but the fever continued, and as the Austrian steamer was to leave on the 22 I felt the moment had come for making a last effort to get into a native boat to Beirút.

. 22. The fever did not increase during the night. On arriving at Beirút, Dr. De Forest's medical skill came kindly to my assistance. I was enabled to get on board the steamer which left Beirút an hour before sunset: and a few days after having happily recovered, I passed a fortnight most pleasantly home by the way of Trieste.

VI.

ELEVATIONS.

The materials for the following table of elevations have been furnished by *G. H. Moore* and *W. G. Beke's* observations in 1837[1]; by Dr. *G. H. von Schubert's* barometrical measurements in 1836/37[2]; by those of *Marmont, Duc de Raguse* in 1834[3]; of *J. Russegger* in 1836—1838[4]; of Count *J. de Bertou* in 1838 and 1839[5]; by the triangulations of Lieut. *Symonds* and other Officers of H. M.'s Corps of Royal Engineers, during 1840/41[6]), by the barometrical measurements of Col. *von Wildenbruch* in 1843 — 1845[7]); of the U. S.s' expedition in 1848 under Lieut. *W. F. Lynch*[8]); and by Aneroid-observations made by Captain *W. Allen* R. N. in 1850[9]); by the Rev. *J. L. Porter* in 1850—55[10]); by the Rev. Dr. *De Forest* in 1851 &c.[11]), and by Mr. *Henry Poole* in 1855[12]).

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[1]) Communicated in Journal of the R. Geogr. Soc. of London 1837 vol. VII, p. 456, and in Bibliotheca Sacra. New-York 1843 p. 15—17.

[2]) Reise in das Morgenland. Erlangen 1839. 3 vol[s] The measurements were taken by Dr. Erdl.

[3]) Voyage en Hongrie &c., en Syrie, en Palestine &c. Bruxelles 1837. 4 vol[s]. See vol. III p. 1—87.

[4]) Reise in Griechenland &c., im N. Syrien &c. Stuttgart 1841—49. 3 vol[s]. See vol. I p. 685—697, 756, 757 and vol. III, p. 72—132. Also in: The Edinburgh New philosophical Journal, April 1843.

[5]) Itinéraire de la Mer Morte &c. and Mémoire sur la dépression de la Vallée du Jourdain et du Lac Asphaltite; in Bulletin de la Société de Géogr. de Paris. The number for Sept. & Oct. 1839 p. 136, 161, 165, 166. And notes on De Bertou's Researches by Capt. C. Callier in the same Journal Tome X 1838 p. 85/100.

[6]) From the original Maps and triangulation-sheets. The elevations to the North of Safed are from the Map of Syria constructed from the surveys &c. by Major C. Rochfort Scott R. Staff-corps.

[7]) In: Monatsberichte der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde, Neue Folge. Th. I 1843 p. 229—231, 236—248 and Th. III 1846 p. 251, 270—272. Th. IV 1847, Profil von Beirût nach Damascus; &c.

[8]) In: Report of the Secretary of the Navy with a Report made by Lieut. W. F. Lynch of an examination of the Dead Sea. Feb. 26. 1849. — 30. Congress. 2. Session. Senate; and: Official Report of the United States' expedition to explore the Dead Sea and the river Jordan by Commander W. F. Lynch published in Washington 1852.

[9]) The Dead Sea, a new route to India &c. London 1855. 2 vol[s]. See Vol. II, p. 305—316.

[10]) Five years in Damascus &c. London 1855. 2 vol[s].

[11]) Collected in Dr. E. Robinson's Later Biblical Researches &c. in 1852 London 1856.

[12]) Report of a Journey in Palestine, in Journal of the R. G. S. of London vol. XXVI. — 1856 p. 55 &c.

N[illegible]

In order [illegible] will be [illegible]

There is [illegible] and the same [illegible] by different travellers. This may be partly owing to the circumstance that the barometer not having been taken at the same spots. So, for instance, Zahleh is given by Russegger at [illegible] and by Allen at 3664. Hebron by Russegger at [illegible] and by von Schubert at 2810', without being known at which precise spots in Zahleh or Hebron the measurements were taken. There *may*, therefore, be a greater correspondence in these elevations, than at first glance would seem. But still, when making *allowance* for this, there remain too great discrepancies between the elevations given by different travellers to view them with equal confidence. Where the ordinary mountain-barometer has been used (v. Schubert), Russegger, De Bertou and von Wildenow, there was a want of corresponding simultaneous observations for a given station at the sea-shore, and no details are given of the influential circumstances under which the observations were made. The same may be said of the barometrical measurements of the Rev. Dr *De Forest* and his friends; and only Capt. *Allen* informs us of the state of the weather, conditions under which his observations were made, the influence of which cannot be calculated, as the observations at the sea-level are wanting.

We gather nevertheless from among [illegible] certain positions, which may be considered [illegible] those on which different travellers [illegible] and among these elevations [illegible] the most important [illegible] Lebanon, the Pass [illegible] near Zehretany, Mount [illegible] over them rises one [illegible]

[illegible]

observations of various travellers we have given in our list the mean of such observations: but we have given the preference to either Russegger's, von Schubert's or some other traveller's elevations, when we found occasion from our own experience to esteem them more accurate, than a mean result from the measurements of two, three or more travellers, who show much discrepancy.

3. The depressed valley of the Jordan and basin of the Dead Sea may be called the great hypsometrical question of Palestine. Special care has by several travellers been bestowed upon the ascertainment of the remarkable levels in this region: and consequently the level of the Sea of Tiberias, several points in the great valley of the Jordan and the level of the Dead Sea ascertained by the expedition of Lieut. Lynch and corroborated by the triangulations of Lieut. Symonds, the measurements of Count de Bertou and others may be considered as quite accurate[1].

4. We notice further that Lieut. Symonds' and Lieut. Lynch's elevations have been given in our list in preference to those of other travellers, as obtained by more complete and more careful observations.

5. Russegger's measurements generally give higher elevations, than those of other travellers. They were taken with care and may be relied upon with more safety perhaps, than those of Dr. Erdl von Schubert, De Bertou and von Wildenbruch. When making a small allowance for *too heigh*, where they differ *much* from other measurements, they will be brought very near to the exact elevation. Where the mean of Russegger's and von Schubert's elevations are given, there remains not much scope for doubting the correctness of such numbers.

6. von Schubert's observations by Dr. Erdl have given more uncertain results: they show generally *too little* elevation, but sometimes

[1]) Some error seems to have found its way into Lieut. Symonds' triangulation, as he finds for the level of Lake Tiberias only — 328,98' (see Calculation of triangulation &c.), whilst the barometrical observations of Russegger, De Bertou, Allen, von Wildenbruch and Lynch all show a depression of at least the double of that figure. We have accepted the depression given by Lynch, as being the result of observations made under the most favourable circumstances. Dr. E. Robinson (in Journal of the R. Geogr. Soc. of London, vol. 18, p. 77 &c.) has drawn attention to the discrepancies between Lieut. Symonds' triangulation-level and the depression as obtained by barometer; but he has gone too far in throwing doubts upon the value of Lieut. Symonds' operations in general (see also A. Petermann on the fall of the Jordan &c., in Journal of the R. G. S. of London vol. 18, p. 89 — 104). The subsequent observations of Lieut. Lynch's expedition at the Dead Sea have sufficiently proved the worth of Symonds' triangulation, notwithstanding the error in the level of the Galilean Sea.

are also far above the mark of other travellers. His barometer acted well during the journey and was brought back to Munich in perfect order. The measurements were duly corrected for errors in the scale, &c.: but their value, however excellent otherwise, has greatly suffered from want of simultaneous corresponding observations[1].

The same must be observed with reference to count De Bertou's elevations. Their value has perhaps been too lightly esteemed by Capt. Caillier and M. Letronne in Bulletin de la Soc. de Géogr. de Paris quoted above. At least De Bertou's depression of the Dead Sea, the great result of his observations, has in later years been found to come very near the depression of Lieut. Symonds and Lynch. The height of his barometer at Beirût on the sea-shore was estimated at 28 inches or 757,96 mil. met. and served as base to all his calculations[2]. In general De Bertou's elevations are *below* those of other travellers.

Col. von Wildenbruch's elevations are also generally too low. A few instances occur, however, where his measurements give far higher numbers, than those of other travellers. The observations were partly taken by barometer and corrected from corresponding observations taken at Beirût. Subsequent observations, and amongst others those on the road from Beirût to Damascus in 1846, were made with the hypsometer of Eckling (Vienna), with simultaneous observations at Beirût, at 8 a. m., at noon and at 5 p. m. The measurements taken by the latter instrument show all a higher result than those taken by barometer (see Notes on the physical Geography of Palestine extracted from letters of Col. von Wildenbruch by A. Petermann, read before the R. Geogr. Society of London 25. June 1849).

Capt. Allen gives along with his table of elevations a fair statement of the condition of his Aneroid-barometer and of the circumstances attendant upon his observations. The instrument «had to go thro' a great deal of hard service, in crossing the Lebanon-mountains by several routes, and through Palestine» and «its constitution was doubtless impaired» by galloping to overtake his companions; «but it suffered no great derangement until its services were no longer required[3])». The observations were corrected by Dr. Mac-Gowan's barometrical register at Jerusalem, by taking proportional parts, as the barometer at Jeru-

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[1]) I am indebted to Professor H. Berghaus for the information of these particulars.

[2]) Bulletin de la Société de Géogr. de Paris, the Sept. & Oct. number 166.

[3]) The Dead Sea &c., vol. II, p. 306.

salem was observed of course at other times of the day 9 and 3 p. m. . But corrections for temperature could not be and the distance being in some instances more than 100 it cannot be presumed. that the pressure was always the at those distant places. The thermometer attached to the i ment was also out of order from the first. so that complete tions could not be made. Capt. Allen. therefore. conside elevations as approximations only[1]. A comparison witl other measurements shows in fact here and there great d pancies: but in other cases. where the circumstances of o vation seem to have been more favourable. we find val agreement.

Capt. Allen's observations, as compared with those of ot give generally too much elevation.

10. Mr. Poole has furnished us with a list of Altitudes take Aneroid Metallique, which show a fine agreement with the l lings of Lynch and Symonds so far as regards the depressi the Dead Sea; but there is a great discrepancy betwee observations and those of other travellers at Jerusalem elsewhere. The latter may, therefore, be considered as less c than his Dead Sea measurements. M. Poole's elevation generally *below* the figures of others.

11. In reducing the measurements of different travellers to E feet we have used *Hughes'* tables for reducing French met English feet, and French feet to English feet:

1 French metre = 3,2808992 Engl. feet, and
1 French foot = 1,06576543 Engl. feet.

Engl

Lebanon-range.

Merj-Ahîn, a well watered meadow-like plain in the Northern part of Lebanon . . . . . (Map of Major Scott)

Jebel Arneto, Cluster of peaks north of the Cedars, being the highest in Lebanon:

highest peak called *Dhŏr el-Khŏdîb* or el- Miskiyeh (Maj. Scott)

Russegger by estimation 9380

another top *Fûm el-Mízâb* . . (von Wildenbruch)

Russegger 8950

Dr. De Forest in Robinson's Later Bib. Res. p. 547 found the first peak . . . . 9310′

the second . . . . . 9135′

[1]) The Dead Sea, &c. vol. II, p. 307.

observing that on [illegible] too high. If so [illegible] as given in Maj. [illegible] but Dr. De Forest [illegible] without corresponding [illegible] ate in preferring [illegible] triangulation.

'il, village on the road from [illegible]		[illegible]
den . . .		[illegible]
ierreh .		[illegible]
rin, village W. of [illegible]		[illegible]
Cedars .	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]
heat point of the [illegible]		[illegible]
Ba'albek to the [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
dt, village on the same road	[illegible]	[illegible]
las, vill. S. W. of [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
anon-Pass since Abel	[illegible]	[illegible]
ree of Nahr Ibrahim near [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]
irah . . .	[illegible]	[illegible]
ia	[illegible]	[illegible]
el-Kulah. Robinson, Later B. R. [illegible]		
Dr. De Forest, although this is not mentioned		2200
lbadiyeh . Rev. Mr. Hutter. Ritter XVII. p. 477		1500
iya	v. Wildenbruch	1731
n Hosein	Russegger	3114
ndán	v. Wildenbruch	3792
Rev. J. C. Porter in: Five years in Damascus I. p. 9	3338	
Dr. De Forest Ritter XVII. p. 477 .	3500	
Ruweiset el-Hamra	v. Wildenbruch	3852
Mudeirej		4514
of el-Jurd, North of Jebel el-Keneiseh . .	Scott	5762
	Russegger . 5846	
el-Keneiseh	Scott	6824
v. Wildenbruch's observation with hypsometer in 1844	7245	
of el-Mughitheh, South of J. el-Keneiseh	v. Wildenbruch	5342

Engl

(observations with hypsometer under unfavourable circumstances; a barometer observation in 1843 gave) 4849
J. L. Porter: Five years &c. I, p. 10 . 5600
Khán Mûrad, Eastern declivity of Lebanon (v. Wildenbruch)
(These latter 10 elevations are all on or near the Beirût-Damascus road.)
Zahleh . . . . . (Russegger)
Allen . . 3664
De Forest . 3071
Jebel Sŭnnín . . . . . (Scott)
Marshal Marmont, in Voyage du Duc de Raguse, etc. II, 225 8283
Estimated by Russegger 7250
Bûdey, village on the S. E. slope of the mountain (not mentioned in the Map) . . . . . (Russegger)
Pass to Zahleh between Jeb. Sŭnnín and Jebel el-Keneiseh (Allen)
le Duc de Raguse . 4969
Mâr-Takhala el-Merûj, church near the coal-mines of el-Juâr, near the Beirût-Ba'albek road . . (Russegger)
Makla'ain el-Bed, coal-mines, d° . . . (d°)
Mâr-Hannah el-Keneiseh, d° . . . . (d°)
el-Juâr, d° . . . . . (d°)
Kurnâyil, village, Emir's castle . . . . (d°)
Sulíma, Emir's castle . . . . . (d°)
Bseddín (Bzibdín?), village, coal-mines . . (d°)
Bukfeiya, on the high Southern crest above the Nahr el-Kelb (Allen)
Natural bridge, near the source of N. el-Kelb (v. Wildenbruch) [1])
Shumlân, on the Beirût-Deir el-Kamar road (d°)
'Ain 'Anûb, d° . . . . . (De Bertou)
'Abeih, d° . . . . . (De Forest)
(Ritter XVII, 477 quotes this elevation from Bibl. Sacra 1844 vol. II, p. 221—223 as 2000'. It was *then* probably *estimated* so; whilst the elevation was later *measured* by Aneroid.)
Mejdel-Aya, on a hill-top North of 'Abeih (not laid down in the Map) . . . . . (Scott)
Jisr el-Kâdy, bridge over the Nahr ed-Dâmûr, on the Beirût-Deir el-Kamar road . . . . . (Scott)
Beit ed-Dín (or *Bteddín*), Emir's palace . . . . (d°)

[1]) Robinson, Later Bib. Res. quotes by mistake 4925 Paris feet.

		Engl. feet.
	De Bertou (adding that his observations were taken with care; see Bulletin de la Soc. de Géogr. de Paris 1839, p. 136) . . .	2119
	From the known elevation of 'Abeih we have reason to think nevertheless *De Bertou's* elevation too small, there being a *considerable* ascent from 'Abeih to Bteddîn.	
-	*el-Barûk*, near this village is the chief source of the Auwly-river . . . . . (Taken with bad weather; Allen)	3984
-	*Pass over* ***Lebanon***, ascending from el-Barûk . . (d°, d°)	4824
	Probably the same mentioned by v. Wildenbruch as «Pass over the crest to Zahleh» [1])	5244.
	Miristeh, village near the Pass over Lebanon ascending from el-Muktârah (in Maj. Scott's Map erroneously called Marouska). It is not laid down in our Map . (Scott.)	5113
-	*Jezzîn* . . . . . about	4000
	De Bertou (evidently too low)	2875
-	*Rummiët-Rûm*, or Ruweiset-Rûm . . . (v. d. Velde)	2855
	A conical peak West of and near the mean Lebanon-ridge, about West of Jezzîn.	
-	*Rûm*, village . . . . . (d°)	1870
	Kefr Milkeh, vill. about 2½ hours E.S.E. of Sidon (De Forest) (quoted by Ritter XVII, 108.)	1270
/	*Jebeah* . . . . . (d°)	2486
/	*Jürjû'a* . . . . . (d°)	2648
	Highest point of road between Jebeah and Jürjû'a . (d°)	4835
/	*Khân Mehemed 'Aly*, on the Sidon-Nûbathîyeh road (v. d. Velde)	1062
-	*Tomat Niha* «The twin-peaks», the highest tops of Southern-Lebanon . . . . . about	6500
/	*Lebanon-Pass* South of these peaks to the Litâny riv. about	5700
/	*Kefr Hûneh*, vill. on r[d] from Jezzîn to Jisr Bürghûz, about	4200
	De Bertou (Bullet. de la Soc. de Géogr. Paris 1839, p. 166); evidently too low	3031
	Jisr Bürghûz, bridge over the Litâny river . (De Bertou)	1186
	Belât, village South of Jisr Bürghûz . . . (De Forest)	1946
	el-Mddineh, fountain and ruin in Wady Jermak (d°)	1414
	Jermak . . . . . (d°)	1305
	Arnûn and *Kefr Tibnit* . . . . . (d°)	1790
	Nûbathiyeh . . . . . (v. d. Velde)	1275
-	*Kul'at esh-Shukîf* . . . . . (De Forest)	2205

[1]) Notes on the Physical Geography of Palestine, extracted from the letters of *Col. von Wildenbruch*, &c.: an article read before the R. Geogr. Society of London, 25 June 1849, p. 8.

		Engl. feet.
Jisr Khardeli, bridge over the Litâny, under the castle of Shukîf. (Robinson's Later B.S. p. 49, 404 from De Forest)		700
De Forest in Ritter XVII, 79 has . . .		775
(von Wildenbruch)		559
Highest point of road from Kaukaba to Jisr Bŭrghŭz, on ridge between the Litâny and Hasbâny .	(De Forest)	2300
De Bertou (perhaps a part of the same ridge, but more to the N. or S.)		2905

el-Bŭkâ'a (Coele-Syria).

Kamŏa el-Hŭrmŭl, monument at the Northern extremity of el-Bŭkâ'a (base)	(De Forest)	2407
el-Hŭrmŭl, village	(d°)	2171
Bridge over the Orontes, between monument and vill.	(d°)	1789
Orontes fountain (chief source) at Deir Mâr Marôn	(d°)	2118
Watershed between the Orontes and Leontes . .	(d°)	3127

These latter 5 elevations seem to us all too low, even by several hundred feet. Judging from the elevation of Ba'albek this watershed seemed to us to be at very nearly 4000'. From Ba'albek we had very little *descent* towards the middle (or lowest part) of the Plain in a N.Westerly direction for about an hour, and then again a slow but continual *ascent* for more than 2½ hours before we came to the watershed. Dr Robinson (Later Bibl. Researches p. 531, 532) in his last journey 1852 kept on the higher road to Lebweh *East* of the watershed, which he therefore could not make out. He quotes the route followed by Dr De Forest (the same which we went), who speaks of the watershed as *South* of the village of Sha'âd, which to the learned traveller remained unknown. The watershed is not *South*, but N.E. of Sha'âd, at about 2 miles distance. The position of both has been laid down in our Map with accuracy. The first waters, which run Northward down the Bŭkâ'a are those of the charming fountain near the village of Râs el-Hadeth. They join a temporary little stream from the high mountains to the S.E. and are carried off N.Westward for irrigation. A rising ground to the N.W. of this spring and to the N.E. of Sha'âd seemed to me to form the highest part of the Great Plain, properly speaking. We found it richly cultivated, and this well agrees with Rev. W. M. Thomson's account of the watershed in Biblioth. Sacra 1848, p. 698, as being in a long field of grain — not West, but South-West of Lebweh. The plot of level-ground forming the watershed is not above a mile in breadth. This becomes soon

Engl. feet

visible by a number of Northward running little rills which not only moisten the fields but even give it a somewhat swampy appearance, forming gradually the commencement of a beautifully cultivated valley which in its further course becomes the receptacle of several tributary rivulets, the Southern feeders of the great Orontes

Ba'albek . . .	Russegger	3726
	von Wildenbruch	3551
	von Schubert .	3807
	Allen evidently too high	4166

Robinson Later Bibl. Res. p. 506 adopts the medium between the measurements of v. Schubert, 3572 Par., and Russegger, 3496 Par.[2]

Neba 'Anjar, one of the fountains of the Leontes Robinson Later B. R. 499	about	3000
Jisr Temnin, bridge over the Leontes near el-Meri v. Wildenbruch		3069
Porter gives for the elevation of the Bâkâ'a here about possibly not at the same place; see Five years &c. I. 11		2573
Allen observations by bad weather .		3141

Antilebanon-range.

Jebel esh-Shŭrky or Shŭrkiyeh, highest top . . .	about	5000
Highest top of Antilebanon near 'Ain Hawar (Porter, about)		7000
Ser'in, village, at W. base of Antilebanon, about an hour North of Wady Yafûfeh . . . . . (v. Schubert)		3020
Masy, village at Western entrance of W. Yafûfeh (d°)		3701
Surghâya, village 2 hours N. of Zebedany . . .	about	1500
Zebedany . . . . . (Russegger)		1980
von Schubert (see Ritter XVII, 1275) .		3700
Allen		4135

The elevation as given by Russegger seems too large. Robinson (Later B. R. 487) observed the same. Capt. Allen's measurement may be perhaps the nearest to the truth.

Blûdân, or Belûdân (Porter in Rob. Later B. R. 487 and in Ritter XVII, 1318)		4612
In his Five years &c. I, 280, however		4524

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[1]) See also Ritter XVII, 168. 171. Compare our *Itinerary* 9 June.

[2]) This medium is 3534′ Par. = 3769′ Engl. By error probably of the printer — he has 3584′ Par.

		Engl. feet.
Pass on the Damascus-Beirût road, above Zebedany (medium between Russegger 4886 and v. Schubert 4827 Par. feet		5175
v. Wildenbruch perhaps not the same point		4714
Plain of Zebedany . .	Russegger by Ritter XVII, 1277)	3566
Fountain of the Barada, in the plain of Zebedany	(Porter)	3605
Mill on the Barada, an hour and a half below Zebedany	v. Wildenbruch	3842
Fall of the Barada near the Pass of Zûk W. Barada	(Russegger)	3566
Inscriptions of Abila Zûk W. Barada	v. Wildenbruch)	3322
Jebel Kasyún, above Damascus	(Porter)	3514
Damascus the mean from Russegger 2304, v. Wildenbruch 2269 and v. Schubert 2186 Paris feet		2400
Porter Five years &c. I. 26 & Rob. L. B. R. 453)		2200
Allen, the mean of 4 observations . . .		2437
Dimes, village on Damascus-Beirût road . . .	(Allen)	3525
Yuntah, village S. of Wady Kurn	(Porter in Bibl. Sacra 1854, p. 41 &c.	4860
Jebel esh-Sheikh, *Mount Hermon*, highest top [1]	(Maj. Scott	9376
Russegger, estimated at about . . .		10125
Basin of Kefr Kûk, N.E. slope of Mount Hermon in Bibl. Sacra 1854, p. 41 &c.)	(Porter	3500
Hâsbeiya, Emir's palace	(De Forest)	2160
The valley probably somewhere in the town)	Russegger	1920
Road over the Khalœet el-Biyad	(d°)	2711
Ain Jurfa, hamlet S. of Hâsbeiya	(d°)	2374
Hibariyeh, village S.E. of Hâsbeiya	(d°)	2261
Rasheiya el-Fokhar	(d°)	2475
Bridge on Nahr Seraiyib	(d°)	1237
Banias, N.E. angle of Terrace	(d°)	1147
De Bertou in Bullet. de la Soc. de Géogr. etc. 1839, p. 136, evidently too low		863
Banias-castle	about	2200

Country to the West of the Jordan and Dead Sea.

Kades (*Kedesh*)	(De Bertou)	1354

[1]) Ritter, in writing the 15th volume of his «Erdkunde» was unaware of this measurement (p. 156). The uncertainty of Mount Hermon having one or more tops, of which he speaks, has also been removed by Mr. Porter's ascent at the end of August 1852 (see his «Five years in Damascus &c.» I, 292). He describes Hermon as having three summits. The loftiest is the Northern most one; the middle peak is only some 200 or 300 yards S. of the former, and estimated by M. Porter as not differing more than 20′ in altitude. The third peak is about ¼ mile S.W. of the central summit, separated by a valley of some 200′ deep, and 100′ less in altitude. — See also Liebetrut I, 158, who seems, however, to consider the central summit the highest.

		Engl. feet.
en-Nakûra, top of Pass	Symonds	112
a, castle	d°	92
n el-Hamareh, remarkable rock E. of Akka	d°	1062
l Jûrmûk and *Jebel Zabûd*	about	4900
d, castle	Symonds	2775
n Jubb Yûsuf	v. Schubert	583
emây	Symonds	2404
l Kaukab	Symonds	1736
l Jefat, N.E. of Jebel Kaukab	about	1600
în, village on road from Nazareth to Safed	Lynch	572
Kenna	v. Wildenbruch evidently too low	167
n Hattîn	Allen	1096
el-Hamma, high plateau above Lake Tiberias	Russegger	1015
nt Tabor (the mean from Russegger 1755 and von Schubert 1748 Paris feet)		1865
von Wildenbruch	1793	
Allen	1995	
d°. N.E. base of Tabor	653	
d°. N.W. - - -	259	
rîeh	v. Schubert	567
ureth	Russegger	1237
Allen (Latin convent, the mean of five observations taken during two visits		1152
von Schubert		874
of Esdraëlon, near «the toe of the Mount of Precipitation»	Allen	382
a well South of and near el-Fûleh[1]	Allen	108
lowest part of the road between Zer'in and Nazareth (a little South of el-Fûleh, probably very near Allen's point), v. Schubert. Ritter XVI, 29, 626		454
nt Carmel, the convent, N.Western extremity	Symonds	489
von Schubert	620	
Allen	551	
z	(Symonds	1729
iest point of Carmel	(about	1500
'ohraka	(Symonds	1635

[1] At least we infer from Allen's description (The Dead Sea &c. I, 341), that this is the fountain, which he mentions (vol. II, 309) as «the ıtain of Loubieh, near the middle of the plain of Esdraëlon, the presumed ershed, between the Mediterranean and the valley of the Jordan.»

		Engl. feet.
Ridge South-East of Carmel, road Sŭbbarîn-el-Lejjûn	(v. d. Velde	1160
Zer'în (by induction from von Schubert's elevat. of Jenîn)	about	600
Jebel Dŭhy, little Hermon	(Symonds)	1839
Fŭkŭ'a, highest village on Mount Gilboa	(Liebetrut)	2200
Jenîn	(v. Schubert)	550
von Wildenbruch	275	
Allen (obs. with unsteady weather)	420	
Shekh Zeit, wely near Kefr Kûd	about	1200
Um el-Fahm	about	1300
Plain of Sanûr (Merj el-Ghurruk)	(Allen)	1330
Hill of Sanûr, its base, at the outlet of the plain	(d°) (seems doubtful)	1212
Jebel Haskîn, the highest mountain between Mount Ebal and Mount Gilboa, on the way from Nabûlûs to Beisân	about	2000
Ridge of Jeba and Fendekûmîyeh	about	1500
(Allen, highest top of this ridge)	1819	
Samaria, Sebustîyeh	(Poole)	1120
von Schubert	986	
Allen	1549	
Mount Ebal	about	2700
Mount Gerizim	(v. Schubert)	2650
d°, another top	(d°)	2550
Poole	2408	
Nabûlûs, Shechem, Greek convent	(v. Wildenbruch)	1672
von Schubert	1866	
Allen (with bad weather)	1850	
Poole	1464	
'Alam Uda, high wely on Jebel Sleiman	(Symonds)	2396
Valley of el-Mokhna, near Hawara	(Allen)	1595
Deir Ghŭssaneh	(Symonds)	1433
Nabûlûs-Jerusalem road, top of first ridge South of Nabûlûs	(Allen)	2037
Bed of wady on d°, near Lubban	(d°)	1631
Poole has for Lubban 1424′ which seems too low.		
Top of ridge South of this point	(d°)	2463
Sinjil	(v. Schubert)	2685
Top of Sinjil ridge, Jerusalem road	(Allen)	3108
Poole (evidently too low)	2020	
'Ain Haramîyeh	(Poole)	1803
Deir Abû Meshal	(Symonds)	1457
Taiyîbeh	(d°)	2566

		Engl. feet.
brûd	(v. Wildenbruch)	2355
Poole	1766	
h	(Poole)	2200
h, ruin East of Taiyibeh	(Symonds)	2181
. . . . .	(Poole)	2401
(Symonds, according to Ritter XVI, 324) [1]		1883
, Beeroth	(Poole)	2254
Allen (evidently too high)	3042	
amwil	(Symonds)	2649
(probably too low).		
oppe, castle	(d°)	119
h, village 2½ hours E.N.E. of Yâfa . .	(d°)	220
d, village on the Yâfa-Ramleh road . .	(Lynch)	178
Martyr's tower	(Symonds)	326
Lynch (probably not the tower) . . .	230	
von Wildenbruch (d°)	273	
the convent (Poole)	244	
b (Yâfa-Jerusalem road)	(Lynch)	543
Poole	445	
(the road in the valley)	(Lynch)	982
von Wildenbruch . . .	660	
te or entrance of) Wady 'Aly	(Lynch)	965
Poole	857	
m road, below Saris	(Lynch)	1989
d°, at 'Ain Dilbeh	(d°)	2024
Poole	2047	
d°, near Kulônieh	(Lynch)	1954
Poole (the bridge) . . .	1527	
m, highest N.W. part of the city . .	(Lynch)	2610
Latin convent	Russegger	2642
d°, ...	v. Schubert	2636
threshold of Yâfa gate, corresponding with the place where the barometer was suspended, i. e. 24′ above the street at Hezekiah's pool; the mean of 12 observations (v. Wildenbruch)		2504
Hezekiah's pool, Poole (too low) . . .		2061
Mount Zion, Cœnaculum . .	(v. Schubert)	2537
Mount Moriah	(d°)	2429
Pool of Siloam, 610′ below the church of Ascension on the Mount of Olives (2724 v. Schub.) (Allen)		2114.

though Prof. Ritter quotes this elevation from a copy of Lieut. Sy-
riangulation, taken by permission of Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort by
mann, London, July 1849, we are obliged to acknowledge that no
ition (Bethel) occurs in the original sheets of that triangulation,
e consulted and copied at the Board of Ordnance.

		Engl. feet.
Mount of Olives, church of Ascension	(v. Schubert)	2724
von Wildenbruch	2674	
Symonds (the wely E. of church) . .	2415	
Poole (evidently too low)	2138	
Valley of the Kedron, bridge near Gethsemane	(v. Schubert)	2281
Allen	2284	
Bir Eyûb, fountain in the Kedron-valley . . .	(Lynch)	1996
Bethany	(Poole)	1803
Bir el-Hodh [1]), *well of the Apostles*, Jerusalem-Jericho road	(v. Wildenbruch)	1421
Poole	1284	
Khân el-Ahmar, on the same road .	(v. Wildenbruch)	885
Remarkable mountain, South of the road, called in Symonds' triangulation erroneously Kurûntûl . .	(Symonds)	738
Top of last descent, on this road . .	(v. Wildenbruch)	— 333
Naby Mûsa	(Poole)	— 330
Birket el-Hatâba, road Jerusalem-Mâr Saba . .	(Lynch)	921
Mâr Saba, altar of the convent-church	(d°)	588
von Schubert d°	725	
Russegger d°	740	
Valley of the Kedron, below Mâr Saba . .	(Russegger)	37
Mâr Eliyas	(Poole)	2207
Bethlehem, convent	(Russegger)	2704
d° von Schubert	2567	
Wady Urtas (the farm)	(Poole)	1896
Solomon's pools, the great fountain at the uppermost reservoir (?)	(Poole)	2251
Large ruins at Rameh, N. of Hebron . . .	(d°)	2800
Kŭrmŭl or *Carmel*, South of Hebron	(d°)	2234
'Ain Tawâneh (to the S.E. of the former) . .	(d°)	2074
Arab Camp in Wady er-Rmail	(d°)	1654
Hebron	(Russegger)	3029
von Schubert	2840	
edh-Dhoheríyeh	(Russegger)	2174
Semûa, valley below	(v. Schubert)	2372
Bir es-Seba, Beer Sheba	(Russegger)	1100
Jebel Rûkhy, road from Beer Sheba to Egypt	(d°)	1052
el-Khûlasah, Elusa, d°	(d°)	704
Kûrnûb, road Hebron-Petra (camp a little N.W. of the ruins)	(von Schubert)	1625
Top of Nubk es-Sŭfah, descent on this road . . .	(d°)	1528

[1]) *el-Khôt*, Tobler; *el-Haud*, Robinson.

Engl. feet.

The Depression-valley. The Jordan and Dead Sea.

Fountain of Jordan near Hâsbeiya	(De Forest)		1700
De Bertou (Bullet. de la Soc. de Géogr., Paris 1839, p. 136) gives 600′ which is evidently erroneous.			
Jordan, ford to Hâsbeiya	(De Forest)		1651
Khân below the ford	(d")		1609
Fountain of Jordan at Banias (see Banias) .	(d")		1140
De Bertou (Bull. S. G., p. 166) (too low)	863		
Tell el-Kâdy	(d")		647
von Wildenbruch, 2 observations . . .	537		
De Bertou (Bull. S. G., p. 136) . . .	344		
Ain Belata, a spring at base of Western mountains, sending a small stream to the Hûleh; by induction from De Bertou's elevation 118			270
Jahr el-Hûleh (by induction from Wildenbruch's elevation of Jacob's bridge)	(about)		120
De Bertou (too low)	— 20		
Jacob's bridge, Jisr Benât Yâkûb . .	(von Wildenbruch)		90
The bridge is 30′ above the river.			
von Schubert (evidently erroneous) . .	403		
Lake Tiberias, level	(Lynch)	—	653
De Bertou, the mean of 5 observations	— 755		
(Bulletin de la Soc. de Géogr. de Paris 1839, p. 166)			
Russegger (careful observation) . . .	— 665		
von Schubert	— 570		
von Wildenbruch (mean of 2 observat.)	— 845		
Allen	— 810		
Symonds (at Hammâm, hot bath) . .	— 328		
d°, greatest depth (E. side of Lake)	165	(Lynch)	
	156	(Molyneux)	
Lake Jordan, at el-Bûkâ'a, near Medhami . .	(Lynch)	—	687
d°, at Jisr Mejami'a	(d")	—	701
d°, at 32° 26′ 54″ N. Lat.	(d")	—	843
d°, at 32° 9′ 18″ N. Lat.	(d")	—	1049
d°, at 32° 6′ 39″ Jisr Damieh [1]) . .	(d")	—	1097

[1]) The observations of Lieut. Lynch's expedition have rendered those of Count de Bertou of less value. He gives the elevations at different points of the Jordan-valley as follows:

Embouchure du Jourdain dans le lac de Tiberiade . .	— 252.1 mètres.
Camp du Shekh Beschir	— 255.3 "
Même latitude, bord du Jourdain	— 314.7 "
Wady el-Fedjarith	— 301.3 "
Même latitude, plus près du Jourdain	— 337.5 "

			Engl. f
Kurn Surtabeh, highest top		(Symonds)	+ 1(
Jericho, er-Riha		(d°)	— 9
	Poole	— 798	
	Russegger, careful observation	— 764	
	von Schubert (the plain of Jericho)	— 562	
	De Bertou (mean of 2 observations)	— 1034	
'Ain-es-Sultân (mean of 2 observations) (von Wildenbruch)			— 6
Jordan, Pilgrims' bathing-place		(Poole)	— 12
	Russegger	— 1376	
Kasr Hajla		(Symonds)	— 10
The Dead Sea, level		Lynch	— 13
	Symonds	— 1312	
	De Bertou (2 barometers used)	— 1377	
	Russegger	— 1430	
	von Wildenbruch	— 1441	
	von Schubert	— 638	
	Rev. Bridges (by Aneroid quoted by Allen)	— 1367	
	Poole	— 1316	
d°	Greatest depth, near 'Ain Terâbeh	1308	Lynch
d°	Moore & Beke (in Journal R. Geogr. Soc. VII 1837 p. 456)	1800	
d°	Depth off *'Ain Jiddy*	1128	Lynch
d°	d° about N. end of Peninsula	642	d°
d°	d° from S. end of Peninsula Northward from 6—18, increasing suddenly opposite Masada to 108′		
Cliff of Terâbeh above level of Dead Sea (Lynch) 1306 which is about as much as its greatest depth.			
d°	under Mediterranean		—
Râs Mersed, above level of Dead Sea 200′, or under Mediterranean		(Poole)	— 1
Bîr 'Ain Jiddy, fountain in the Engedi cliffs		(d°)	— (
Masada cliff, bottom, where the footpath begins on the Eastern side		(Poole)	—
	or 563′ above Dead Sea.		
Ruins of a fort in Wady Embaghegh		(d°)	— 9
	or 382′ above Dead Sea.		
ez-Zuweirah et-tahta, a ruin		(d°)	—
	or 968′ above Dead Sea.		
Jebel Usdûm		(d°)	—
	or 400′ above Dead Sea	(about)	

W. el-Farah (el-Ferrah)	— 315.2	mètr
Même latitude, bord du Jourdain	— 357.9	-
W. el-Abiad	— 359.3	-
Même latitude au bord du Jourdain	— 384.3	-

Country South of Damascus and East of Jordan.

		Engl. feet.
Khân esh-Shîh [1]) on the Damascus-Banias road	v. Schubert	2616
S'as'a, d°	d°	2973
Kuneitirah, d°	d°	3037
Plateau of Tell-Khanzîr	d°	3000
Plain of the Ha'urân, approxim.	Russegger	2650
Kuleib Ha'urân, highest top of Ha'urân mountains	d°	6400
Jebel 'Ajlûn, highest top approxim.	d°	6500
Jebel Zerka	about	5000
Jebel 'Osha, highest top of *Jebel Jil'ad* (M[t] Gilead)	about	5000

The *Mountains to the East of the Dead Sea*, of which those to the S. W. of *Hesban (Heshbon)*, *Jebel Attarus* and *Jebel Shihân* are the most prominent, have not yet been measured. They seem, however, to reach a higher altitude, than the mountains on the West side of the Dead Sea including even the high dorsal ridge of Judea.

VII.

ROUTES AND DISTANCES.

1. From Beirût to Jebeil, el-Batrûn and Tarâbulus.
2. - Tarâbulus to the Cedars.
3. - Beirût to the Cedars by el-Batrûn. Two roads.
4. - the Cedars to Beirût by 'Akûrah and 'Ajeltûn. Three routes from 'Akûrah to Beirût.
5. - the Cedars to el-Hurmul and Homs.
6. - the Cedars to Ba'albek.
7. - Ba'albek to el-Hürmül.
8. - Ba'albek to Homs. Two roads.
9. - Beirût to Ba'albek: *a* by the pass above Afka, *b* by Zahleh. Three roads across Lebanon.
10. - Beirût to Damascus.

[1]) Ritter XVII gives also *Kesweh*, a large village on the 'Awaj river at the same elevation, according to von Schubert (2455 Paris feet). But v. Schubert does not mention this elevation. Judging, however, from the relative position of Kesweh and Khân esh-Shih, the elevation of both places is not likely to differ much.

11. From Damascus to Zebedany and Ba'albek. From Damascus Zebedany three roads. From Zebedany to Ba'alb three roads. From Damascus to Ba'albek by Saidnâya direct road.
12. – Damascus to Homs by the great caravan road. Two road Branch to Palmyra (Tadmûr).
13. – Beirût to Deir el-Kamar.
14. – Deir el-Kamar to Damascus. Three roads across Lebano
15. – Deir el-Kamar to Sidon. Three roads.
16. – Beirût to Sidon.
17. – Sidon to Damascus by Jezzîn. Roads from Jezzîn by Jul Jenîn and by Rasheiya. From Rasheiya to Damasc various roads.
18. – Deir el-Kamar to Hâsbeiya. Two roads.
19. – Sidon to Hâsbeiya.
20. – Sidon to Banias.
21. – Deir el-Kamar to Banias.
22. – Banias to Damascus. Two roads.
23. – Damascus to the Jisr Benât Yâkûb and Safed.
24. – Safed to Banias. Three roads.
25. – Safed to Sidon: *a* by Jisr el-Khardeli,
b by Jisr Ka'k'aîyeh.
26. – Sidon to Tyre.
27. – Tyre to 'Akka.
28. – Tyre to Damascus.
29. – Tyre to Safed.
30. – 'Akka to Banias.
31. – 'Akka to Safed.
32. – 'Akka to Damascus.
33. – 'Akka to Nazareth.
34. – Nazareth to Safed.
35. – Safed to Tiberias.
36. – Tiberias to Nazareth. Two roads.
37. – Jisr Benât Yâkûb to el-Lejjûn.
38. – 'Akka to Yâfa by Haifa and the ruins of Caesarea.
39. – 'Akka to Ramleh and Yâfa, passing E. of Mount Carm
40. – 'Akka to Jenîn.
41. – Nazareth to Jenîn.
42. – Caesarea (Kaisarîyeh) to Beisan.
43. – Beisan to Damascus. From Nawa to Damascus two roa
44. – Damascus by Sunamein, Eshmiskîn, Mezarîb and Remt to Jerash.
45. – Damascus to Bozrah (Bŭsrah).
46. – Nawa to Der'a and Bŭsrah.
47. – Der'a by Edhr'a to Damascus.
48. – Der'a to Um-Keis and Jisr Mejamî'a.

From Um-Keis to Jerash.
- Jerash to es-Salt.
- es-Salt to er-Riha (Jericho).
- Beisan to er-Riha.
- Beisan to Nazareth. Two roads.
- Jenin to Nabûlûs. Two roads from Jenin to Sebustiyeh.
- Nabûlûs to Beisan.
- Kaisarîyeh to Nabûlûs.
- Beisan to Jenin and Ramleh.
- Nabûlûs to Yâfa. Two roads.
- Nabûlûs to es-Salt.
- Nabûlûs to Jerusalem.
- Yâfa to Jerusalem. By Ludd and el-Jib two roads. By Ramleh and el-Latrûn.
- Jerusalem to Caesarea.
- Jerusalem to the N. end of Dead Sea and Jericho, and back.
- Jericho to Bethel.
- Jerusalem to Bethlehem and Hebron. Excursions from Bethlehem.
- Jerusalem to Beit Jibrîn and Gaza.
- Jerusalem to Askelon.
- Yâfa and Ramleh to Gaza.
- Yâfa to Beit Jibrîn.
- Beit Jibrîn to Hebron. Two roads.
- Beit Jibrîn to Bîr es-Seba.
- Hebron to Bîr es-Seba.
- Hebron to the pass of es-Sûfah (the road to Wady Mûsa).
- Hebron to the Southern end of the Dead Sea and to Kerak.
- Jebel Usdûm to er-Riha, along the W. coast of the Dead Sea.
- Kerak to es-Salt.

The average rate of travelling hours is 2½ Geogr. miles per hour. ıountainous parts it is, of course, less; in the plains more (see ysis p. 23).

From Beirût to Jebeil, el-Batrûn and Tarâbulus.

rom Beirût to the bridge over the Nahr Beirût	— h	45′
hence to the N. Anteliyas	1	—
- - - bridge over the N. el-Kelb	1	—
- - - Jûneh	1	5
- - - M'amiltein	—	45
- - - Burj el-Kuseir	—	30
- - - Bûrjeh (with little port)	—	20
- - - 'Ain Mâhûs	—	15
- - - es-Süffrah	—	30

hence to the bridge on N. Ibrahim	— 30
- - - d° on Wady Feidar	1 —
- - - Jebeil	— 40
Total distance from Beirût to Jebeil	8h 20′[1])

The road, when leaving Beirût and its extensive suburbs, skirts the N. side of a rocky elevation of some length, whilst a low plain extends itself to the left or sea-side, terminating in a point on which the quarantine-establishment of Beirût has been built. Shortly before coming to the seven-arched bridge over the Nahr Beirût (the ancient Magoras), a little building or monument is passed, said to be erected in commemoration of the famous S^{t} George who killed the dragon. The ride from the bridge to the mouth of the Nahr el-Kelb (the ancient Lycus) offers no attractions: it follows the beach leaving on the right a cultivated plain and the first rising grounds of the numberless roots and branches of the lofty Lebanon range, which towers up in the distance. The village of Anteliyas on the S. side of a small torrent of that name remains close on the right hand.

The N. el-Kelb is approached by a path leading over the rocks which form the Southern promontory of the river's mouth. The bridge over the river is a short distance to the right or stream upward. A striking feature on the opposite (N.) side of the bridge is a high-arched aqueduct, by which the water of the river is carried round the Northern rocky bank to the plain of Jûneh. The river is usually fordable. The scenery, looking up the gorge of the stream, is very grand. For an account of the famous tablets and inscriptions in the rocks on the S. side of the river see Ritter, Erdkunde vol. XVII, 531—546 and Robinson's Later Bibl. Researches p. 618—624.

Having rounded the Southern rocky shoulder of the Bay of Jûneh or Kesrawan, the road follows its sandy beach. At the village of M'amiltein are several khâns, and a bridge of Roman construction[2]) leads over the Wady M'amiltein. Rocky path over the Northern promontory of the Bay of Kesrawan. Near Burj Mehash, on the S. side of Wady Feidar, are ruins of ancient construction.

From Jebeil to Wady Medfûn (bridge)	2h 30′
hence to el-Batrûn	1 —
Total distance from Jebeil to el-Batrûn	3h 30′[3])

A most tedious and uninteresting ride along the coast. Half an hour longer, but offering far more variety, is the road over the hills by the villages of 'Am Shît, with ruins, and Bŭrbârah to the deep

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[1]) According to Thomson, Burckhardt and Maundrell. This is calculated for very easy travelling.

[2]) Ritter, vol. XVII, 588.

[3]) According to Thomson. Mr. Thrupp has 3h 20′, reckoning only 2h 20′ from Jebeil to Wady Medfûn. M. S. — Maundrell, under 16 March, has 3h from Jebeil to el-Batrûn.

Wady Medfûn. This road joins the coast-route again near Mâr Sûkasse.

From el-Batrûn to Kul'at Museilihah	—h	46′ [1])
hence to the Nahr Asfûr	1	20 [2])
- - - ruins near N. Bûrgone	1	—
- - Kulmon	1	40
- - Tarâbulus	1	40
Total distance from el-Batrûn to Tarâbulus	6h	26′ [3])

Kûl'at Museilihah (Maundrell's Temseida) or K. Kubba, as Thrupp heard it called, lies perched on a high solitary rock in the midst of the valley of el-Jauzeh. Here begins the ascent of the 530′ high promontory [4]) called Râs-esh Shûk'ah (the Cape Madonna and Theuprosopon) by a circuitous zigzag-path. The village of Hâmât, and the convents of Mâr-Eliyas, Mâr Samân and lower down Deir Nuriyeh remain to the left hand on the steep cliffs. The descent is less steep than the ascent.

Another route to Tarâbulus may be followed by the way of 'Amiyûn. It leaves the Râs esh-Shûkah after a short ascent, and following the hill-slopes on the N. side of Wady Asfûr, brings the traveller in 3h 30′ from Kûl'at Museilihah to 'Amiyûn [5]). From 'Amiyûn by Kesba (1h), Bserma (30′), and Deir Bkeftîn (1h) to Tarâbulus (1h 30′) are 4 hours, which brings el-Batrûn, by this route to 8h 16′ from Tarâbulus. On this distance one hour may be saved by leaving 'Amiyûn to the right when at Kefr Hazîr, and taking the path by Kefr 'Aka direct to Kesba [6]).

Distance from Beirût to Jebeil	8h	20′
- - Jebeil to el-Batrûn	3	30
- - el-Batrûn to Tarâbulus	6	26
Total distance from Beirût to Tarâbulus	18h	16′

From Tarâbulus to the ruins of Orthosia at the mouth of the Nahr el-Barîd (where our Map ends), are about 3h.

2. From Tarâbulus to the Cedars.

From Tarâbulus to Ardy [7])	1h	—
hence to Zûgharta (large village)	—	30
- - Kefr Hâta	—	30
- - ford of W. Ju'ait, opposite K. Yâshit	—	35
- - opposite Arjis	—	35

[1]) Thrupp M. S.
[2]) Thomson.
[3]) Thomson in Bibl. Sacra 1848 p. 3 sq. (Tour from Beirût to Aleppo) has for this distance 4h 30′; but contradicts it p. 592, where he has Kulmon at 5h from el-Batrûn, which brings el-Batrûn to 6h 40′ from Tarâbulus.
[4]) According to Major Scott's Map. Ritter, XVII, 589 has 1000 feet.
[5]) Thrupp, M. S. notes.
[6]) Burckhardt & George Robinson; see also Ritter XVII, 592—598.
[7]) Robinson, Later Bib. Res. p. 583 in text: Erdeh; in Map: 'Ardy.

hence at top of ascent of first plateau	—	20
- - head of ascent of Wady Hurtuna	—	50
- - to Ain Hurtuna	—	30
- - path leading to the convent of Mar Antonius el-Kuzheyya	—	30
- - Ehden	—	40
- - Ain en-Nebah	1	35
- - the Cedars	—	30
Total distance from Tarshishu to the Cedars	4h	5′

Zughurta is said to be very unhealthy, except in winter.

The road from Zughurta to the Cedars has been justly described by Burckhardt and Thomson as one offering scenes of the wildest grandeur and beauty. The Wady Jrain, the middle and minor branch of the Nahr Abû Ali or Kadîsha, is followed up its gorge between Kefr Yashît and Arîs. The views from the first mountain-plateau after the ascent of this gorge are very beautiful. Next follows the ascent through the gorge of Wady Hurtuna, for about 1h 45′. The road here is almost impassable and the worst in all Palestine[2]. 'Ain Hurtuna is an excellent spring, some 15′ below the upper end of the wady. The ascent continues hence over open ground, with most magnificent views in the wild chasm of the N. Kadîsha to Ehden.

Rough and difficult ascent hence to the Cedars, passing numerous fountains and rills. 'Ain en-Nebah is the largest of these fountains, running to the Kadîsha. The road from Bsherreh to the Cedars joins the one from Ehden about 20′ below the remarkable giant-trees[3].

3. From Beirût to the Cedars by el-Batrûn[4].

From Beirût to el-Batrûn (see R. 1)	10h	50′
hence by K. Muselîhah to 'Amiyûn	3	50
- to Deir Kanobin	5	25
- - Belauseh (Lauzeh according to Thrupp)	—	45
- - Hâdshit	—	55
- - Bsherreh	—	42
- - the Cedars[5]	1	20
Total distance from Beirût to the Cedars	23h	50′

Another road may be taken by going from 'Amiyûn by Tirza to Ehden and hence to the Cedars.

From 'Amiyûn to Tirza	3h	—
hence to Ehden	3	—
- - the Cedars	2	45
thus from 'Amiyûn to the Cedars	8h	45′
or total distance from el-Batrûn to d°	12	35

[1]) From Ardy to Ehden according to Robinson, Lat. Bib. Res. 583—87, from Ehden to the Cedars acc. to the same and to Thrupp, M. S. notes.

[2]) Robinson Lat. B. R. 585.

[3]) On the Cedars see Ritter XVII, 632—649.

[4]) Thrupp's route 17, 18, 19 Sept. 1851.

[5]) According to our itinerary of 11 June 1852 the distance from the Cedars *down* to Bsherreh is just *one* hour; but in *going up* 20′ more should be reckoned.

[illegible]

[illegible]

From Bsherreh to Ehden see Route I. From Ehden to Hasroun see Route XVII. The direct distance from Bsherreh to Hasroun is only [illegible]

I. From the Cedars to Hasroun [illegible]

From the Cedars to Bsherreh.	—
Bsherreh to Wadee Kadeesha, see Route I.	3
- - Kadeesha descending successively Bsherreh at [illegible]	
[illegible]	2
- turning to the S. W. [illegible]	2
- at cross footpath from Hadeth [2]	1
- down to the bridge at Wady es-Sumeer	1
- at top of next ascent	2
- down to the bed of W. Hasroun	1
- at mid-land	2
- down to the head of W. Jhoshrieh	2
- at Arz 'Akoora pasture-ground	2
- at 'Akoora	3
Total distance from the Cedars to 'Akoora [3]	20

The journey from Bsherreh to Akoora is very fatiguing and tedious. It is a succession of steep and difficult ascents and descents over the high Western shoulders of the main-Lebanon ridge, which offer nothing to attract the traveller's attention, than their barren cliffs and here and there some snow-patches which remain even till the midst of summer. From Bsherreh to Hazrûn, in rounding the head and following the left brow of the Kadisha valley, the views are

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[1]) Thrupp writes D. Khantûrah.

[2]) Not named on the Map for want of space, but marked W. N. W. of D. Jibdain.

[3]) My guide assured me that there was from this point a path leading up over the Lebanon ridge to Ba'albek, being the shortest way between that place and Tripolis.

[4]) From our Itinerary of 12 June. Dr Robinson travelled by the same route on the 16th and 17th of June. He seems to have followed this very track, except at Hazrûn, whence he continued for some 55' Westward before turning South, whilst we began to ascend in a S. Westerly direction immediately from the village. His ascent, however, seems to have been not particularly difficult, whilst ours, though shorter, was difficult in the extreme.

perhaps unequalled for beauty and wildness. After the fearful ascent from Hazrûn a splendid view is enjoyed over the lower mountain parts down to the coast, with Tripolis standing out in bright relief on the blue waters of the Mediterranean Sea, and with Mount Cassius in the far-away distance. But the coast-view is for the greatest part of the way hidden by rocky tops and heights, only here and there sprinkled with solitary stumps of the cypress and prickly oak. After ascending from W. Harîsa, which with W. ed-Duweir and W. Tanûrin[1] from the chief feeders of the N. el-Jauzeh, the villages of Tanûrin et-Tahta and Tanûrin el-Fôka come in sight to the right. The Alpine meadow of Ard 'Akûk is occupied by Arabs called el-Haid, who winter at the coast and feed their camels and goats here in summer. It is the highest part of the road between Bsherreh and 'Akûrah. The descent to the latter takes more than an hour's labour.

From 'Akûrah to the natural bridge above the fountain of the N. Ibrahim (Neba' Ruweis)		h —h	30′
hence to el-Muneitirah (bridge)			30
- - top of first high ascent, where the Sea and Beirût are visible			30
- - top of second and highest ascent		—	35
- - descent towards a little stream flowing South		—	10
- - following the same till W. Shabrûh and W. Salib open		—	45
- - Neba' el-Asal		—	15
- - natural bridge on the stream of Neba' el-Leben		—	30
- - the ruins of Fokra		—	30
- - Mezra'ah (large village)			15
- - a hamlet forming part of former		—	45
- - bridge on the N. es-Salib		—	35
- - Kulei'ât		—	45
- - Reifûn		—	25
- - 'Ajeltûn		—	30
Total distance from 'Akûrah to 'Ajeltûn		10h	30′[2]

The high bold cliffs, which almost perpendicularly overhang 'Akûrah, continue for some 2 hours with the same wild features. The path winds along their slope, having on the right the gorge of the beautiful Nahr Ibrahim, here called W. el-Mugheiyireh (the natives pronounce Mgheireh) after the village of that name on its Western brow. Mejdel, a village lying higher up the gorge, but more hidden

[1]) Robinson heard this valley here called Wady Bushrikh. Later B. R. 600.

[2]) From our Itinerary 14 June 1852. Robinson's Itinerary of June 18. (Later Bib. Res. 608—615, 642) gives 11h 55′ for his travelled route between 'Akûrah and 'Ajeltûn; but this is partly explained by a detour he made from 'Afka to visit some ruins lying 40′ to the West of it, and called ez-Zuwârib. He, therefore, took a round-about way between 'Afka and Neba' el-Asal. From the bridge on N. es-Salib to 'Ajeltûn he gives 2h 5′ distance — perhaps owing to a slackened pass of tired horses.

a the bottom between it with steep [illegible] of the Map is also visible from the road. [illegible] Arabic. Shortly before coming to el-Mumeiriat the [illegible] rocks turns to the S. E. and forms a sort of recess, where the second great fountain of the N. Litany bursts forth. The water issues partly from a cavern and partly from under the rocks. West of it and N. of the ground. The latter is crossed by a small stone-bridge which unites the two villages of el-Mumeiriat on the N. E. and of Afka on the N. W. side, about ¼ of an hour distant one from another. The former represents Monolithes of the Crusaders and the latter is known as the site of the famous Aphaca. There are ruins of a very solid construction on the S. side of the bridge and almost overhanging the waterfalls below the fountains. They are said to be the ruins of the celebrated temple of Venus[1]. The natives call them el-Kal'at, the castle.

The route, as we give it from Afka to Neba el-Asal according to our itinerary, is the shortest, but perhaps the most difficult. In reaching the top of the ridge what we have termed second ascent, which required the firmest nerves to attain, the main ridge of Lebanon is actually crossed to the S. E., and in following the little stream we met on the S. side of this ridge, we would, as I was informed by my guide, be able to get to the Buka'a, the said brook meandering down towards one of the N. Western branches of the Litany. The view of the Buka'a is, however, shut out by a ridge, which, judging from the snow-patches on its top, must be nearly as high as the one just crossed, and seemingly forming the Northern link between Jeb Sunnin and the lofty crests above Afka and Akûrah.

The route which Robinson followed, passed more to the West of the ridge, where we had our «second ascent.» In passing the Western spur of this ridge, he calls his ascent «long and wearisome, but not particularly difficult.» He descended from it in the then dry Wady Shabrûh[2], and came down that valley to the great semicircular rock-basin of the Nahr el-Kelb, in which the Neba' el-Asal and Neba' el-Leben burst forth.

The Rev. J. L. Porter in travelling during the summer of 1853 from Neba' el-Asal to Afka, took a track yet more to the left. He mentions[3]) my very route, in saying: «the nearest road from Neba' «el-Asal to Afka strikes over a lofty ridge considerably to the right of «our path.» His guide led him by Neba' el-Kana', the feeder of a Southern branch of the Nahr Ibrahim, whence he had a difficult ascent to our before-mentioned ridge. From its Northern brow he

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[1]) For a view and description of this place see Le Pays d'Israel, II, 99, See also E. Robinson's descr. in his Later Bibl. Res. 605—607.

[2]) Later Bibl. Res. 609.

[3]) Five Years in Damascus, II, 293.

enjoyed most magnificent views over the gorge of W. Ibrahîm. In 45′ he arrived at the Neba' el-Hadîd, also a fountain feeding the N. Ibrahîm, and hence in 2 hours, along the shelving mountain-side, to the ruins at the great fountains of Afka.

The natural bridge over the Neba' el-Leben has been described by Thomson and Porter [1]); also the ruins of Fokra. Of the latter Robinson gives a full account.

The chasm of the N. es-Salîb looks quite threatening when coming to its brink from the village of Mezra'ah. The zigzag-path down to the foaming river, perhaps a thousand feet deep, is long and giddy, but not worse than, and we would even say, not so bad as some other paths between the Cedars and this spot [2]). The scenery at the bridge below is wild and charming in the extreme. The ascent on the opposite side is very gradual and easy. The views to the West opens beyond Kulei'ât. — Very picturesque ride to 'Ajeltûn and all the way further down to the coast. The roads, however, very rocky, and, in the fullest sense of the word, execrable.

From 'Ajeltûn to 'Antûrah	1h 30′
hence to the bridge on the N. el-Kelb	1 30
- Beirût (see R. I.)	2 45
Total distance from 'Ajeltûn to Beirût .	5h 45′

A shorter way is taken by Bellûneh, passing close by Zûk el-Khurâb. This brings the bridge on the N. el-Kelb some 20′ nearer, or within 2h 40′ from 'Ajeltûn. The beach along the St. George's bay offering a fine road and the horses coming to the end of their journey stepping briskly along, the distance from the N. el-Kelb to Beirût may be reckoned as 2h 15′ [3]). This would reduce, therefore, the total distance

from 'Ajeltûn to Beirût to	4h 55′
total distance from 'Akûrah to 'Ajeltûn	10 30
total distance from the Cedars to 'Akûrah	9 15
Total distance from the Cedars to Beirût .	24h 40′

Another route from Beirût to 'Akûrah may be taken by following the coast as far as Jebeil, and thence on the N. side of W. Feidar by Kefr Bâ'al (3h from Jebeil) and Hameiyeh to 'Akûrah. It was followed by Col. Squire, M. Leake and M. Hamilton on the 24 April 1802 [4]), but the account of their route is too scanty to serve as a direction for future travellers. — The beautiful scenery of W. Feidar

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[1]) In Bibliotheca Sacra 1848, p. 3, and Porter, Five Years &c. II, 291. — See also Robinson, Later B. R., 611—613.

[2]) Robinson calls it «by far the steepest he had yet encountered»; ibid, 614.

[3]) Compare Route I.

[4]) Col. Squire's travels in Walpole's Travels &c. London 1820 4° p. 301—303; also given by Ritter, XVII, 558, 559.

s highly praised. — In one day from Jebeil after a very difficult mountain-tour, they reached 'Akûrah.

Again another route from 'Akûrah to Beirût has been made known by Mr. Th. Weber, Prussian consul in Beirût, and communicated by Ritter[1].

Having reached Afka from Meirûba, June 1850 according to G. Brocchi[2] a distance of 3, but according to our Map and to Mr. Weber's itinerary upwards of 4 hours, he went down to the stream in W. Mugheiyireh, crossed it on a small bridge at 1h 15 from Afka, and reached Janûh with the ruins of a temple, under 'Akûrah in the bottom of the wady in 45 more. Thence by a most picturesque way in 1h to Kartaba, in 1h 30 more to Bilhas, in 2h 15 more to Shîr el-Meidan, with the ruins of a castle: in 5 more to the village of 'Ain Dulbeh, and thence in 4h to the mouth of the N. Ibrahîm. This makes in all:

from Janûh under 'Akûrah to mouth N. Ibrahîm	8h 30'

5. From the Cedars to el-Hurmul.

From the Cedars to the top of the pass leading to Ba'albek	1h	30'
hence down the Eastern side of Lebanon till the place where the path to 'Ainât branches off to the right	—	50
- to a fountain at the left, at the entrance of a valley formed between the highest ridge of Lebanon and a lower one on its E. side	1	15
- to junction of this spring and another stream coming from the right		15
- to a pool whence this latter stream begins	1	10
- descent gradually to Merj el-Ahmar	1	5
- further end of Merj el-Ahmar	1	—
- descent to Merj Ahîn (pool)	1	—
- to ascent at the further end of the Merj	—	50
- to the plateau at the top of this ascent	—	30
- to entrance of a wooded valley (gradual descent)	—	45
- to huts at the place where the path breaks down to the S.E. through a gap	1	45
- to el-Hûrmûl	—	45
Total distance from the Cedars to el-Hûrmûl	12h	40'

For details of this route see the Itinerary, 10 & 11 June.

A road leads from el-Hûrmûl in 3h 30' to Zeita; hence in 1h 20' to the ford of the Nahr el-Asy (Orontes), South of Tell Naby Mindau, and in 5½ hours more to Homs, or Hums, the ancient Emesa.

Another route may be taken from el-Hûrmûl to Homs by Riblah, crossing the Orontes by the bridge 40' S. E. of el-Hûrmûl. This route is a little longer.

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[1]) Erdkunde XVII, 566—569.

[2]) Giornale &c. III, 95; see Ritter XVII, 562.

6. From the Cedars to Ba'albek.

From the Cedars to the top of Lebanon-pass	1h 30′
hence to 'Ainât	1 35
- - Deir el-Ahmar	2 35
- - Ey'at	2 —
- - Ba'albek	— 50
Total distance from the Cedars to Ba'albek	8h 30′

Only a little more time ought to be calculated in ascending from Ba'albek to the Cedars, the steep rocky mountain-path taking nearly the same time to ascend as to descend.

Magnificent view from the top of Lebanon-pass. Hence a fearful descent to 'Ainât (or 'Ain'ata) a ruined village with a fountain of icy-cold water. The descent is less difficult from 'Ainât to Deir el-Ahmar, a wretched village with Roman ruins [1]).

7. From Ba'albek to el-Hŭrmŭl.

From Ba'albek (temple) to N. el-Mokhnah	1h 37′
hence to the well of the village Shâ'ad	1 18
- - a tell with ruins on the left	1 15
- - abreast of the village Harbdi, on the left	1 —
- - el-'Ain (fountain at the junction of the stream from el-Fikeh and the one followed since Harbdi)	1 50
- - ruins called Bŭkdash	1 45
- - ford over the N. el-Asy (near two mills) (the bridge is 10′ higher up and may be preferred as the river is often too much swollen.)	1 30
- - to el-Hŭrmŭl	— 38
	10h 53′

See for particulars of this route the *Itinerary*, 9 June.

8. From Ba'albek to Homs [2]).

From Ba'albek to Nahleh (bridge) are	1h 20′
hence to the stream below Yŭnîn	1 10
- - opposite Râs el-Hadeth (Resm acc. to Robinson)	1 10
- - top of ridge jutting off from Antilebanon (here the Kamôa el-Hŭrmŭl is visible).	— 55
- - Neba Lebweh	1 5
- - el-'Ain (village)	— 50
- - the bottom of ravine just below the village el-Fikeh	— 50

[1]) From Burckhardt & Russegger in Ritter XVII, 291, 296; Thrupp, M. S. notes; and Porter II, 302, 303.

[2]) From the itineraries of Robinson, Porter and Buckingham. See also Ritter XVII, 171, 173—175 and B. Poujoulat, Voyage dans l'Asie mineure &c. Paris 1841 Tom II p. 161, 162. Ritter, who had no information about the great Western road from Ba'albek to Homs, supposed that it led through the deep cut valley of the N. el-Fikeh. Our journey from Ba'albek to el-Hŭrmŭl, 9 June, has enabled us to correct this supposition.

ence to er-Râs, or Râs Ba'albek	—h	35′
- - el-Kâ'a	1	55
- - Riblah	3	20
- - Homs . . . . . about	5	—
Total distance from Ba'albek to Homs .	21h	10′

Another route may be followed by taking the road from Ba'albek to el-Hŭrmŭl as far as the ruins of Bûkdash, and thence, leaving the Kamôa el-Hŭrmŭl at about 30′ to the left, straight across the plain to Riblah. The distance from Ba'albek to Riblah by this route is very nearly the same as by the route of Lebweh, at any rate not longer, as the crossing of the deep ravines of Nahleh and el-Fikeh is here avoided.

Nahleh has among its ancient remains those of a fine temple[1]. On a hill E. of the village are the foundations of an earlier town; and also excavated sepulchres. Lebweh is nearly all in ruins. It lies on the side of a small tell. The fountain of Lebweh gushes forth with a copious stream at the foot of the mountains 15′ to the E. of the village. It is the highest and most Southern fountain of the Orontes. There large and ancient canals lead the water off from the stream for the irrigation of the valley and the plain around. El-'Ain has excavated sepulchres to the West of the village. Er-Râs has extensive ruins, and among others those of ancient churches.

9. From Beirût to Ba'albek

a. by the pass above Afka.

From Beirût to Afka (see Route 4) are about	14h	—′
thence a path turns up the seemingly unaccessible mountain-side above the great fountain of the Nahr Ibrahîm, joining soon a similar track from el-Muneitirah. Col. Squire[2]) followed the latter in 1802 on his way from Jebeil to Ba'albek. Passing the village of Sardak he reached Ba'albek from el-Muneitirah in . .	7	30
Total distance from Beirût to Ba'albek .	21h	30′

Burckhardt ascended this pass from Afka.

He came in 30′ to the fountain 'Ain el-Bahr, in a beautiful meadowlike plateau called Watty el-Burj, which is still on the West side of the highest part of the mountain-ridge. Branching off over the high shoulders of Jebel Sŭnnîn, he reached the fountain 'Ain Naena in 6h 30′ from Afka and in 3 hours more came to Zahleh[3]).

b. By Zahleh.

The Lebanon range might be crossed by three different roads.

The Northern most (not counting the one just mentioned, which Burckhardt followed) goes by el-Merûj (see List of *Elevations*) and

[1]) Porter II 320; Robinson Later B. Res., 529.
[2]) Ritter XVII, 190, 191.
[3]) This route seems to have been also followed by Lord Lindsay.

the spring Neba Fûa, joining the second or middle road, called the «pass of el-Jurd» on the Eastern slope of the high ridge between Jebel Sunnîn and Jebel el-Kenciseh. This middle road passes by Brummâna and Kurnâyil. Both these roads are as yet imperfectly known [1]. Russegger, who followed the latter, got from Kurnâyil in 4 hours to the top of the pass and thence to Zahleh in 2½ hours. [2] Porter went by this route in midsummer 1853. Ascending from Zahleh he reached in less than 2 hours the top of the pass; he then wound round the head of the wild Wady Tarshîsh with a curious natural cavern, called Hûwet Tarshish, encamped a little further on at the small Khân Merj el-Hawar and came down by Merûj and Bukfeiya to the beach of the bay of Beirût, reaching this at the mouth of the little stream of Anteliyâs. He describes this road as thickly wooded with pine and oak and rich in the sublimest scenery. The Southern road is much better known, forming at the same time the high road from Beirût to Damascus. [3]

From Beirût (S. gate) to the foot of the mountains	1h —
hence to Khân el-Jambûr	1 20
- - Khân Kehaleh	— 40
- - Khân Hosein	1 10
(Bhamdûn, summer-station of the American Missionaries is 1h 15′ from Khân Hosein.)	
- - Khân Ruweiset el-Hamra	1 30
- - Khân 'Ain Sófar	— 30
- - Khân Mudeirej	— 45
- - top of the pass el-Mughitheh	1 10
- - Khân Mûrad	— 20
- - Khân Mureijât	— 50
(Here the road forks; to the left to Zahleh and to the right to Damascus.)	
- - Zahleh	3 —
Total distance from Beirût to Zahleh	12h 15′

In going direct to Ba'albek without stopping at Zahleh, this town may be kept 20′ to the left by keeping from 'Ain Ikshara (35′ South of Zahleh), straight on to Mu'allakah, a kind of suburb of Zahleh, where the high road to Ba'albek is again joined.

The road from Beirût to the pass of el-Mughitheh is one of the worst of all Syria, although it is the great caravan-road from that city to Damascus. Having passed the pine-forest and gardens in the plain, the path ascends the bleak and rugged limestone-rocks, which form the most advanced spurs of Lebanon. The scenery increases in beauty and grandeur as a higher elevation is gained. On the S. is the deep,

[1]) In our Map laid down after Major Scott's survey, compared with Porter's Itinerary, Five years &c. II, 279—284.

[2]) Russegger, Reise &c. I, 695; Ritter XVII, 210.

[3]) From Eli Smith's M. S. notes communicated by Ritter XVII, 90; compared with von Schubert, von Wildenbruch, Porter and Stewart. — E. Smith's distances are generally shorter, owing to fast riding.

beautifully terraced Wady Shahrûr. clothed with mulberry and vine: on the N. Wady Hûmmâna, through which flows a branch of the river of Beirût. «Some parts of the latter are wild in the extreme. dark frowning cliffs enclosing the torrent in a ravine so narrow. that it seems like a great fissure in the mountain-side»[1]. An exceedingly steep path begins about 15′ above Khân el-Jambûr and continues till half an hour beyond Khân Kehaleh: it goes over a belt of red sand-stone, which strikes across from N. to S. «Noble prospects open before the eye as every new peak is surmounted. The junction of the wild glens of Hûmmâna and Salima beneath the ruin-crowned heights of Deir el-Kûlah, on the N., form a glorious picture: while on every side villages appear clinging to the precipitous banks of wooded ravines. or scattered among the gardens of some peak or piece of table-land.»

The khâns at the different stages of the road offer only a very miserable accommodation to the traveller. Dr Stewart. who, overtaken by stormy weather in the beginning of April. was obliged to take refuge in Khân Ruweiset el-Hamra, describes it as «a hut more comfortless and poverty-stricken. than any highland bothy or Irish shieling» he ever saw[2]. In case of a storm the village of Bhamdûn. if within reach, is to be recommended as the best sheltering place. The journey across this and other Lebanon-passes in winter or spring should, however, never be undertaken in doubtful weather, as violent snow-storms and *tourmentes* have caused many a traveller to perish.[3]

From Khân Ruweiset el-Hamra onward the views all around assume the grandest character. down in the deep Wady Hûmmâna and up, in front, to the snow-capped Jebel el-Keneiseh. The path, after leading over a swelling ground and after passing a rocky ridge, descends to Khân Mudeirej, situated in a rugged dell. Beyond the khân the road is most execrable. It winds over a steep slope «thickly «covered with huge fragments of sharp limestone-rocks, amid which «the poor animals can scarcely find a level spot to plant their feet, and «often sink down helpless beneath their burdens. When this is sur«mounted, a narrow shelving path leads along the side of a fearful «precipice overhanging the great valley»[4], till at last the highest part of the pass is reached. The view hence towards the West is most magnificent. «Half an hour more over bleak and uninteresting ground «brings the traveller to the watershed, where two wadies commence «on opposite sides of a narrow ridge.» One flows S.W.-ward and forms the bed of the highest part of the Nahr el-Barûk, the upper-branch of the Auwly river; the other runs S.E. to the Buká'a. The

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[1]) Porter I, 6.
[2]) The tent and the khan, p. 477.
[3]) For such snow-storms and their danger see Dr Stewart's graphic description of his journey to Damascus, p. 479—483.
[4]) Porter I, 9.

road to Damascus follows the left bank of the latter by el-Mekseh.[1] The Zahleh road on the E. side of the pass is little better than on the W. side. The descent is exceedingly steep and rugged; for its ascent one hour more may be reckoned than in coming it down.

From Zahleh to el-Kerak	— h 35′
hence to Ablah	— 50
- - Temnin el-tahta	— 35
- - the Litâny	1 15
- - Tûlîn	1 15
- - Dûris	1 20
- - Ba'albek (temple-ruins)	— 40
Total distance from Zahleh to Ba'albek	6h 30′
Total distance from Beirût to Ba'albek	18h 45′[2]

10. From Beirût to Damascus.

From Beirût to Khân Mureijat, as described above	9h 15′
hence to el-Mekseh	— 35
- - the bridge over the Litâny	1 20
- - the bridge over the stream from 'Anjar	— 40
- - entrance of Wady Hariry	1 15
- - top of pass (watershed)	1 —
- descent to Sahel Jedeideh	— 20
- to entrance of Wady el-Kûrn	1 —
- - spring at the end of W. el-Kûrn	1 15
- - the fountain of Meithelûn	— 55
(15′ before reaching this fountain the high road from Sidon to Damascus by 'Aithy falls in with the Beirût road.)	
- - opposite Dimes	— 50
- - emerging from the winding valley on the Sahra	— 50
- - 'Ain el-Ard	1 10
- - point where Damascus is full in sight	1 35
- - Mezzeh	— 35
- - Damascus (gate called Bab es-Suzijy)	— 40
Total distance from Beirût to Damascus	23h 15′[3]

On descending to el-Mekseh the ruined castle of Kubb Elias on a projecting crag, several hundred feet high, presents a picturesque object in the landscape. After crossing the first bridge over the Li-

[1]) There is a path leading down from the pass by the S.Western valley to el-Wûrhaniyeh. Brocchi travelled along it from Beit ed-Dîn by el-Fureidis to Zahleh in 10 hours. See Ritter XVII, 209, 210.

[2]) For the distances between Zahleh and Ba'albek Stewart's Itinerary, compared with Burckhardt, Brocchi and Barth, is chiefly followed. Burckhardt was 7 hours from Ba'albek to Zahleh, making a small detour between Ba'albek and Temnîn et-tahta via Haush er-Rafikah. Tûlîn is only mentioned by Dr Stewart (The tent and the khan, p. 506). See also Ritter XVII, 153.

[3]) The distances between Khân Mureijat and the entrance of Wady el-Kûrn are from Porter, Stewart, Thomson, &c.; those from Wady el-Kurn to Damascus from our *Itinerary* of 2 June, compared with Robinson's L. B. R.

âny a khân is passed close by the village of el-Merj. Having crossed lso the bridge over the contributary stream from 'Anjar, the ruins of he ancient city of Chalsis, near Anjar, are worthy of a visit, as also he fine ruins of a temple near Mejdel Anjar.[1] Wady Harîr or Harîry slopes gently on both sides of the pass. Its sides are clothed to the summit with dwarf-oak and hawthorn.

The Sahel Jedeideh is an uninhabited and untilled plain. Only in the Northern part are a few fields of grain, «though the soil is good and water not wanting».[2]

The Wady el-Kürn with its perpendicular rocky sides «broken into innumerable chasms and fissures» and covered with brushwood, especially dwarf-oak, belongs to the finest parts of this route. In the bottom of the ravine is the bed of a winter-torrent, which must often be crossed where the narrow path is obstructed by the huge masses of rock, that have fallen from the crags above. «This pass is the favourite haunt of numerous bands of robbers, who take advantage of temporary commotions and the withdrawal of troops in time of war, to plunder passengers and caravans.»[3]

After having passed the fountain and ruins of Khân Meithelûn, nd after having issued from the vale at the extremity of which Dimes s kept on the left, the worst part of the journey begins: not, indeed, ith reference to difficulty of roads, but to the extraordinary dreariess of the Sahra plain, and the barren, whitish chalk-and limestone-ills, which border it on the N. and S. The glare reflected by the hite cliffs is almost blinding, and for nearly 4 weary hours the traeller is exposed to a burning Syrian sun in a complete desert region.[4] he beauty of the view of Damascus, embosomed as the city lies in xuriant gardens[5], is rendered very striking by the contrast of this reary region.

A less weary and not much longer route may be taken by following a path, which branches off to the Barada-river a little more than n hour after leaving Dimes. It leads for an hour along the verdant anks of the Barada, then crosses the river by the bridge at Dummar nd ascends the last ridge on the left bank. On the brow of the lofty recipice overhanging the river's bed stands a ruined wely, and from eneath this ruin the finest view of Damascus is obtained.

11. From Damascus to Zebedany and Ba'albek.

From the N.W. city-gate to Salahiyeh	— h	25′
hence to the ruined wely on the mountain-summit	—	20

[1]) See Porter's description, Five years &c. I, 12, 13, and Robinson's Later ibl. Res. 492 sq.
[2]) Porter I, 19.
[3]) ib. p. 20.
[4]) See also our *Itinerary* of 2 June.
[5]) Le Pays d'Israël, pl. 88.

Hence to bridge beyond the village of Dummar	—	40
- - opposite Jedeideh	1	25
- - Deir Kanôn	1	30
- - Huseiniyeh	—	18
- - Zûk Wady Barada	—	32
- - bridge over the Barada	—	10
- - waterfall	—	25
- - Zebedany	2	15
Total distance from Damascus to Zebedany	8h	—[1])

Having passed the garden-belt of Damascus and Salahîyeh, the bleak precipitous rocks are ascended. The road goes along by the ruined wely, referred to above; and, bidding here farewell to the famous city, the traveller has to turn his face to the Sahra and its girdle of naked limestone-cliffs — «a view, which for savage grandeur and naked desolation has scarcely a parallel. The bare hills, white as snow, shoot up into conical summits, smooth as if fashioned by the hand of man; beyond this is the Sahra, like a sea of molten iron; and farther still in the distance rises abruptly the great central ridge of Antilebanus, furrowed by torrents and rent to its very foundations by yawning ravines.»[2])

The descent to Dummar winds through the white cliffs here and there with steep parts. The bridge is about 8 minutes beyond the village.[3]) The road continues through the Sahra-hills, for the first half hour near the Barada; then deviates from its windings; approaches the river for a moment near Jedeideh, and again at Deir Kanôn; and hence keeps in the verdant Barada-valley till beyond the village Zûk (or Sûk) Wady Barada — «the fair or market-place of the Barada-valley» —, the ancient Abila Lysaniae. The river here enters the narrow gorge of lime deposit-formation and is crossed by a most picturesque bridge. The ancient ruins and remains of Abila have been described by several travellers.[4])

The waterfall of the Barada is a few minutes to the left of the road, but is worthy of being visited by the little «detour». A few yards above it are the remains of two Roman bridges, one of which spanned the Barada, and the other conveyed an ancient aqueduct across the bed of a winter-stream, that comes down from W. el-Kŭrn and joins the river at this point.

The plain of Zebedany offers with its verdant meadows a pleasant relief to the white or gray Sahra-cliffs. One of the sources of the

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[1]) From our *Itinerary*, 7 June.

[2]) Porter I, 256.

[3]) A view of the Barada-river, taken from the side of the bridge, is found in Le Pays d'Israël, pl. 89.

[4]) Maundrell, Travels &c., p. 134; Pococke, Description &c. II, 115; Bankes, in Quarterly Review, XXVI, N° 52 p. 388; Wilson, Lands of the Bible II, 374; de Saulcy, Journey &c. II, 535 sq.; Porter, Five years &c. I, 261 sq.; Robinson, Later B. R. 479—484.

Barada is on the W. side of the plain at the foot of the steep mountains, about 15′ S.W. of the village Haush or Haush el-'Arab. Another smaller fountain, sending forth a little stream to the Barada[1], is found at 30′ S.S.E. of Zebedany; it is called 'Ain Funduk.

Zebedany is pleasantly situated among luxuriant gardens and orchards. The Barada divides it in two parts, that on the East side being occupied by the Christian population, and the Western part by Moslems.

The route as thus given is the most direct one from Damascus to Zebedany. By a detour of one hour round by 'Ain Fijeh, the beautiful upper fountain of the Barada, the dreary part of the Sahra-hills will not only be avoided, but bits of scenery are enjoyed, which may be considered as belonging to the finest in Syria. In taking this route, the path branches off at Dummar to the right; skirts the Barada-valley for a short while; ascends through barren glens and desolate solitudes; emerges upon the Sahra; crosses it to the head of another valley called Wady Besîma; follows the latter down, between terraced vineyards and groves of fig-trees to the village Besîma, situated on the brink of the Barada and surrounded by wild and romantic scenery: passes on the side of the river through a narrow precipitous chasm with high rugged peaks on each side; and soon after reaches the village of Fijeh with the great fountain 5′ beyond it. Hence, past the villages Deir Mükurrîn, Kefr Zeit, el-Kefr, near which are the ruins of a Grecian temple, across the Barada to Zûk. In the gorge above Besîma, «tunnelled through the side of the perpendicular cliff, is an ancient aqueduct, which once brought water from the great fountain of Fijeh, and its dry bed now forms the only path of communication between Besîma and the village of Ashrafîyeh, 20′ farther down.»[2]

The distances by Fijeh are as follows[3]):

From Damascus to Dummar	1h 25′
hence to Besîma	2 10
- - 'Ain el-Khudra (fountain)	— 15
- - 'Ain Fijeh	— 20
- - el-Kefr	1 20
- - bridge over the Barada (Jisr ez-Zûk)	— 40
- - Zebedany (without touching the waterfall)	2 30
Total distance from Damascus to Zebedany by 'Ain Fijeh	8h 10′

As the above figures are, however, calculated after a somewhat faster rate of travelling than is adopted by our scale, the total distance

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[1]) «A group of five springs» Stewart p. 499. Robinson, Lat. B. R. p. 487 mentions two more fountains 'Ain Sâlih and 'Ain el-Haddâd at intervals of 15′ from 'Ain Funduk. Compare Porter I, 277.

[2]) Porter I, 257. «This passage is narrow, but high enough for a man to walk nearly erect.» Robinson, Lat. B. R., 475. Seetzen followed here the narrow slips of rock along the river, crossing its bed several times. Reise I, 138.

[3]) From Porter, Robinson, Stewart, E. Smith, Thomson (Bibl. Sacra Vol. V) and Thrupp's M. S. notes. See also Ritter XVII, 1278, 1291.

ought to be reckoned 9 hours. Thomson (Bibl. Sacra V, p. 764) estimates 'Ain Fijeh at 4½ to 5 hours from Damascus. Seetzen (Reise I, 136—139) went from Dummar to 'Ain Fijeh by el-Hâmy and Ashrafiyeh [1]).

From Zebedany there is a choice of three different roads to Ba'albek. The one generally followed has these distances:

From Zebedany (encampment near the mill immediately N. of the village) to 'Ain Hawar, stream opposite village of that name	—h 55′ [2])
hence to Surghâya	1 20
- - Jisr Romaneh	— 25
- - Khureibeh	1 20
- - Bereitan	1 50
- - Taiyibeh	— 35
- - opposite 'Ain Borday	— 45
- - Ba'albek, temple-ruins	— 25
Total distance from Zebedany to Ba'albek	7h 35′ [3])

Another route may be taken by following the bed of Wady Yafûfeh from Jisr Romaneh down to the village Yafûfeh and thence, turning to the N., to Naby Shît. From the latter, by a path turning up N.E. and keeping Bereitan and Taiyîbeh on the left, Ba'albek is reached in 3h 15′. Naby Shit is 2h 5′ from Surghâya. The distance from Zebedany to Ba'albek by this route is therefore equal to the former. [4])

A third road may be taken by leaving Jisr Romaneh on the left and turning up the narrow and winding Wady Marabûn, which forms, as it were, the continuation of the Surghâya-valley:

From Jisr Romaneh to the spring under Marabûn	—h 30′
hence to the bed of gorge beneath Sh'aibeh	2 —
- - the bed of another ravine	— 30
- - a ruined village	— 15
- - Ba'albek	1 10
	4h 25′
From Zebedany to Jisr Romaneh	2 40
Total distance from Zebedany to Ba'albek	7h 5′

This route was followed by Wilson [5]); but Porter gave a far more

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[1]) The Fijeh fountain has been described by several travellers. Especially by O. von Richter, Wallf., 156—158; Thomson; Porter I, 260, and in Journal for Sac. Lit. VIII, July 1853; Robinson, Later Bibl. Res. p. 476, 477.

[2]) From Zebedany to the village 'Ain Hawar are 1h 15′. Kremer calls the place 'Ain Hôr «Spring of Sycamores.» (Ritter XVII, 1274—1278.)

[3]) For particulars of this route see the *Itinerary*, 8 June. This route was also followed by Col. Squire, Leake and Mr Hamilton. See Ritter XVII, 269, 270.

[4]) From Thrupp's M. S. notes. At Naby Shit a tomb 50 yards long is shewn as the tomb of the Prophet Seth.

[5]) Lands of the Bible II, 375—377.

etailed account of it[1]). He describes the Wady Marabûn with its owering cliffs and deeply furrowed ravines as very beautiful. «The ild grandeur of the scenery among these peaks is scarcely exceeded y any part of Libanus.» Near to Sh'aibeh and also near to Marabûn re the foundations and ruins of very ancient temples. M. Porter ent this route to trace the line of the Roman road between Ba'albek nd Zebedany, and found its remains in several places, as he travelled long. In the Map of Major Scott this route is laid down with much recision; he gives also a path from Surghâya to the lower end of W. Yafûfeh, and one coming from the Zebedany-road 30′ above that illage. The latter was followed by Burckhardt, and by Porter on is way from Belûdan to Zahleh, issuing upon the Buka'a near the illage of Masy, and hence turning West via Reyak and 'Aly en-Nahry to Kerak. He made the road from Belûdan to Zahleh in 6h 5′ ast riding.) — The total distance from Damascus to Ba'albek by Zebedany may by the above given various routes be estimated at 15 o 16 hours.

Through M. Porter's work we have been made acquainted with wo new routes to Ba'albek, one through W. Helbon and Belûdan low the summer-residence of some of the European families of Damascus) to 'Ain Hawar, joining the Zebedany-Surghâya-road, and the econd via Burzeh, Saidnâya, Jubb Surcir, over the wild, uninhabited dges of Jebel esh-Shurky, where the fountain 'Ayûn ed-Dûra is assed, and down by the steep cliffs above the ruined temples at the ead of W. M'arabûn, joining the Ba'albek road below Sh'aibeh.

The following distances are given on the first route[2]:

From Damascus (Bâb Tûma) to Burzeh	—h	55′
hence to M'araba	—	40
- - Dereij (the dist. is not mentioned, but acc. to Map) .	1	20
- - Helbôn . d° d° .	1	20
- - fountain at he head of Wady Helbôn	—	35
- - Wady Hureiry or en-Nejâs . . . . . about	2	—
- - brow of the great central ridge of Antilebanon	—	35
- - Belûdan	—	30
- - Zebedany	—	40
Total distance from Damascus to Zebedany .	8h	35′

Porter's description of the wild glen between Burzeh and M'araba, nd of Wady Helbôn, especially its upper-part, leave no doubt as to is route offering the traveller some of the grandest scenery of all yria, besides the attractiveness of ancient remains and ruins. In some aces the bottom of the valley, widening to a sort of basin, is «filled ith the most luxuriant vineyards mixed with the pomegranate; nd to the terraced sides the fig-trees cling.» In other parts the width the chasms, which have to be passed, is not above 40 and even

[1]) Five years &c. II, 304 – 307.
[2]) Ibid. I, 323.

20 yards, shut in by rocky precipices of considerable height. Coming to the upper-part of Wady Helbôn and skirting a projecting ridge «a picture of wild grandeur and picturesque beauty opens, for which even the fine scenery below has not prepared us. At our feet is a little vale filled with dense masses of the richest foliage; the mountain-sides rise up from it, here and there terraced for the cultivation of the vine, but in general steep, naked, and uniform, as if scarped by the hand of man; while near 2000 feet above are frowning cliffs of bare white rock, shattered by convulsions of nature, and wrought into yawning caverns and fantastic designs by the action of the elements during long centuries; and there, in a little recess, are the white minaret and terraced roofs of the ancient Helbôn, just appearing over the tops of the fruit-trees that encompass it»[1]).

Higher up around the little fountain at the head of W. Helbôn «the savage grandeur of the scenery is beyond description»[2]); and the view from the high brow of Antilebanon above Belûdan is described as «being for extent and beauty scarcely surpassed by any in this region»[3]).

On the Damascus-Ba'albek road via Saidnâya M. Porter gives these distances[4]):

From Damascus (Bâb Tûma) to M'araba	1h	35′
hence to et-Tell (village with ancient remains)	—	40
- - Menîn (d° & ruins of a temple)	—	40
- - Saidnâya (d°, d° & convent)	1	30
- - Jubb Sureir across ridge Jubbet Asâl	1	25
- - N.W. side of the plain	1	27
- - 'Ayûn ed-Dûra (fountain)	1	25
- - summit of the great central ridge	—	10
- - 'Ain Hil Jerâbek (fountain)	—	25
- - point where the path turns N.W.	—	48
- - 'Ain Benaiyeh (fountain at the ruins of temple near Sh'aibeh	—	30
- - Ba'albek about	2	15
Total distance from Damascus to Ba'albek	12h	50′

The above distance may be shortened for nearly 40′ by leaving Saidnâya on the right and striking from Menîn right across to Jubb Sureir by Telfîta.

This route is evidently the shortest from Damascus to Ba'albek: but it must be remembered that Mr. Porter, generally riding at a smart pace, gives his distances somewhat below the calculation made by the ordinary rate of travelling. Till the foot of the great ridge of Antilebanon is reached, the scenery is more wild and desolate, than

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[1]) Porter, Five years etc. I, 329, 330.
[2]) Ibid., 334.
[3]) Ibid. 335.
[4]) Ibid. II, 309 sq.

icturesque. The Western sides of the mountain-ridge, however, are lescribed as very beautiful. Between the summit of the high ridge nd 'Ain Hil Jerabek a meadowlike tract is crossed, whence several fountains ripple down in a rivulet, which may be considered as the highest source of Nahr Yafûfeh.

12. From Damascus to Homs by the great caravan road.

From Damascus (East-gate) across the Taura-canal to Harista and Dûma to the end of the gardens	3h	-
hence to place where road forks to 'Adhra and Kuteifeh	2	-
- - Kuteifeh through the pass of Jebel Tiniyeh	4	—
- - Khân el-Ma'osheih	1	—
- - Khân el-'Arûs (through second pass)	1	20
- - Kûstul	2	50
- - Nebk	2	30
- - Kara	2	50
- - Burej	3	10
- - Hasya	3	—
- - Homs (or Hums) about	6	—
Total distance from Damascus to Homs [1])	31h	40′

which is about 5 hours shorter than by Zebedany and Ba'albek. But he journey is very dreary, mostly over the vast plains at the foot of Anti-ebanon; and dangerous on account of the Bedawîn, which here are lways looking out for plunder.

A route richer in wild and grand scenery as well as ancient re-ains may be followed by Saidnâya, M'alûla and Yabrûd, joining the ravan road at Nebk.

From Damascus (Bâb Tûma) to Menîn	2h	55′
hence to Saidnâya (convent)	1	30
- - opposite 'Akauber	1	40
- - d° Tawâny	—	58
- - Jubb 'Adîn	—	50
- - M'alûla	—	53
- - Bukh'a	—	50
- - opposite Râs el-'Ain	1	30
- - Yabrûd [2])	—	30
making from Damascus to Yabrûd	11	36
a distance which at the ordinary rate of travelling takes	11	—
from Yabrûd to Nebk	2	15
Total distance from Damascus to Nebk	16h	15′

[1]) Chiefly from Porter I, 149 sq.; II, 350 sq. and in Bibl. Sacra, July 1854 155. Also from Pococke, Seetzen (Reise, I, 25 sq.), Col. Squire, and E. Smith itter XVII, 1563).

The road to Palmyra branches off from Kuteifeh by Jerûd and Kereitein. is is the last village of the plain. Travellers spend here generally the night, l encamp the next one in the desert, reaching Tadmûr (Palmyra) the day er. From Jerûd to Kereitein are 15 hours, and hence to Palmyra 24 hours, h camels. (Ritter XVII, 1443 & 1472). From Hasya to Kereitein by Südûd 10 hours, with camels, according to Wood & Dawkins.

[2]) From Porter in Bibl. Sacra July 1854 p. 455. This is, however, at a

The convents of Saidnâya and M'alûla, as also the ruins found at these places, in the wild glen of Jubb 'Adîn and at Yabrûd are described by Porter.

13. From Beirût to Deir el-Kamar.

From Beirût to opposite el-Hadeth	1h	45′
hence to 'Ain Bseba	—	45
- - 'Ain Anûb (hence by a steep ascent of 30 or 35′ Shûmlân is reached)	—	50
- - 'Ainâb (here a path turns off to 'Abeih in 45′)	—	35
- - Jisr el-Kâdy	1	10
- by Bshetfîn to Deir el-Kamar	2	—
Total distance from Beirût to Deir el-Kamar	6h	55′ [1])

Beit-ed-Dîn is reached in half an hour from Deir el-Kamar. This is a very picturesque road, but exceedingly rough and difficult. Steep ascents have to be made from 'Ain Bseba to 'Ain Anûb, across the Wady el-Kâdy, the Northern and chief branch of the N. ed-Dâmûr, and hence to Deir el-Kamar. Three or four minutes above Jisr el-Kâdy lies the convent 'Ain Teraz.

14. From Deir el-Kamar to Damascus.

From Deir el-Kamar several paths may be taken across Mount Lebanon. Brocchi went 19/20 Sept. 1823 from Beit ed-Dîn by Kefr-Nebrakh up the magnificent valley of el-Barûk to 'Ain Zehalteh and hence to Khân Mûrad, falling here in with the Beirût-Damascus road [2]).

A second route leads from Kefr Nebrakh up the central ridge S. E. of el-Barûk and down by Kefareiya and Jubb-Jenîn to Kamîd el-Lauz. Burckhardt went by it 21 March 1812, as also Lady Hester Stanhope [3]). It is the shortest way from Deir el-Kamar to Damascus, and small caravans pass it even in the depth of winter.

From Deir el-Kamar by Beit-ed-Dîn to Kefr Nebrakh	1h	30′
hence to el-Barûk (road under the village)	—	45
- - top of the pass	1	30
- - Kefareiya	—	50
- - bridge over the Litâny	1	10
- - Kamîd el-Lauz (joins the Sidon-Damascus rd)	—	40
- up Wady Falûj to well on S. side of road	—	45
- to 'Aithy	—	40
- - fountain, left side of road	—	35

faster rate of travelling than usual. Five years etc. I, 338. Pococke made the distance from Menîn to M'alûla in 7 hours.

[1]) From our Itineraries on 25, 26 Nov. and 2, 3 Dec. 1851; Wilson, Lands of the Bible, II, 194 sq. De Bertou.

[2]) Ritter XVII, 88, 89.

[3]) Ibid. 85, 86, 92.

hence to source, opposite ruins called Monsia	— h	25′
- - entrance of Wady el-Kûrn	—	30
- - spring at the farther end of W. el-Kûrn	1	30
- - Damascus by the ordinary Beirût road (see Route 10)	7	35
Total distance from Deir el-Kamar to Damascus	18h	25′ [1])

From Kamîd el-Lauz to Damascus see our *Itinerary* 1 and 2 June, for particulars. From 'Aithy till the entrance of Wady el-Kûrn the road gently rises, crossing the Western most rocky ridges of Anti-Lebanon. Except through the Wady el-Kûrn the whole journey from 'Aithy to Damascus is extremely wearysome [2]).

A third route (from Eli Smith's Itinerary, see Ritter XVII, 94) crosses Lebanon by a pass yet more to the South. It has the following distances:

From Deir el-Kamar to el-Muktârah	2h	30′
hence up the mountain to el-Khureibeh	1	—
- to 'Ain Yakûky	—	45
- - top of the pass	—	30
- - Bmârîa	1	45
- - 'Aithenith	—	30
- - Jisr Kûr'ûn (bridge over the Litâny)	—	15
- - village el-Kûr'ûn	—	15
- - Lâla	1	15
- - Jubb Jenîn	1	
- - Kamîd el-Lauz	—	35
- - Damascus	12	—
Total distance from Deir el-Kamar to Damascus	22h	20′

The ascent from the large Druze-village el-Muktârah, with the palace of an Emir, to el-Khureibeh, and more so the ascent thence to 'Ain Yakûky is described as very steep. The pass goes by the name of Bâb Bmârîa.

15. From Deir el-Kamar to Sidôn.

The direct road goes from Deir el-Kamar by B'aklîn, Mezbûd & Mejdelûneh to the bridge over the Nahr el-Auwly, near the sea-shore, and thence in about 1 hour to Sidon. Travellers' information is deficient about this road, it being seldom gone over by Europeans [3]). The distance is from 7 to 7½ hours.

Another route may be taken by descending along the West side of the valley of Barûk, and, crossing the bridge above Bisreh (or Bisry), by the Damascus-Sidon road (see Route 17) to Sidon. The accounts which we possess of this road are too vague to give us correct notions

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[1]) Lady H. Stanhope's Travels written by her physician vol. I, 353–360; III, 9 sq.

[2]) Compare Burckhardt's journey in Ritter XVII, 189.

[3]) Dr Meryon gives some account of it in Lady H. Stanhope's travels, vol. I, 331 etc., but too incomplete to be of much use for others.

about its distances; but all descriptions of the Barûk-valley agree in sketching it as full of the most magnificent scenery; as far as I had myself a distant view of it (20 Dec. 1851) from the high peak of Rummiĕt-Rûm, I must fully corroborate these statements, regretting that I had no opportunity of visiting this splendid vale [1]).

Instead of crossing the N. Barûk, the hills on its N. side may be followed by Deir Mŭkhâlis and Jûn, and lower down by the Auwly bridge to Sidon.

Brocchi went in 8 hours from Sidon to Beit ed-Dîn via 'Anût (or 'Ainût), Darîyeh, Ghŭrîfeh and 'Ain Bâl [2]).

16. From Beirût to Sidon.

From Beirût (S. gate) to the dukhân at beginning of the pine-wood		— h	18′
hence to Bir Huseini (in the sand-downs)		—	24
- - Khân el-Ghŭdîr		—	43
- - Khân el-Asîs		—	25
- - Khân el-Khŭlda		—	55
- - Khân en-Nâ'imeh		—	25
- - the Nahr ed-Dâmûr		1	5
- - well at the S. side of Râs-Dâmûr		—	50
- - Khân en-Naby Yûnas		—	37
- - Râs Jedrah (first view of Sidon)		—	35
- - ruined tower at Râs Rumeileh		1	—
- - the Auwly river		—	25
- - Sidon (N. E. gate)		—	45
	Total distance from Beirût to Sidon [3])	8 h	27′

17. From Sidon to Damascus by Jezzîn.

From Sidon (S. E. gate) to the end of the gardens		— h	30′
hence to opposite Mejdel Yûn		—	25
- - bottom of valley between Salhiyeh and Lib'ah		—	32
- - little stream W. of Kerkha [4])		—	28
- - Kefr Felûs [5])		—	22
- - Bisreh by Sefarein and Iktâny	about	1	30
ascent - - Deir Mishmûshy		—	45
- - - Jezzîn		—	30
- - - top of pass (N. of the Toum Nihas)		1	30

[1]) Dr Meryon went from Deir Mishmûshy to Beit ed-Dîn by the W. side of the W. Barûk (Lady H. Stanhope's travels II, 380, 391). Also Berggren (Ritter XVII, 110). Both mention 4 remarkable granite-pillars, forming probably part of a ruined temple near the bridge above Bisreh. This bridge is given at 2h 30′ from el-Muktârah. Opposite Bisreh on the N. side of the river are considerable ruins.

[2]) Ritter XVII, 674.

[3]) From our Itineraries of 28, 29 Nov., and 9 Dec. 1851. For particulars of this route see Narrative etc. I, 76—80.

[4]) 'Ain el-Hajer by Dr Meryon; Lady H. Stanhope's travels II, 364.

[5]) Till Kefr Felûs from our Itinerary of 19 Dec.

descent hence to Mushgarah	1	15
- - Jisr Kûr'ûn	—	45
hence by Jubb Jenîn and 'Aithy to Damascus (see Route 14)	about 15	—
Total distance from Sidon to Damascus [1]	about 23[h]	32′

The journey from Sidon to Mushgarah belongs to the richest in varied and magnificent mountain-scenery of all Syria. At the end of the Sidon-gardens the little Nahr el-Kemleh is crossed, and here the first hills are ascended. Haleliyeh, 'Abrah, Salhîyeh, Lib'ah, Kerkha, Deir Mukhalis, Mârûs and Sefarein are successively seen close on the N. side of the road; el-Hârah (or Hâret-Saida), Mejdel Yûn, Kefr-Jerra and es-Stubl on the S. side. The country rises gradually and the hill-sides present everywhere rich cultivation. At Kefr Felûs the mountain-scenery properly speaking begins. The road hence to the romantic village of Bisreh is only imperfectly known through Dr Meryon. The ascent to Jezzîn, along by the side of a 200′ high waterfall formed by a stream, which comes from above that village and below Mishmûshy joins the Auwly, is wild and grand in the extreme. The ascent of the Mushgarah-pass we heard described as the easiest path across Lebanon, on the various Sidon-Damascus roads.

A less trodden but not less interesting route may be followed when crossing Lebanon by the pass S. of Toum Nîha, and hence, crossing the Litâny by the Kûweh-bridge, via Rasheiya to Damascus. We follow here Maundrell's route

from Sidon by Kefr Milkeh to the top of the pass in	7[h]	40′
hence descent to the village 'Ain Tinch	1	25
- to the Kûweh (natural bridge) [2]	—	45
- ascent to Yahmûr	—	40
- to Libbeiya	—	52
- - Thelthatha [3]	-	35
- - across Wady et Teim to Rasheiya about	2	—
- - opposite 'Aiha (on the left)	—	30
- - top of pass (N. E. shoulder of M[t] Hermon)	2	15

[1]) From our *Itinerary* 19 Dec. 1851 and from the travels of O. von Richter, Niebuhr, Schultz, De Bertou, Wilson, Dr Meryon and E. Smith. Maundrell's route (Journey p. 484) has been a little more to the South, by Kefr Milkeh at 3[h] from Sidon, and by the fountain of Ambus Lee (?) in 4[h] 40′ to the top of the Libanon-pass, evidently not the pass North of the Toum Nîhas, but the one S. of the Southern peak, by which we went 31 May 1852 from Jezzîn to the Kûweh-bridge. In two hours he descended from the pass to Mushgarah. Coming from Kefr Milkeh this would be his shortest route. See the *Itinerary* 31 May. Niebuhr's route (Reise III, 82, 189) would seem to have led over the pass of Bab Bmâria.

[2]) See *Itinerary* 31 May.

[3]) Ritter XVII, 133 mentions: Count W. von Schlieffen went in 1851 in 1 hour direct from Thelthatha to the Kûweh. There is indeed a direct path between this village and the natural bridge, across the fields and over the rocks; but even by this direct path the distance, according to the usual rate of travelling, is hardly less than 1[h] 45′.

hence to Jendal (descent)	2	—
- - Katana[1])	2	30
- - Damascus (city-wall)	3	30
Total distance from Sidon to Damascus . about	24h	42′
From Rasheiya a more Northern path may be chosen by 'Aiha, distant	—h	35′
hence to Rûkhleh (difficult path) . . . . . about	3	—
- - 'Ain el-Redhuan (easy descent)	3	15
- - to point where the path joins the Katana-Damascus road	1	30
- - Damascus (city-wall)	2	30
thus from Rasheiya to Damascus[2])	10h	50′

This route offers a far more difficult mountain-road than the one by Mushgarah, Jubb Jenîn and 'Aithy; but also far more beautiful scenery and fine, interesting ruins of ancient temples at Thelthatha, Rûkhleh and Jendal. Kefr Kûk 1 hour N.E. of 'Aiha has also ancient ruins. Hence a path leads by Yuntah across the mountains to the entrance of W. el Kurn, joining there the great Beirût-Damascus road. Another path from Kefr Kûk goes by Deir el 'Ash'ayir, with ruins of a fine temple, and by Kuneiseh, to join the great Damascus-road some 20′ West of 'Ain Meithelûn[3]).

18. From Deir el-Kamar to Hâsbeiya.

From Deir el-Kamar to el-Muktârah (Route 14)	2h	30′
hence to Ammathur (or 'Ain Mâthur) past 'Ain Kunyeh	—	35
- - Hâret el-Jenâdieh[4])	—	30
- - Bathîr	—	50
- - Jezzîn . . . . . about	1	—
- - Kefr Hûneh	2	—
- descent to Jabûr	1	—
- - - mountain-basin Birket el-Bukei'a .	—	30
- to brow of Wady Sûfsaf	—	15
- very steep descent to Jisr Bürghüz	1	—
- Kaukaba	—	45
- Hâsbeiya	1	15
Total distance from Deir el-Kamar to Hâsbeiya	12h	10′

This route leading over the high rocky crests of Southern Lebanon and down the forest-covered flanks of Jebel Rihân, offers the traveller both the wildest and most romantic scenery. From the Jisr el-Jedeideh, above el-Muktarah, the valley of the N. el-Barûk (East side) presents a succession of cliffs, and torrents, and woods, and villages.

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[1]) From Rasheiya to Katana according to Burckhardt's Travels & Seetzen's Reise I, 319 etc.

[2]) Burckhardt went in 4 hours from Rûkhleh to Katana.

[3]) Descriptions of the ruins at Kefr Kûk, Rûkhleh end Deir el-'Ash'ayir are found in Robinson's Lat. Bibl. Res. p. 434—439.

[4]) Schultz's map La Baronie de Saiedé etc. has instead of this a village called Kurriyet.

. of Ammathur follow in succession: Hâret el-Jenâdieh, a small llage on a torrent which is crossed by a bridge; another torrent is assed by the Jisr Delaghîn; Jebeah, or Jeba'a esh-Shûf (the Casale ebbach of the Crusaders), small village with torrent and bridge (Jisr ebeah); el-Ghŭzorîyeh (la Gazeyre of the Crusaders), village N. of a rrent and Bathir or Bethir S. of the same; on the E. side of the tter is Khân el-Mishrifeh (la Meissereyfe of the Crusaders) and on ie S.E. side a hamlet el-Ashît (Achit of the Crusaders); further S.E. e the villages Niha (the Casale Niha) and Miristeh (the Casale ourosteh); a little S. of Miristeh is the ruin Kŭl'at Niha. On the Vest side of the deep gorge between Bathir and Mishmûshy, S. f the latter is Khân el-Ghabatîyeh (Casale la Crabatie of the Cruaders); and S.E. of Mishmûshy is the famous fortified cavern la Cavea e Tyron, identic with Shekîf Tirun of Abulfeda and now called hukif Tairûn, Khân Tairûn or el-Moghara Jezzîn, as being opposite hat village on its N. side. It was the last retreat of the Emir Fakhr d-Dîn.

Half an hour S. of Jezzîn the little village of Mejdelcya is passed [1]; oon after a path branches off to the Southern Toum Nîha-Pass, and 45 later Deir el-Muzeir'iah is kept on the S. far below the road. Here a small brook runs down to the N. Zaharâny. Having passed Kefr Hûneh, the road turns E.S.E. descending the mountain-basin of Jabûr. A peculiar peak on its S. side bears the name of Khurbet Fâris.

Wady Sŭfsaf sends a stream to the Litâny.

From Birket el-Bŭkei'a a steep path turns off E.N.E. through W. Meidhûn to 'Ain Tineh and the Kûweh-bridge.

The distance between Jezzîn and Hâsbeiya may also be made by aking the pass of the Southern Toum Nîha [2]) and passing the Litâny y el-Kûweh.

From Deir el-Kamar to Jezzîn	5h	25′
hence to top of pass S. of the Toum Nihas	2	25
- - the natural bridge (el-Kûweh)	2	10
- - Yahmûr	—	40
- - Hâsbeiya [3])	3	25
Total distance from Deir el-Kamar to Hâsbeiya	14h	5′ [4])

[1]) Ritter XVII, 99, 100, 101, 104—106; he gives these particulars chiefly rom E. G. Schultz's M. S. notes and Map, compared with De Bertou, O. von Richter, Berggren and E. Smith. Wilson, II, 192 gives a very short account f his route from Jisr Bŭrghŭz to Jezzîn. The particulars of the road between hese points are mostly from E. Smith (M. S. communicated to Ritter, see rdkunde XVII, 127—136).

[2]) See *Itinerary* 31 May.

[3]) From Robinson's Lat. Bibl. Res. p. 640.

[4]) By el-Kûweh the distance is thus longer; unless De Bertou is more orrect in giving for the distance from Kefr-Hûneh to W. Meidhûn 1h 30′ and ence to Jisr Bŭrghŭz nearly 2 hours (Ritter XVII, 74). The road by el-Kûweh, owever, is much easier.

19. From Sidon to Hâsbeiya.

From Sidon (S.E. gate) along the coast to fork of roads . .	—h	40′
hence to ford of the N. ez-Zaharâny	—	55
- - Khân Mehemed-'Aly	—	50
- - Nûbathîyeh	2	35
- - Arnûn	1	25
- descent to Jisr Khardeli	—	40
- to brow of ridge E. of the Litâny	—	40
- - Khân Hâsbeiya	2	20
- - Hasbâny ford	—	28
- - Hâsbeiya (centre)	—	35
Total distance from Sidon to Hâsbeiya	11h	8′ [1]

This whole ride leads through a cultivated hill-country, rising near the Litâny gradually to a high brow, on which the castle of esh-Shukîf (Belfort of the Crusaders) is perched, about 20′ S.E. of Arnûn, 2200′ above the level of the Sea[2]). The ridge opposite the castle is less elevated, but also very steep. After crossing it, the path leads through the fertile and well watered plain, called Merj 'Ayûn. and descends to the broad and beautiful Wady et-Teim. The Nahr Hasbâny is forded near a mill, amidst rich and verdant olive-groves. Hence a wretched rocky path, being nothing better than the bed of a torrent, has to be climbed in order to reach Hâsbeiya.

20. From Sidon to Banias.

The same route is followed from Sidon to the Jisr-Khardeli	7h	5′
hence to Khurbeh	1	—
- - waterfall near Mtelleh	1	—
- - Jisr el-Ghujâr	2	30
- - Tell el-Kâdy	—	40
- - Banias	—	55
Total distance from Sidon to Banias [3])	13h	10′

21. From Deir el-Kamar to Banias.

From Deir el-Kamar to Jezzîn	5h	25′
hence to Zhalteh (Zehilteh by Robinson, Lat. Bib. Res. p. 41), steep descent	—	45
- - Jebeah	1	25
- - Jurjû'a	1	—
- very steep descent to the Zaharâny	—	40
- to ruins el-Madîneh	1	
- - Jermak	—	27
- - to Jisr el-Khardeli	1	20
- - to Banias (see Route 26)	6	5
Total distance from Deir el-Kamar to Banias about	18h	7′ [4])

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[1]) From our *Itinerary* 29 & 20 Dec. 1851.
[2]) Narrative etc. I, 106—120.
[3]) For particulars of this route see *Itinerary* 27, 28, 29 May.
[4]) For particulars of this route see *Itinerary* 29 May. This route was also

Eli Smith went from Jermak to Jebea in 3 hours by el-Madîneh ıd Arab Salîm.

Another road from Jezzîn may be followed by Kefr-Hûneh, whence path leads down the valley of the Zaharâny to Jermak; but no me is gained by doing so, as this path is little more than a goat-ack, scarcely passable for men.

22. From Banias to Damascus.

From Banias to 'Ain Hazûr (village Hazûr is 5′ further N.W.)	1h	12′
hence to Jubâta	—	33
- - opposite Mejdel (or Mejdel esh-Shems)	—	30
- - descent to opposite 'Ain et-Tîn	—	20
- - across a rocky ridge to Hather (on the right)	1	—
- - to brow of deep valley descending to Beit Jenn	—	43
- - Beit Jenn	—	30
- - opposite Hiny	1	20
- - a deep wady crossing the road	—	50
- - Kefr-Hawar (or Hauwar)	—	20
- - Beitima	—	25
- - Katana	2	30
- - Damascus (city-wall) (see Route 17)	3	30
Total distance from Banias to Damascus	13h	43′

From Beitima another road may be taken by Artûz, distant	2h	50′
hence to Jedeideh (on the right)	—	25
- - Kefr Susah	2	20
- - Damascus (city-wall)	—	25

eing thus equal in length to the route by Katana[1]) From Banias the outhern spurs of M[t] Hermon are ascended. At Mejdel the mountain rminates by an abrupt descent of 4000′. Hence the basalt-formation, ıe peculiar feature of the country beyond Jordan, begins to show self. Hather lies at the further end of a small plain, called Merj -Hather. Crossing now another large spur of Hermon, running S.E., e path descends the grand and beautifully wooded valley down which mes the stream of Beit Jenn. Having followed its course for 20′, we e another stream joining it, and just at this point lies the village eit Jenn. About 15′ lower down is 'Ain Beit Jenn, a fountain adding water to the joined stream, and after 15′ more descent the traveller nerges on the plain.

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scribed by Dr De Forest (Notes of a tour in Mount Lebanon, p. 246, 247). obinson visited Zehalteh and Jurjû'a in April 1852. See his Lat. Bibl. Res. 41—47.

[1]) From Burckhardt's travels p. 43—47; Porter I, 306—322; Thrupp's S. notes. Burckhardt's distances, however, are here much confused. Porter avelled at a quicker pace than usual. Irby and Mangles went from Banias Birket er Râm to S'as'a, and hence to Damascus, but give no detailed dis-nces. See also Ritter, XV, 161—174, and XVII, 1327.

Kefr Hauwar is a large Druze-village, pleasantly situated among orchards, and showing traces of antiquity. The stream which separates it from the little village of Beitima is crossed by a bridge. A weary undulating plain is now traversed to Artûz or Katana. At Artûz a few hillocks seem to separate the Ghutah, the plain immediately surrounding Damascus, from the plain just traversed which forms part of the district called Wady el-'Ajam. The fruitful Ghutah with its numerous water-conduits and canals, strewed over with villages and gardens, grews in attraction in proportion as we approach the city. The «gardens of Damascus» properly speaking are reached midway Daràya (kept on the right) and Kefr Susah.

Katana also is surrounded by beautiful gardens.

When travelling from Damascus over the long dreary plain to Banias, the beauty of the wooded spurs of Hermon strikes more than when taking this route vice versa; and the first burst of the view of Lebanon and the mountains of Galilee is peculiarly grand. Tabor becomes visible shortly after Hather; but the finest view is said to be enjoyed from the high ridge West of Mejdel [1]).

The road from Banias to Damascus is often unsafe, particularly in times of political disturbances, when marauding Druzes and Arabs are sure to be on the look-out for plunder. To avoid the danger of being stripped by them, travellers sometimes take a detour by Rasheiya or by Hâsbeiya; from the latter a rarely frequented path (except for the direct communication between this place and Damascus) leads over a Southern pass of Hermon to 'Arny and then turns N. E. to Rîmeh and Jendal [2]).

From Banias to Hâsbeiya the distances are by the most direct way:

From Banias to fork of roads at angle of mountain	—	h 50′
hence to 'Ain and village of Khürwa'ah	—	35
- - Wady Serayib	—	40
- - Khurbeh (or Khureibeh)	—	20
- - ez-Zûk (or Zûk el-Khân) opp. Khân Hâsbeiya	1	15
- - Hâsbeiya	1	5
Total distance from Banias to Hâsbeiya [3]) .	4h	45′

From Khürwa'ah a steep ascent of 50′ leads to Kül'at Bostra, a site covered with singular and extensive ruins seemingly of high antiquity [4]).

From Hâsbeiya to Rasheiya the road goes through the villages of Mimes at 1h, Kufeir at 50′, 'Ain ata at 30′, 'Ain Harsha at 30′, Beit

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[1]) Thrupp M. S. notes. — Offic. Report U. S. expedit. p. 109.
[2]) Porter I, 301; Seetzen Reise, I, 322.
[3]) From Robinson's Lat. B. R. p. 413 sq. compared with Porter I, 303.
[4]) Visited by Burckhardt, Trav. p. 41, and Robinson, L. B. R., 414. Our attempt to visit these ruins failed (see *Itinerary* 7, 8 January).

ehya at 35′ and Bekiyifeh at 30′; the latter is at 45′ from Rasheiya. Or from Mimes by a road lower down the valley direct by Kunna'aby o Kufeir; the distance from Hâsbeiya to Rasheiya being by either way about 4^h 40′ [1]).

23. From Damascus to the Jisr Benât Yakûb & Safed.

From Damascus to Kefr Susah	— h	25′
hence to Daràya	1	30
- - Kaukab	1	30
- - Khân esh-Shih (on the left)	1	30
- - S'as'a	1	45
- - bridge over a stream which joins the Nahr el-Mugghaniyeh	1	—
- - Kereimbeh (ruins)	3	—
- - Kuneitirah about	2	—
- - a birket (pool), on the left	1	—
- - spring 'Ayûn es-Seman	1	30
- - Nowâran (ruins)	—	45
- - brow of valley	1	5
- - steep descent to Jisr Benât Yakûb	—	35
Total distance from Damascus to Jisr Benât Yakûb	17^h	35′

Khân esh-Shîh is a famous halting-place for caravans. S'as'a is a convenient station to spend the night: so is also Kuneitirah, although inferior to S'as'a. S. W. of Kuneitirah Jebel Heish is crossed, the most Southern spur of Hermon; it is, however, rather a plateau elevated above the great plain, than a mountain-ridge. The country, till here a wearisome plain of basalt-formation, now becomes more variegated with pasture-ground, trees and bushes [2]). This road has a bad reputation for safety.

From the Jisr Benât Yakûb the great caravan-road to 'Akka and Egypt turns off S.W. The bridge forms in fact the chief communication between Damascus and all Palestine South of Râs en-Nakûra and of the Hûleh-lake.

From Jisr Benât Yakûb to brow of ascent	- h	15′
hence to Khurbet el-Katanah (or Katana)	1	—
- - entrance of Wady Fur'âm	—	45
- - top of ascent (road turns South)	—	45
- - Safed, centre of town	—	30
Total distance from Jisr Benât-Yakûb to Safed [3])	3^h	15′
Total distance from Damascus to Safed	20	50

24. From Safed to Banias.

From Safed to the lower end of Wady Fur'âm	1^h	15′
hence to fork of roads	—	25

[1]) In the Map of Lynch's Official Report it is marked as being followed by some of his party to Damascus. But his description of this route is wanting.

[2]) According to Burckhardt, trav. p. 47 compared with Seetzen, von Schubert, Wilson, &c.

[3]) For particulars see *Itinerary* 26 May; see also Wilson II, 315 sq.

hence to el-Wûkas	—	30
- - Wady Hendaj	—	50
- - mills on the stream 'Ain Mellâhah	1	5
- - entrance of Wady Arûs	1	—
- - foot of ascent to Hûnin	1	50
- - stream Khalsa (foot of Tell Haye) [1]	-	55
- - stream Dufneh	—	30
- - Jisr el-Ghujâr	—	30
- - Banias (Route 20)	1	35
Total distance from Safed to Banias [2]	10h	25′

The plain to the S. W. and N. W. of the Hûleh is of excellent soil, «a deep black mould formed from the debris of the basaltic rock. It is partly under cultivation, and partly lying waste, with a most luxuriant crop of thistles [3]». Except the few houses at 'Ain Mellâhah and the hamlet of 'Almaniyeh, the plain has no villages, but here and there are clusters of tents and reed-huts. Along the foot of the mountains from el-Mellâhah Northwards the name of el-Seisaban is given to this tract of land. It receives several rivulets from fountains at the base of these mountains, which lose themselves in the impenetrable marshes below [4]. On the Southern brow of Tell Haye there seem to be ruins [5].)

Another road may be taken by following the brow of the mountains N. of Safed to Kades and hence descending to the Hûleh-plain below Hûnîn.

From Safed to 'Ain Zeitûn	—h	30′
hence to 'Alma	2	—
- - Deishûm (village in ruins)	1	—
- - Kades	—	50
- - foot of the mountains	2	20
- - Banias	3	30
Total distance from Safed to Banias	10h	10′ [6]

A third road over a part of the country not at all known before — the lower mountain-plateaus East of the Hûleh — was travelled over in May 1849 by Dr. de Forest who gives the following details [7]:

From Banias to 'Ain fît	—h	40′
hence to the head of W. Barakiyah	1	20
- - Wady Balû'a	—	20
- - Wady Humth	—	35
- - W. Ghorab	—	15

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[1]) This stream and the tell were also noticed and described by Wilson II, 163.

[2]) See for particulars *Itinerary* 26 & 27 May.

[3]) Wilson II, 316.

[4]) Thrupp M. S. notes.

[5]) Also noticed by Porter (Five years &c. I, 304), who heard them called Hazûr.

[6]) Thrupp M. S. notes and *Itinerary* 27 May.

[7]) Notes of a tour in Mt Lebanon &c. p. 240, 241.

hence to fountain 'Ain Rawy	--	15
- - opposite 'Alleikah (5′ to the West)	1	40
- - to brow of descent, junction Damascus-road	1	15
- - Jisr Benât Yâkûb	—	35
- - Safed	3	15
Total distance from Banias to Safed	10h	10′

Along the first part of the road, till Wady Barakîyat, the hill-slopes of volcanic rock are covered with low, scattered oaks and only here and there cultivated. Beyond this wady the trees are very scarce. The country forms a winter-residence for the Arabs of the Fadhl tribe.

25. From Safed to Sidon.

a. By Jisr el-Khardeli:

From Safed to Kades (Route 24)	4h	20′
hence to Buleideh[1])	—	55
- - Mais (where road passes between the two parts of the village)	—	38
- - el-Menara (ruins)	—	42
- - Kûl'at Hûnin	--	30
- - Deir Mimâs	1	55
- - Jisr Khardeli	1	10
- - Sidon by Nûbathîyeh (Route 19)	7	5
Total distance from Safed to Sidon[2])	17h	15′

The village of Mais goes also by the name of Mais el-Jebel. From the ruins el-Menara, situated on a conspicuous point, a splendid view is obtained over the Hûleh, the high country E. of it, Hermon and Lebanon: numerous sites of importance are here in sight. The same view is enjoyed, but less complete along the whole high brow of the hills, till about 1½ hours beyond Hûnin. Kefr Kileh is passed 20′ before reaching Deir Mimâs; 5′ North of it are ruins called Hûrah. — Deir Mimâs is perched on an eminence above the deep chasmed Litâny.

b. By Jisr K'ak'aîyeh.

From Safed to Kadita	1h	—′
hence to el-Jish	—	55
- descent into and way through Wady el-Mu'ad-damîyeh till brow on farther end	1	40
- to large sarcophagus between Yarûn and Mârûn	—	30
- - Bint Jebeil[3])	1	-
- - Wady Khûnin	—	45
- - Wady Tibnin (Kûl'at Tibnin 30′ left)	1	15
- - junction with Wady Hajeir	—	15
- - below Khurbet Selim (on the high bank left)	—	55

[1]) Belida by Thrupp, M. S. notes. I also heard it thus pronounced.
[2]) According to Thrupp, our *Itinerary* of 14 January and Robinson Lat. R. p. 368 sq.
[3]) According to Robinson, Bibl. Res., III, 366 sq.

hence to 'Ain Hajeir, just below Wady Selûky	1	25
- - Jisr K'ak'aiyeh	1	20
- - brow of a ridge N. W. of K'ak'aiyeh	—	40
- - Athshith (30′ on the right)	—	15
- - Breika (5′ on the right)	—	40
- - Wady Zerariyeh	—	25
- - Nasâr	—	40
- - a high summit beyond a wady	1	30
- - mouth of Wady Ukhbiyeh (on the coast)	—	45
- - Sidon [1] about	3	—
Total distance from Safed to Sidon about	15h	55′

From Kadita the road leads by a singular conical and cup-shaped hill, Birket el-Jish, once probably a crater, about 20′ before arriving at the village el-Jish. A little detour to the West would lead to Kefr Bir'im, with fine Jewish ruins of a synagogue, and thence in 2 hours to Bint Jebeil. The country is here either under cultivation or covered with jungle, chiefly of the prickly oak. Yarûn and Mârôn have both ancient remains; those of Yarûn are passed on the right closely.

Wady Hajeir has steep cliffs towering on both sides, but beautifully covered with brushwood. Opposite Khurbet Selim, on the other side of the wady, lies Mejdel Selim and about 30′ further E.N.E. Kûbrikhah with the remains of an ancient temple. Similar ruins are found at Khurbet Selim. [2]

Should the traveller be desirous to visit Tibnîn, he may reach this castle from Bint Jebeil either by the way mentioned above or by et-Tireh (to the left) and Haddâta. The distance to Tibnîn is by both routes 2½ hours. From Tibnîn the easiest and shortest way to Jisr K'ak'aîyeh goes over the high undulating plateau West of and above Wady Hajeir in 3h 50′. [3]

Between Breika and Nasâr Kûl'at Meis is passed (on the left) «a large pile of ruins covering an eminence» (Wolcott). Nasâr lies high and commands a wide prospect.

26. From Sidon to Tyre.

From Sidon to the Nahr Sanik	—h	30′
hence to the N. ez-Zaharâny	1	10
- - Tell el-Barûk	—	18
- - Khân el-Kantarah	—	42
- - Nahr Haisarâny	—	45
- - 'Adlûn (ruins)	1	—
- - Mokatra (ruins)	—	30
- - Nahr Abû el-Aswad	—	35
- - bridge over the N. el-Kasimiyeh	1	—

[1]) From Wolcott's Itinerary in Bibl. Sacra 1843 p. 81 sq.
[2]) Visited by Robinson in April 1852. Lat. Bibl. Res. 55, 56.
[3]) See particulars of this route *Itinerary* 19 February.

Hence to the fountain el-Babûk	1	5
- - Tyre	—	35
Total distance from Sidon to Tyre [1])	8h	10′

The ordinary road follows the coast till past the ruins of 'Adlûn. continues indeed at only a few yards distance from the beach to the idge over the Kasimîyeh; but the road as indicated above is a path out half a mile more to the East, skirting the very foot of the hills, hich stretch along the narrow plain. At 25′ beyond Tell el-Barûk ith a ruined Khân, beautiful well-watered gardens, and the ruins a Roman bridge) are the ruins of Sarepta, consisting merely in attered debris of buildings and fragments of pottery. About 20′ rther is a Moslem wely dedicated to Khûdr (or Khûdûr Abû Abes. yre comes only in sight after passing the promontory S. of Râs urafend, on which the village Zekhzekîyeh is situated.

Half an hour N. of the site called Mokatra the rocky range, which nes the coast, juts out towards the Sea forming a sort of promontory. ere, in these rocks, the famous sepulchral excavations are seen, hich have been described by various travellers [2]).

27. From Tyre to 'Akka.

From Tyre to Râs el-'Ain	h	55′
hence to the foot of Râs el-Abiad (Scala Tyriorum)	1	50
- - the Khân (a ruined tower) on top of the Râs.	—	20
- - 'Ain Iskanderûna (the ruined town of that name is on left)	—	20
- - Um el-'Amâd (ruins to the left)	—	38
- - Khân en-Nakûra	—	22
- - ruined bridge at the foot of Râs en-Nakûra	—	35
- - top of Râs en-Nakûra	—	20
- - 'Ain el-Mesherfi (Musheirifeh by Robinson)	—	17
- - Zib	1	15
- - es-Semîrieh	1	25
- - Bukhjeh (Abdullah-Pasha's garden opposite village Meshieh)	—	45
- - 'Akka	—	23
Total distance from Tyre to 'Akka [3])	9h	25′

Between Râs el-'Ain and the foot of Râs el-Abiad two sites vered with ruins are passed: the first, el-Monsûrah S. of a streamlet

[1]) From our *Itinerary* 23 December, 19 January, 12 February and from hrupp's M. S. notes.

[2]) See Ritter XVII, 362—364.

[3]) From our *Itinerary* 13 and 21 February; Thrupp's M. S. notes; and uckingham's Travels p. 57, 58. — Robinson's Lat. B. R. p. 628 contains apt. Newbold's itinerary from 'Akka to Tyre in 1845, giving for the distance these cities only 8h 33′. On comparing this itinerary with the routes of her travellers, it would seem that Capt. Newbold travelled from 'Akka to as en-Nakûra at a rather quickened pace, which the level-road would permit im to do. — Maundrell (22 March 1637) was 8½ hours from Ras el-'Ain to kka (or 9h 25′ from Tyre).

with the ruins of a bridge, at 30′ from Râs el-'Ain; and the other, Shiberîyeh (Thrupp asserts positively: Eisârîyeh) of greater extent than the former, at 15′ N. of the promontory. Midway between these ruins the bed of the great Wady Asîyeh is crossed.

Râs el-Abiad and Râs en-Nakûra are both ascended by steps cut out in the rock. Hence perhaps that Râs en-Nakûra has been confounded with the former in being erroneously identified with the Ladder of Tyre (Scala Tyriorum). The pass of Râs el-Abiad is the most difficult of the two; but the road is cut out in an excellent manner. On the summit it goes along the precipice, being in general from 12 to 15 feet in breadth, and is walled in toward the Sea, a necessary precaution to render it perfectly safe. On the summit of each of these promontories stands a ruined tower; the one on Râs en-Nakûra is now converted into a small Khân. A wretched Khân on Râs el-Abiad is called Khân el-Khamrah; close to it is a fountain. [1])

Khân en-Nakûra has excellent water and beautiful gardens. Here or on the top of Râs en-Nakûra a toll used formerly to be paid.

The first sight from Râs en-Nakûra of the plain of 'Akka and its surrounding hills is as surprising as beautiful.

28. From Tyre to Damascus.

Whether the ancient high-way from Tyre to Damascus went by Banias, and in which manner Banias was reached across the high hills of Belad Besharah, we are unable to decide. Wilson's map (Lands of the Bible) has a high-road marked from Tyre to Banias, but seemingly without authority. Zimmermann's Map of Galilee (edition of 1855) gives a route from Tyre to Banias by Kŭl'at Marûn across Wady Hajeir and joining the Sidon-Banias road after descending the mountains between Kadeisa and Hûnîn. But the respective positions of these places being quite erroneous in his map, the route thus laid down gives us no light.

A convenient route may, however, be taken by the Jisr Khardeli with the following distances:

From Tyre to the bridge over the N. el-Kâsimiyeh	1h	40′
hence to Yesîri	—	35
- - Rezieh	—	10
- - Zerarîyeh	—	15
- - Kuseibeh	1	35
- - opposite Athshith	—	45
- - Meifedûn	—	10
- - Jisr el-Khardeli	1	15
- - Hâsbeiya (Route 19)	4	3
thus from Tyre to Hâsbeiya [2])	12h	28′

[1]) De Saulcy, Journey &c. I, 42.

[2]) See *Itinerary* 16, 17 February 1852 for particulars from the Kâsimiyeh bridge to Kuseibeh.

From Hâsbeiya the shortest [illegible] may now be crossed to Damascus; but should either this or the Kunetra-route be deemed too difficult, the road from Jisr Khurdeli to Jedeideh and to Wady-Teim by Thelthatha and Mezzeh may be taken, joining the Sidon-Damascus road at Kamid el-Lauz (Route 17). From Jisr Khardeli to Kamid el-Lauz is about 10 hours. After crossing the Kâsimiyeh-bridge the prospect up the wild ravine of this river becomes particularly beautiful. The villages of Ain Abu-Dibl, Mashara and Burj el-Hawah are seen perched upon the high cliffs S. of the river. From Yesiri the path turns to N.E., away from the stream and after some ascent Bedias, Deir Kanun and Tell Fûsheh come in sight. Rasheh, and more so Zerariyeh, command a wide and beautiful view all around.

29. From Tyre to Safed.

From Tyre to Rameh (or Ramah) on a hill with extensive ruins	—	45′
hence to Kabr Hairan, Hiram's tomb	1	—
- - Kana	—	30
- - Sedakin	—	50
- - Yathir	1	10
- steep descent to W. el-Ain (or el-Ayun)	—	35
- to opposite Dibl	—	40
- through the upper part of W. el-Ain to Hurah (a ruin)	1	30
- to Rumash	—	30
- - S'as'a	nearly 1	—
- - Safed	nearly 3	—
Total distance from Tyre to Safed[2]	11h	50′

The first part of this route leads through a well cultivated and thickly inhabited hill-country. It contains many ruins of which few only are known. Between Hanaweh and the large Christian village Kana the road seems almost lined with remains of ancient buildings. A site with ruins a few minutes S. of Hanaweh is called Zaimuth. And another one a little more to the East el-Khusneh. Fifteen minutes N.W. of Kana is a rock on the side of which figures of men are chiselled in bas-relief. S. of Kana, on the way to Sedakin, a site with ruins, Busejûd, is passed on the left; and a few minutes S. of Sedakîn is a similar site called 'Aiyeh. The brow of the high-land on which Yâthir lies, is reached through Wady Ntara, in which large natural caves with stalactites are seen on the left. Yâthir also has several traces of antiquity and is surrounded by ancient remains indicating the former populousness of this region. On passing Dibl a path may be followed to the right for about 20′ leading to Hasîri, an ex-

[1]) Described in Narrative &c. I, 183. Le Pays d'Israël, pl. 31.

[2]) From Tyre to Kabr-Hairan, Thrupp, M. S. notes; from Kabr Hairan to Rumash and from S'as'a to Safed our *Itinerary* 16 January and 25 May, compared with Robinson, Bibl. Res. III, 384, 385 and Later Bibl. Res. p. 61, 62.

tensive ancient ruin, on a sloping ground, also called Hazûr; descending hence S.E.-ward the Wady el-'Ain is again joined near its commencement at the ruin covered hill Hûrah.

The valleys followed on this route are all richly covered with shrub-oak and other brushwood, especially between Yâthîr and S'as'a.

30. From 'Akka to Banias.

From 'Akka to Kwekat	2h	—′
hence to 'Amka	—	35
- - Kul'at Jedin	1	30
- - Tershîha	1	15
- - Sûkhmâta, across a branch of W. el-Kurn	1	10
- - Deir el-Kasy, across another branch of d°	—	35
- - Rumash	1	5
- - Bint Jebeil	1	50
- - 'Ainata	—	40
- - Naby Im-Habîb	1	30
- - bottom of descent below Hûnin	2	—
- - Banias (Route 2.)	3	30
Total distance from 'Akka to Banias[1])	17h	40′

Deir el-Kasy lies on a tell and has remains of extensive fortifications, which seem to be of high antiquity.

Between this village and Tershîha the scenery is the finest of the whole road, especially about the deep wooded ravines formed by the two Southern branches of Wady el-Kurn. An hour S. by W. of Tershîha is the village Yânûh with very ancient remains; half an hour's descent leads thence W.S.W. to Juth, situated 785 feet below Yânûh on a saddle formed by two valleys, which come down from the N.E. and E., the former W. Meisely and the other W. el-Mujnûny. «The whole place (Juth),» says Mr. Thomson, «is cumbered «with immense masses of ancient stone. The rock is full of tombs. «Stairways are cut in the rock in different places on the N. and «N.E. corners, and there is an immensely deep pit near the N. side, «where I suppose the gate of the castle was placed.»

31. From Akka to Safed.

From 'Akka to opposite el-Berûweh (also Ebraweh or Birweh)[2])	2h	30′
hence to Mejd-el-Kerûm	1	50
- - opposite Râmeh	1	55
- - opposite Kefr 'Anân	1	35
- - first high ridge, with beautiful prospect	1	5

[1]) See *Itinerary* 24 February for road from 'Akka to Tershîha. From Tershîha to Rûmash W. M. Thomson in Bibl. Sacra, Oct. 1855, p. 822 sq., compared with E. G. Schultz in Ritter XVI, 781.

[2]) Robinson Bibl Res. III. Appendix II, p. 132 Ebraweh; and Lat. B. R. p. 88 Birweh.

hence to second high ridge, where Safed is visible . .	—	30
- - Safed	1	20
Total distance from 'Akka to Safed[1])	10h	45′

This route passes through two plains, that of 'Akka and Rameh, linked together by a third plain or rather broad valley, with rising ground near Birweh. Beautiful olive-groves and fruitful wheat-fields cover the plain from Birweh to Rameh. Beyond Rameh the road ascends considerably, crosses a little stream which runs to Wady Selameh near Kefr 'Anân, and, after traversing the small basin of Ferathi, winds over the beautifully wooded slopes of the ridges, which jut out to the S.E. from Jebel Jurmuk. The view from the highest point of the road Southward over the different plains of Galilee as they lie intersected by mountain ridges, on Carmel, the Nazareth hills, Tabor and the Lake of Genesareth is most magnificent.

32. From 'Akka to Damascus.

From 'Akka to Kefr 'Anân (Route 31) . . . . . about	8h	—
hence to bed of Wady Leimûn	1	45
- - Khân Jubb Yûsuf	1	—
- - opposite a tell with ruins	1	15
- - opposite el-Muntar	1	10
- - Jisr Benât Yakûb	1	—
- - Damascus (Route 23)	17	35
Total distance from 'Akka to Damascus about	31h	45′

33. From 'Akka to Nazareth.

From 'Akka to the Nahr Naamân	1h	40′
hence to Tell-Kurdany	—	20
- - Shefa 'Amar (Shafaram, E. G. Schultz) . . .	1	35
- - Wady el-Bedawiyeh (also W. el-Khaladiyeh)	2	10
- - el-'Ain (a group of springs)	—	40
- - Nazareth (en-Nasirah)	1	25
Total distance from 'Akka to Nazareth[2])	7h	50′

Going from Shefa 'Amar to Sefurieh 3h 10′ and hence to Nazareth 1h 20′ makes the route only 15′ longer. As the road from 'Akka to Nazareth leads for a great part through the plain, the distance may be made in shorter time, than the above figures indicate. An hour S.E. of Shefa 'Amar Bir Arabi is passed. Bir el-Jahûsh according to Buckingham and E. G. Schultz, with fragments of columns and large hewn building stones scattered about. D' Barth mentions also Khân

[1]) From el-Berûweh to Mejdel Kerûm *Itinerary* 2d Febr. and from Kefr 'Anân to Safed d° 24 May, which see for details. Also Lynch's Off. Report, p. 126.

[2]) Buckingham, p. 90; Dr. Barth in Ritter XVI, 748—751. Also Maundrell who, like most travellers, went by Sefurieh.

el-Medaniyeh (el-Bedawîyeh) about 30′ before reaching the wady of that name.

34. From Nazareth to Safed.

From Nazareth to Sefurieh	1h	20′
hence to Rûmah (tell and ruins)	—	55
- - well at base of mountains[1])	1	25
- - 'Arrabeh	—	50
- - mills at the stream of W. Selameh	1	40
- - ascent along this stream	—	30
- - entrance of little plain	—	35
- - opposite Kefr 'Anân	—	20
- - opposite Ferathi	—	15
- - Safed (Route 31)	2	55
Total distance from Nazareth to Safed	10h	45′

Full particulars of this route in *Itinerary*, 24 May.

35. From Safed to Tŭbarîyeh (Tiberias).

From Safed to Khân Jubb Yûsuf	2h	20′
hence to Khân Minîyeh (on the Lake)	1	35
- - el-Mejdel	1	18
- - Tŭbarîyeh	1	7
Total distance from Safed to Tŭbarîyeh	6h	20′

A rocky path leads down from Khân Jubb Yûsuf to Tell Hum in 1h 35′. Hence the road along the beach is followed to 'Ain Tabigah in 40′ and in 20′ more to Khân Minîyeh[2]). Half an hour beyond el-Mejdel 'Ain el-Barîdeh is past, a collection of 5 or 6 fountains inclosed in reservoirs, near the beach, just at the mouth of a wady down which a path comes from Khân et-Tujâr. Thrupp noticed here also ruins of buildings.

36. From Tiberias to Nazareth.

From Tiberias ascent to well on high plateau	—h	50′
hence to Lûbieh	1	50
- - Meskarah, ruins and pool	—	35
- - Kefr Kenna	1	25
- - er-Reinch	—	50
- - Nazareth	—	35
Total distance from Tiberias to Nazareth	6h	5′

Travellers from Nazareth to Tiberias often go by Mount Tabor; on this route the distances are:

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[1]) In Robinson's Map (Later Bibl. Res.) a village is here marked called Khanûk, which does not exist in this place. In Zimmermann's Map it lies more to the South.

[2]) From Thrupp's M. S. notes; Robinson Bibl. Res. III, 276 sq. and Later Bibl. Res., 344 347; and our *Itinerary* 21 May.

n Nazareth to Debûrieh	2	—
hence ascent to Mount Tabor	1	—
- descent to Khân et-Tujâr	—	50
- to Kefr Sabt	—	40
- along the beginning of W. Bestûm	—	40
- to brow of mountain above Tiberias	1	30
- descent to Tiberias	—	45
Total distance from Nazareth to Tiberias by Tabor	7	25

road by Kefr Kenna is tedious and hot. leading from the ow above Tiberias to Kefr Kenna over an undulating plain. however fruitful its soil may be. has nothing to break its mon- except the village of Lûbieh. Kefr Kenna is a large village led by beautiful gardens. A valley. gradually ascending. is a little further S.W.. and the path. after having past er-Reineh. ver the Eastern shoulder of the mountain against the Northern which Nazareth is situated. The first view of Nazareth is king.

ing from Nazareth to Tiberias. a barren. rocky mountain tract be traversed to Debûrieh. An ancient cistern is passed about

After this Tabor comes in sight. rising like a fine wooded. gar-loaf above the surrounding swelling hills, quite different rance from the broad stretched dome-shape. which it presents en either from the North or South.

view from the summit of Tabor is very extensive. being not ed by any near great elevation. The air here is exquisite. and led trees and bushes offer a most pleasant shade.

descent along the N. side of the mountain continues for a e through the woods.

n Khân et-Tujâr the natural beauties cease for a while, and desired view of the Sea of Galilee is not enjoyed till after rossed the tedious, slow rising plain Ard el-Hamma to the w at its very end. There the contrast of the splendid lake. ied in a girdle of mountains, and the half ruined city of Tibe- g at one's feet, is very striking.[1]

37. From Jisr Benât Yâkûb to el-Lejjûn.

n Jisr Benât Yâkûb to Khân Jubb Yûsuf (Route 32)	3	25
hence to Khân Miniyeh	1	30
- - entrance of Wady Humâm	1	10
- - opposite Irbid and Kul'at Ibn Mâ'an (ruins)	—	50
- - Hajar en-Nasrâny	1	—
- - Lûbieh	1	10
- - Khân et-Tujâr	1	—
- - Debûrieh	1	15
- - Bir Tebes (Nein being on the left)	1	25

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hence to el-'Afuleh	1	10
- - Khân el-Lejjûn	2	5
Total distance from Jisr Benât Yâkûb to el-Lejjûn	16h	—'[1])

This route formed in former days part of the great high-way from Egypt to Damascus. Traces of a via Romana are yet met with in several places.

Hajar en-Nasrâny «the stone of the Christians» is a large, black, basaltic stone, one out of a number of similar stones, surrounding it, marking according to tradition the spot where the Lord fed the five thousand. The neighbouring Kurn Hattîn is pointed out by the Latins as the Mount of Beatitudes.[2])

At Debûrieh the Great plain, or Plain of Esdraelon, is crossed diagonally. The traverse is most fatiguing on account of the glare of the sun, especially when travelling Southward, having then the face turned toward the sun.

Khân et-Tujâr is a meeting point of several high-ways. One of these leads East of Tabor to Beisan in 6½ or 7 hours.

38. From 'Akka to Yâfa by Haifa and the ruins of Caesarea.

From 'Akka (gate) to the Nahr Namân	—h	22′
hence to the Nahr el-Mükata	2	10
- - Khâifa (or Hâifa)	—	35
- - the N.Western most end of Carmel (foot)	—	45
- - Bîr el-Keneiseh (ruins)	1	50
- - ed-Dustrei (ruins)	1	6
- - opposite 'Athlit	—	25
- - opposite Surafend	1	25
- - opposite Kefr Lâm	—	17
- - Tantûra	—	45
Total distance from 'Akka to Tantûra	9h	40′

From Hâifa an excellent road leads in 50′ or 55′ to the convent on Mount Carmel.

In going direct to Tantûra the convent is not visited, but the narrow plain along the N.Western base of Carmel followed. Before rounding the mountain a site is passed, showing a vast space covered with foundations and marking the place of ancient Sycaminos. West of these foundations is an extensive ledge of rock excavated for sepulchres after the Jewish style.[3])

About 15′ S. of the N.W. angle of Carmel a hill is passed covered with ruins, called Tell es-Semakh.

Tenâmi, a ruined village, is seen 30′ further S. lying at the foot of Carmel.

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[1]) De Bertou; Robinson, Lat. B. R., 341, 343; *Itinerary* 17 May.
[2]) Robinson, Bibl. Res. III, 240.
[3]) Also mentioned by Benj. of Tudela, ed. Asher I, 64.

In order to visit 'Athlît the main road is left, these ruins lying about 10′ distant off. [1])

Surafend and Kefr Lâm shew both ancient remains, especially the latter, as does also Hadarah [2]) near which are hewn sepulchres N.E. of Tantûra.

From Tantûra to the Nahr Keraji [3])	—h	15′
hence to the Nahr Zerka (with foundations of a castle called el-Melât)	1	30
- - Kaisariyeh (ruins of Caesarea)	—	30
- - the Nahr Akhdar (also Akhdara and Kudeira)	—	35
- - the N. Abû Zabûra	1	50
- - Mukhalid	1	42
- - the Nahr Falaik	1	43
- - Khurbet Falaik	—	25
- - Arsûf (ruins)	1	40
- - el-Haram Ibn 'Aly Alcim	—	15
- - bridge on the N. el-'Aujeh [4])	2	—
- - Yâfa (N. E. gate)	1	30
Total distance from Tantûra to Yâfa, about	13h	55′
- - - 'Akka to Tantûra	9	40
Total distance from 'Akka to Yâfa [5])	23h	35′

This route is exceedingly wearisome, and more so yet when travelling Southward, facing the sun all day from the moment it appears above the midland hills to the hour when it sinks in the blue waters of the Mediterranean Sea.

Mukhalid is a wretched place to spend the night, as well as Tantûra, but there is no choice. The ruins of Caesarea have the name of being often infested with marauding Arabs. — The beach is followed till about 40′ N. of Mukhalid; here the road bends to the E. and the village itself is shut out from a view of the Sea by intervening sand-downs. The fountain of Mukhalid is about 200 yards E. of the village, and at its S. W. angle are the ruins of an ancient strong castle [6]).

The Nahr Falaik forms a marshy lake to the E. of the road. — Similar lakes, but smaller, are also formed near the Sea by the N. Akhdar and N. Abû Zabûra. Mr. Thrupp thought that these lakes communicated with the Sea at high tide. Making inquiries at Mukhalid about the Nahr Arsûf, mentioned by Irby and Mangles, he under-

[1]) Pl. 45 in Le Pays d'Israël. See also Narrative &c. I, 313, 314.

[2]) I heard it also pronounced Heiderah by the people of Tantûra.

[3]) Nahr Merjab and also N. Tahûneh in Thrupp's M. S. notes.

[4]) Thrupp writes: el-'Awajah.

[5]) From Thrupp's M. S. notes, compared with the itineraries of Lynch's M. S. Map, E. Smith and von Wildenbruch. — From Hâifa to 'Athlît and from Tantûra to Caesarea according to our *Itinerary* 1 and 4 March. Buckingham (Travels &c. p. 140—146) describes also the above route, but his distances are wrong.

[6]) Buckingham, Travels p. 139; he thinks that here stood perhaps the «tower of Aphek» of Josephus, Jew. wars, II, 19, 1.

stood that no river of that name exists [1]); but that there is West Arsûf a lake, supplied by water from Jeturîyeh (?) and from Ejlil Jelîl,, and emptying itself into the Sea.

A ruin, bearing no other name than merely el-Khurbeh the ruin is mentioned by Dr. Meryon, the author of Lady H. Stanhope travels. as situated on the S. bank of the 'Aujeh-river at 1h 30′ from Yâfa therefore close by the bridge;, and to the right East of a ruin on a hillock called Tell Abû Zeitûn.

39. From 'Akka to Ramleh and Yâfa, passing E. of Mt Carmel.

From 'Akka to Bir Jedrû	2h	30′
hence to Wady el-Mâlek	1	45
- - the ford of the Nahr Mukata	1	—
- - Tell Kaimûn (large ruins)	1	30
- - el-Kireh (large ruins)	—	40
- - Mehaf about	3	45
- - opposite Kanîr	1	—
- - Mughalîyeh	—	50
- - Kakûn	1	52
- - Kalansaweh	1	45
- - Kefr Saba	2	37
- - Râs el-'Ain (castle and spring)	1	50
- - Rentieh (ruins), also called Remthieh	1	15
- - bridge over Wady Mûzeirah	1	45
- - Ludd	—	25
- - Ramleh (Latin convent)	—	45
Total distance from 'Akka to Ramleh [2])	25h	14′

The accounts which we possess of this route are yet very imperfect and much confusion there is between the names of the villages along it, as given by the few travellers who here have passed. As the Southern portion of this road formed the ancient high-way from el-Lejjûn down to Egypt, we can well understand von Wildenbruch's report of having every here and there found traces of a via Romana, aqueducts and ruins of villages.

From Kefr Saba a road branches off to Yâfa. Tawahîn el-'Aujeh, a village with ruined ancient bridge and mills, is kept to the left in crossing the 'Aujeh at 2 hours distance from Kefr Saba. Hence to Yâfa is about 3 to 3¼ hours, making the

total distance from 'Akka to Yâfa about 24 hours.

40. From 'Akka to Jenîn.

From 'Akka to the ford of the N. Mûkata	5h	15′
hence to point where the road forks	—	50
- - the ruined Khân at el-Lejjûn	3	30

[1]) Ritter XVI, 589.

[2]) According to von Wildenbruch, von Prokesch, Russegger (Ritter XVI. 592 sq.).

hence to valley becomes *Zeraïn* and turns — 24
- - opposite Tel Ti[illegible] — 25
- - to Sûsîn — 22
- - to Tamra — 20
- - Jenîn . —

Total distance from [illegible] 20 —

41. From Nazareth to Jenîn

From Nazareth to opening of valley in the west part —
hence to el-Mezra'a — 20
- - el-Fûleh —
- - Mukeibileh — —
- - Jenîn . 20

Total distance from Nazareth to Jenîn 40

The villages on this road show all more or less traces of antiquity[3].

With nearly an hour's descent the road to *Zer'în* has several striking views over the Western spur of the Jenîn mountains and over Sûlem[4].

42. From [illegible] to Zer'în

From the ruins of Caesarea to the Nahr Sukereir —
hence to opposite the ruined castle and vil. Kaisûn —
- - Sindiâneh with traces of antiquity —
- - Sukereir vil. —
- - junction with beautiful Western prospect —
- - here high ridge near el-Aruk —
- - second ridge highest part between the road and the pass of Lejjûn —
- - el-Lejjûn —
- - *Zer'în* . —
- - 'Ain Jâsûf, large fountain and reservoir —
- - Tell Shekh Ziâny —
- - Beit Lîd ruins —
- - a tell some distance —
- - Beisan the village —

Total distance from [illegible]

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[2]) From el-Lejjûn to Jenîn according to our itinerary (Dr. Barnard) went in 5 hours from 'Akka to Lejjûn [illegible].

[3]) For particulars from Nazareth till the pass of which [illegible] see Itinerary 20 May.

[3]) Dr. Stewart found in 1853 two underground [illegible] of Mukeibileh, and a large sepulchral cavern in that village; also a tell with traces of antiquity, and at Sundela [illegible] Sûndela, between Mukeibileh and *Zer'în*. [illegible] the road-side when coming near *Zer'în*. The pass and the [illegible] Sûndela was passed by Robinson in 1838 (Bib. Res. III. 69).

[4]) See *Itinerary* 17 May. — Robinson, Bib. Res. III. 68 sq.

[5]) For particulars see *Itinerary* 5 March and [illegible] May.

In the plain E. of Kaisarîyeh Arabs are encamped. It is well 1
be here protected by an armed guide from the Governor of Haifa. —
Beisan and the surrounding plain are always occupied by Bedawîn.
Travelling in these parts of the country is not safe.

43. From Beisan to Damascus.

From Beisan to the Jisr Mejamî'a (Jordan)	3h 30′
hence to the bridge over the N. Yarmûk	1 55
- - Khân el-'Akabah	1 —
- - Kefr Hareb	— 45
- - Fik (large village)	1 20
- - Redjûm el-Ahbar (a ruin)	— 30
- - Birket Nâm	1 15
- - Khastîn (a ruin)	— 30
- - Wady Mu'akker	— 45
- - Um el-Kubr (ruins)	— 15
- - Wady Hamy Sakher	— 30
- - 'Ain Keir (a fountain)	— 15
- - Wady 'Allan	1 —
- - Tseil (one of the principal vill. of Jaulan)	— 30
- - Nawa (chief place of Jaulan)	1 45
Total distance from Beisan to Nawa[1])	15h 45′

From Nawa the great caravan-road goes by Obteira in	1h —′
hence to Unkhûl	1 10
- - Jâsem	1 5
- - Sunamein	1 45
- - Ghubâghib	2 —
- - Jeb. Khîyârah	1 15
- - Khân Denûn	2 —
- - Kesweh	— 40
- - Damascus	3 30
making for the total distance from Nawa to Damascus	14h 25′

A different road was taken from Nawa by Burckhardt passing Kâsem in	2h —′
hence to Semnein (Semlein in Porter's Map)	1 15
- - Jedeideh	— 30
- - Kefr Shems	1 15
- - Deir el-'Adas	— 45
- - Shûkhah	2 15
- - Khân ez-Zeit	— 45
- - Khân Denûn	1 15
- - Kesweh	— 40
- - Damascus	3 —
making for the distance from Nawa to Damascus	13h 40′

but the difference between this distance and that as given along the

[1]) From Beisan to Jisr Mejamî'a according to de Bertou; hence to Damascus according to Burckhardt. Trav. p. 274—284 &c., compared with Seetzen and Porter. See also Ritter XV, 350 sq.

great caravan-road is chiefly to be attributed to Burckhardt's fast travelling on that occasion.

Total distance from Beisan to Damascus about 30 hours.

44. From Damascus by Sunamein, Eshmiskîn. Mezarîb and Remtheh to Jerash[1]).

From Damascus by Kesweh to Sunamein (R. 43)		9h	25′
hence to Eshmiskin	about	6	—
- - Mezarîb	do.	3	—
- - point where the road is crossed from Um-Keis to Der'a	about	2	—
- - er-Remtheh		2	—
- - summit of Jebel Kafkafka	about	6	—
- - Jerash		2	30
Total distance from Damascus to Jerash about .		30h	55′

As far as Remtheh the above route is also followed by the great caravans of pilgrims from Damascus to Mekka. But, as has been observed in the Appendix III of Burckhardt's Travels, p. 656, this so called Haj route is often shifted on account of the marauding Bedawîn, who make a regular business of attacking and robbing either the caravans themselves or the stragglers who never fail to linger behind.

45. From Damascus to Büsrah.

A Roman road running from Musmeih right through the Lejah to Sumeid, is yet traceable in this stony region. It formed the direct communication between Damascus and Bozrah, a distance (by Kesweh) of about 23 hours. At the present time the Lejah is avoided as much as possible, because of the fanatical Moslem inhabitants[2]): it is generally skirted on its E. side, as far as Shuhba, whence choice may be made to proceed to Büsrah, either by Kŭnawât, Suweideh and 'Ary, or by joining the ancient high-road at Tell ed-Dŭbbeh.

By the road along the E. side of the Lejah the distances are:

From Damascus to Nejha	about	3h	—
hence to Burâk (N. E. edge of the Lejah) . . .	do.	5	—
- - bridge over the River Liwa	do.	1	—

[1]) This and the following routes: 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50 and 51 are given according to the construction of our Map. The distances which we know on these roads from Porter, when compared with Seetzen, Burckhardt and Buckingham, shew great discrepancy. This may be owing to their different rate of travelling; but must also be attributed to the imperfect state of their notes, which Seetzen and Burckhardt were not spared to lay before the public themselves.

[2]) A serious instance of their brutality was experienced by M. Porter and party in February 1853, who narrowly escaped being murdered at Edhr'a (Five years &c. II, 214, 217 sq.).

hence following the banks of the Liwa to Shuhba about	8	—
- to Kûnawât . . . . . do.	2	30
- - Suweideh	2	15
- - Mujeidel	1	—
- - 'Ary	1	20
- - Jemurrin	1	45
- - Bûsrah	—	45
Total distance from Damascus to Bûsrah about .	26h	35′

Mr. Porter, who went to the Jebel Ha'urân by this route, describes the villages and the ruins through which he passed [1]). At the Jebel Aswad the trap-formation begins, for which the Ha'urân-plain is so remarkable. To the N. W. of this mountain-ridge all is white cretaceous limestone, whilst to the S. and S. E. the whole country is one unbroken plain of black lava. The valley of the 'Awaj with its verdant meadows and blooming orchards forms a beautiful contrast with the dreary, barren plain, which here commences and which seems to continue Southward without end. The view of the 'Awaj-valley from Nejha is particularly striking.

Burâk is the first of a series of villages all containing ruins of former villages or towns, some of which are of great extent and beauty. Burckhardt has given a vast amount of particulars about these, and Porter's account of his Ha'urân-tour adds much valuable information. To their volumes we must content ourselves to refer. Seetzen's Reise and Buckingham's Travels among the Arab tribes have also each their worth for this region, especially Seetzen; but these works contain along with valuable matter much, that is calculated to create confusion.

Between Shuhbah and Kunawât the scenery of the Jebel Ha'urân is very fine. Everywhere in their central and Southern parts these mountains are richly clothed with forests of evergreen oaks and other brushwood. The N. parts on the contrary are naked, but the want of trees is here compensated by the extreme fertility of the soil. The Jebel Ha'urân offers no less interest for study of Archeology. «The whole declivity on which Kunawât stands», says Porter [2]), «is «covered with ruins for miles. Clumps of tapering columns, towers «and tombs, round and square, and heavy masses of masonry, «crumbling, but not fallen, are grouped together in great variety amid «the dense foliage.»

46. From Nawa to Der'a and Bûsrah.

From Nawa to Mezarib	4h	30′
hence to Der'a	2	—
- - Bûsrah by Um-el-Jemâl and Ghûsâm	8	—
Total distance from Nawa to Bûsrah .	14h	30′

[1]) Five years II, p. 10 sq.
[2] Ibid. p, 87.

A via Romana leads in about 4½ hours from Busrah to Sulkhad, in an unbroken straight line. This line continues as far as the eye can reach in the same direction, and after 10 days journey brings the traveller to Bagdad.

47. From Der'a by Edhr'a to Damascus.

From Der'a by D'ail and Ubta to Edhr'a	about	5h	45′
hence to Mujeidel		1	45
- - Khûbab	about	2	—
- - junction of the Soghbah-Musmeih road	do.	4	20
- - Damascus by Deir 'Aly and Kesweh		7	—
Total distance from Der'a to Damascus		20h	50′

From the junction of roads near the Eastern base of Jebel Khîyârah the road by Nejha and its solid bridge over the 'Awaj might be taken, but not with any advantage in the saving of distance.

48. From Der'a to Um-Keis and Jisr Mejami'a.

From Der'a to Abil	about	5h	30′
hence to Sammah		1	20
- - Um-Keis		2	—
Total distance from Der'a to Um-Keis [1]		9h	50′
hence to Jisr Mejami'a, (descent)	about	3	—

49. From Um-Keis to Jerash.

From Um-Keis to Faû'ara		2h	—′
hence to et-Taiyibeh	about	1	—
- - Tibneh		2	45
- - Sûf		2	30
- - Jerash		1	30
Total distance from Um-Keis to Jerash		9h	45′

50. From Jerash to es-Salt.

From Jerash to Dibbîn		1h	45′
hence to Bûrmeh		1	—
- - Wady Zerka		1	—
- - Shihân (ruins)		1	—
- - 'Allân (ruins)		—	30
- - Zî (ruins)		2	—
- - es-Salt (ascent)		—	45
Total distance from Jerash to es-Salt		8h	—′

51. From es-Salt to Jericho (er-Riha).

Along Wady Nimrîn a path, marking here and there traces of an ancient high-way, leads to the Jordan ford E. N. E. of Jericho in about

[1]) Burckhardt, Trav. p. 271—273.

6 hours. Hence to the miserable village er-Riha is 2h 15′ across the plain.

52. From Beisan to er-Riha.

From Beisan (village) to opposite Tell Um el-'Ashera	1h	—′
hence to Makhûs (encampment and spring)	1	—
- - Shekh Salim (wely near a copious spring close by ruins Ridghah)	—	30
- - 'Ain el-Beida, spring N. of Tell-Humah (to the right)	—	15
- - 'Ain ed-Deir	—	35
- - 'Ain Kaun	—	15
- - 'Ain Ferûn (at the N. side of the ruins Sûkkûth)	—	10
- - W. Maleh (first branch)	—	50
- - W. Fyadh (last branch of W. Maleh)	—	35
- - W. Jamel	—	40
- - W. Tubâs	—	30
- - W. Bukei'a (first of its nine branches)	—	55
- - W. Abû Sedra	—	45
- - el-Makherûk (or Makherûd), rocky mountain-spur	1	20
- - brook of W. el-Ferrah	—	25
- - W. el-Ahmar (or el-Abiad)	1	45
- - W. Fasail or Mudahdireh	—	40
- - W. Rashash	1	—
- - W. el-Abiad	—	45
- - W. el-'Aujeh	—	35
- - W. Nawaimeh	—	50
- - er-Riha (Jericho)	—	55
Total distance from Beisan to Jericho	16h	15′[1])

53. From Beisan to Nazareth.

By Zer'in:

From Beisan to Zer'in (Route 42) about	3h	50′
hence to Sûlem	1	15
- - el-Mezra'ah	1	15
- - Nazareth (Route 41)	1	45
Total distance from Beisan to Nazareth	8h	5′

Another road was taken by Burckhardt[2]), who went from Nazareth by a village which he calls Denuny (probably Nein), 2½h distant.

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[1]) Through our itineraries of 11, 12, 14 and 15 May we were enabled to fix the positions of W. Fasail, Kurn Surtabeh, W. el-Ferrah, W. Maleh, and the part of the Ghor between Sûkkûth and Beisan. These again fix pretty nearly the position of the intervening valleys as given by de Bertou in Bulletin de la Soc. de Géogr. de Paris. 1839. T. XII p. 151—160. For particulars about the most remarkable parts of the Ghor see the *Itinerary* 11—15 May. Our Map shews the manner in which the Western mountains advance towards or recede from the Jordan.

[2]) Travels &c. p. 342—344.

Hence in 3 hours to Um et-Taiyîbeh. As he speaks of the ruins of Endor, he seems to have gone round by or near that village [1]). From Um et-Taiyîbeh he followed the high-way to Beisan by Marüssüs, a distance of $2^3/_4$ hours, making thus in all for the distance from Nazareth to Beisan 8^h 15′.

54. From Jenîn to Nabûlûs.

By Kŭbatîyeh and Sanûr to Sebustîyeh:

This is the high-road followed in the present days, with the following distances:

From Jenîn to Kübatîyeh	1^h 30′
hence across the Merj el-Ghurruk to Sanûr	1 25
- to Jeba	— 50
- - Fendekumîyeh	— 25
- - Burka	1 —
- - Sebustîyeh	— 40
- - opposite Beit Iba	1 5
- - Nabûlûs (West gate)	1 —
Total distance from Jenîn to Nabûlûs [2])	7^h 55′

A rocky valley, sometimes forming a narrow defile, sometimes widening so as to form a small plain, ascends from Jenîn to Kübatîyeh and reaches its highest point between the latter village and Jerba. — The descent to the fertile plain called Merj el-Ghurruk is short, but steeper than the ascent from Jenîn. This plain is, as its name implies [3]), overflown by the rains of winter, which collect from the surrounding mountain-slopes, without finding an outlet.

Past the strongly situated but now ruined castle of Sanûr and the fountain at the Southern base of the rock, on which it is perched [4]), the road ascends to Jeba, a large village, with a tower and other traces of antiquity. Here the road to Sebustîyeh divides into two branches: the one, as mentioned above by Fendekumîyeh and Burka, winding over the broad summit of the mountain, and steeply descending into the valley N. of Sebustîyeh; and the other, by Beit Imrin (1 hour from Jeba and 1^h 15′ from Sebustîyeh), easier than the former, having no more ascent to get over, but, being more shut in, offering less of a view over the surrounding country.

The ruins of Samaria at Sebustîyeh are decidedly most interesting [5]); but the people of this village, as of all Jebel Nabûlûs, are very fanatical, and among their fellow-countrymen proverbially mischievous.

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[1]) Robinson speaks of Endûr as »now deserted« (Lat. Bib. Res., 340). We found on our visit 20 May the village good and well inhabited.

[2]) Robinson, Bib. Res. III. 136—139, 149 sq. Ritter XVI, 658—674, Stewart p. 413—422.

[3]) Bib. Res. III, 153.

[4]) Stewart p. 421.

[5]) Ritter XVI, 661—666.

Another route from Jenîn to Sebustîyeh might be taken *by Bŭrkîn, Dothan and Sîleh.*

From Jenîn to Burkîn	— h	45′
hence to opposite Tell Dothan	1	25
- - - Merki	—	35
- - - 'Ajjeh	—	40
- - the fountain of Sîleh	1	40
- - Sebustîyeh	1	15
making in all from Jenîn to Sebustîyeh	6h	20′

After passing to the N. side of the rocky hill on which Bŭrkîn is situated, the path leads over a sort of plateau, where a ruin is seen close upon the right-hand side, called Abû Kahût. Fifteen minutes further another ruin Asafî is passed with an ancient well. Kefr Kûd is here seen on its high hill at 10 or 15′ to the East. The road now turns from S.E. to S. by E. across a well cultivated plain, stretching East and West. The villages Keferît or Kefr Harît (Kufeireh by Robinson — we give, however, the name as we heard it pronounced) and Jâfed (Yâbud by Robinson) now come in sight to the West and N.W. Also 'Arrabeh, which from a distance seems quite a sightly place; whilst Tell Dothan with the ruined aqueduct at its Southern base is passed at half a mile's distance on the left. A broad valley running S. is now entered, and throughout its length traces are seen of an ancient high-road. At Merki a S. Easterly turn of the road leads over a swell which runs across the valley; beyond it the valley contracts, and shows in succesion the villages of Mogharah, Zawi and 'Anza, against the limestone-slopes on the left. It then issues upon a large plain, at the opposite side of which rises the ridge of Jeba and Fendekumîyeh; both villages stand boldly out on its broad summit. 'Ajjeh, Rameh and 'Atara are successively seen on their hill-tops to the right, and also the more distant Fahmeh. The ridge is now ascended, and from its summit a surprising view of the large village of Sîleh with its white cupolas and its deep olive-clothed wady is enjoyed. The head of Wady Sîleh is here rounded, passing by the fountain of the village.

A second rocky ridge, joined to the former one on the E. side of the road, is now ascended: the view from its culminating point on the basin of the Samaria-mountains and on the hill crowned with the ruins of the ancient Israëlitish capital, is truly magnificent[1]).

A road running between the two just mentioned was taken by Mr. Wolcott[2]) from Sebustîyeh to the Plain of Esdraelon. He passed by Burka, but left Fendekumîyeh to the right; descending this high ridge he crossed the plain at its Northern base, touched Ajjeh, and hence struck over the hills N.W. of Sanûr; leaving Dothan on the left (without being aware of its existence) he passed by Bŭrkîn and reached the Esdraelon-plain a little below Kefr Adân.

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[1]) *Itinerary* 6 March.
[2]) Bibl. Sacra 1843 p. 74, 75.

It seems from the traces of an ancient high-way, which we saw S.W. of Dothan, that the route as followed by us formed once part of the high-road from Zer'în (Jezreël) to Samaria. Maundrell under 23 March) describes a road which he took from Lejjûn by Kefr Arab (perhaps Rameh) in 5 hours, and Stleh, 1 hour more, to Sebustîyeh, 1 hour; hence by Sherak (Deir esh-Sheraf) and Barseba (Beit Iba) to Nabûlûs.

The two hours' journey from Sebustîyeh to Nabûlûs may be considered as one of the finest in all Palestine[1]). A detour of a few minutes by the village of Nakûra will repay the traveller with a fine view over the Samaria-ruins and surrounding mountains, here seen from the East. At 45 or 50′ from Sebustîyeh the valley contracts. Several villages (see our Map) come in sight whilst progressing under the delicious shade of fine and venerable olive-trees, and along numerous gurgling brooks and fountains, till the gates of Nabûlûs are reached, surrounded by most luxuriant gardens and orchards.

55. From Nabûlûs to Beisan.

From Nabûlûs (E. gate) round the S. E. base of Mount Ebal and along the ruin 'Askar (with fountain) to opposite the villages Azmût, Deir el-Atab and Salim	—h	50′
hence through the gorge of W. Bidan, and across four streams running S. E. to join the former, to Burj el-Ferrah	2	—
hence to Tubâs	1	10
- - Yasir	1	10
- through W. Khusneh to Ka'ûn (ruin)	2	50
- to Tell Um el-'Ashera	1	—
- - Beisan	1	—
Total distance from Nabûlûs to Beisan[2])	10	hours.

56. From Kaisarîyeh to Nabûlûs.

From Kaisariyeh across the plain to Kakûn about	4h	30′
hence to Dennâbeh (first village on the hills)	1	25
- - 'Anebta (whence the road runs up W. Sha'ir)	1	20
- - Ramîn	1	—
- - Sefarin	—	50
- - Deir esh-Sheraf	1	—
- - junction of the Sebustîyeh road	—	35
- - Nabûlûs	1	—
Total distance from Kaisariyeh to Nabûlûs	11h	40′

From Ramîn a road somewhat more direct and consequently shorter leads across the Northern branch of W. Sha'îr over the highland West of Sebustîyeh. Traversing the little plain S. of it, and then a rocky spur, the former road is joined at Deir Sheraf. Robinson

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[1]) A view of the valley of Nabûlûs is found in Le Pays d'Israël, pl. 53.
[2]) See for details *Itinerary* 12, 13 and 14 May.

passed this way from Ramîn to Nabûlûs in 3 hours [1]); but, as has been observed before, his rate of travelling, in company with Dr. Eli Smith (1852), is frequently faster than the usual pace. He met in the plain S. W. of Sebustîyeh several strings of camels laden with soap, on their way from Nabûlûs to Egypt, and was on the previous day at 'Anebta informed, that the great camel-road from Nabûlûs to Egypt takes the circuitous turn by that village to the plain, Ramleh, &c., in order to avoid the steeper descents by any of the other valleys S. W. of Nabûlûs. He also noticed between 'Anebta and Ramîn and on the rocky spur N. of Deir esh-Sheraf the distinct traces of the ancient road from Caesarea to Sebaste and Neapolis. A ruined village, called 'Aslûn, was passed 30′ S. E. of Ramîn. Another ruin with hewn stones and the fragments of two columns is seen 30′ further S. S. E. It is called Dibbârieh.

57. From Beisan to Jenîn and Ramleh.

This was anciently the high-way from Midian to Egypt.

From Beisan to the foot of the Gilboa mountains	1h —′
hence a steep ascent of 1 hour leads to the village of Jelbon (Gilboa) [2]), and ● path leads down again to Jenîn in nearly 3 hours; but we have no doubt that a direct way exists from Beisan to Jenîn passing S. of Jebel Jelbon (or Jebel Fûkû'a). This part of the country is totally out of the traveller's routes of the present day: we are not aware, that any European has traversed it; and only from the construction of our Map can we give the distance from Beisan to Jenîn to be . . . . . about	5 hours.

Judging by a distant view which we had of this region on 13 May 1852 from the elevated summit of Jebel Haskîn, there seem to be no heights on this road which present any hindrance in a passage.

From Jenîn by Bûrkîn to opposite Kefr Kûd (R. 54)	1h 30′
hence to opposite Yâbud	1 —
- - Ferasin	1 45
- - Zeita	1 40
- - Kakûn	1 25
- - Ramleh (Route 39)	10 20
Total distance from Jenîn to Ramleh	17h 40′

Below Yâbud the road divides, one branch turning off more to the S. W. than the above route. This branch leads equally to the plain, by 'Attîl and Shuweikeh, falling in with the former road at Kalansaweh. [3])

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[1]) Later Bibl. Res. p. 127, 128.

[2]) Visited by E. G. Schultz (Ritter XV, 422) and by Liebetrut, 1852.

[3]) Robinson and E. Smith went 21 April 1852 from Yâbud to Ferasîn, but soon after turned S. towards 'Attîl. We know the routes from Yâbud to the coast chiefly from Major Scott's Map.

58. From Nabûlûs to Yâfa.

From Nabûlûs to Jacob's Well	— h	30′
hence to Kefr Kullin		30
- - 'Ain Mokhna (ruin and spring)	—	30
- - Hawara	—	30
- - 'Ain Abûz		20
- steep ascent to summit of pass	—	35
(here is a view of the Sea; and on the left of the road an ancient sepulchral monument and fountain).		
- - Jema'in	—	15
- - Zeita	—	20
- - Deir Istia	1	10
- - Kerawa	1	
- - Mejdel (following the N. side of W. Kerawa)	3	20
- - Selameh	3	—
- - Yâfa	1	
Total distance from Nabûlûs to Yâfa [1])	13 hours.	

A more direct route was followed by D. Robinson from Nabûlûs to the plain 24 April 1852 [2]). He went

from Nabûlûs (W. gate) to Râfidieh	— h	25′
hence to Juneid (ruin on the left)	—	15
- - Kuriyet Jit	1	10
- - Funduk		55
- - 'Azzûn	1	55
- - Hableh	1	50
the shortest way to Yâfa passes through the village of Jiljilliyeh		55
hence to junction of coast-road S. of the bridge over the N. el-'Aujeh	3	—
hence to Yâfa (Route 38)	1	30
Total distance from Nabûlûs to Yâfa	11 h	55′

This road is 1 h 5′ shorter than the former, but has the disadvantage of much ascent and descent. It is probable, that the pass between 'Ain Abûz and Jem'aîn can be avoided, and Deir Istia reached by a shorter way than the one we followed on 8 March. Our guide not being overmuch acquainted with the way, took us here more than once by a round-about path.

59. From Nabûlûs to es-Salt.

From Nabûlûs (E. gate) to Beit Fûrik	1 h	35′
hence to summit of Jebel Jedû'a		40
- - Yanûn		35
- - Kerawa	4	—
- - Jordan ford	1	25
- - es-Salt	5 hours.	
Total distance from Nabûlûs to es-Salt [3])	13 h	15′

[1]) For details see *Itinerary* 8 and 9 March.
[2]) Later Bib. Res., 133 sq.
[3]) For details from Nabûlûs to the Jordan ford see *Itinerary* 8, 10 and 11 May.

60. From Nabûlûs to Jerusalem.

From Nabûlûs (E. gate) to opposite Hawara	1h	50′
hence to fountain at the foot of ascent of hills	—	30
- - summit of pass	—	25
- - the ruined khân opposite Sawieh	—	35
- - Wady Lubban (well on the left)	—	45
- - opposite Sinjil (ascent)	—	50
- 'Ain Haramîyeh (descent)	—	45
- - Yebrûd	1	—
- - Bireh[1])	1	45
- - opposite er-Râm	1	15
- - Shâfât	—	55
- - Jerusalem (Damascus gate)	—	50
Total distance from Nabûlûs to Jerusalem	11h	25′

The narrow defile on the summit of the hills S. of the Mokhna-plain leads into a broad valley winding Southward along the villages of Sawieh and Lubban, both situated on the hill-summits to the right of the road. Two side-wadies strike right across this valley, one coming from Akrabeh and called W. Rumeh, or Makhfûrîyeh, and the other, W. Lubban, coming from the hilly tract E. of Jalûd (see *Itinerary* 8 and 10 May). From the point where the bed of W. Lubban is crossed, travellers often turn off from the main-road in order to visit the ruins of Shiloh, now Seilûn. It lies 50′ E. from the main-road, opposite Lubban, and 1h 30′ from 'Ain Haramîyeh. — Wolcott, in travelling Northward, went from Seilûn by Kuriût, 35′ distance, and past Tell-fît, 50′ further, and Kubalân, 35′ further still; hence he descended to the plain el-Mokhna, joining there the ordinary road from Jerusalem.[2])

Beyond Yebrûd the country, which here still evinces great fertility in cultivated fields, gardens and orchards, assumes a more barren appearance, the gray limestone-rocks allowing cultivation only in very few places. Barrenness is, with few exceptions, the general character of the Judea-mountains, and hence the favourable impression, which the country of Ephraim makes upon travellers coming from the South; whilst on the contrary those who recently have visited the luxuriantly wooded hills of Galilee, find Samaria comparatively very barren, Judea, of course, more so still.

From 'Ain Haramîyeh another road might be taken by 'Ain Yebrûd and Beitîn (Beth-el). The situation of 'Ain Yebrûd is described by Wolcott as fine, encompassed on every side by fertile valleys; but the surrounding hills cut off the prospect, except towards the West. It lies at 1h 15′ distance from 'Ain Haramîyeh. Midway

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[1]) Ritter XVI, 631 gives for the distance from Bireh to Khân el-Lubban an hour too much.

[2]) Bibl. Sacra 1843, p. 72.

Burj el-'Azzîl, a ruin shewing the foundations of an ancient fortress, is passed on the right.

A little beyond Shâfât, when coming on a sort of swell, the first sight is obtained of Jerusalem. It is by far the finest view of the Holy City which may be obtained, and travellers having a choice of roules should by all means try to approach Jerusalem from this side. [1]

61. From Yâfa to Jerusalem.

By Ludd and Beit-Ûr:

From Yâfa to fountain 'Ain Sebil Abû Nabût	—h	25′
hence to Yazûr (to the left)	—	50
- - Beit Dejan	1	5
- - Safiriyeh (to the left)	—	30
- - Ludd	-	40
- - Jimzu	1	—
- - Um Rush (ruine), ascent	2	10
- - Beit-Ûr et-tahta, ascent	1	—
- - Beit-Ûr el-fôka, steep ascent	1	—
- - el-Jîb, ascent	1	50
- - Beit-Hanina	—	45
- - Jerusalem (Damascus gate)	1	30
Total distance from Yâfa to Jerusalem [2]	12h	45′

The road from el-Jîb by Beit Hanîna to Jerusalem is the shortest, but not the easiest. The high-way passes on the N. side of the hill of el-Jîb, and winds round the rocky heights E. of Bîr Nebâla, joining the Nabûlûs road between the hill Tuleil el-Fûl and Shâfât. The distance from el-Jîb to Jerusalem by this latter route is about 2h 40′, making thus in all from Yâfa to Jerusalem 13h 10′.

The road from Yâfa to Ludd and even for about 45′ farther S.E. traverses the fertile plain. [3] Jimzu lies on an eminence and makes quite a show at a distance. From this place a road branches off to Wady Suleimân, ascending it towards Jerusalem. It joins the great road again a few minutes N.W. of el-Jîb, after passing Berfiliya, Deir Main, Beit Nûba, Khurbata and et-Tireh (see the Map).

The two Beit-Ûrs are united by a steep and rough ascent, over a sort of promontory, jutting out between two deep valleys. The rock, here, has been cut away in many places, and the path formed into steps, showing that this is an ancient road. At nearly midway, on

[1]) *Itinerary* 6 May 1852. Robinson, Bibl. Res. under 5 May and 13 & 14 June. Wolcott in Bibl. Sacra p. 71 sq. Maundrell (25 March). Wilson, II, 40, 290. Ritter XVI, 626 637.

[2]) Robinson, Bibl. Res. III, 55 sq.; Ritter XVI, 550—551. He gives by mistake (p. 554) 5 hours for the distance from el-Jîb to Jerusalem.

[3]) For a view of Ludd and its fine ruin of the church of St George see pl. 57 in Le Pays d'Israël. D. Roberts' Holy Land contains also a view of Ludd, but representing the village as perched on a rock; it lies in the midst of the great plain.

the first offset or step of the ascent, are foundations of large stones, the remains perhaps of a castle, which once guarded the pass. [1])

By Ramleh and el-Latrûn:

From Ramleh to Yazûr	1h	15′
hence to Surafend	1	40
- - Ramleh	—	40
- - el-Biriyeh (ruin on the right)	1	—
- - el-Kubâb	—	45
- - el-Latrûn (opposite 'Amwas)	—	55
- - Deir Ayûb (5′ to the left)	—	35
- - Saris (5′ to the right)	1	20
- - Kuriet el-'Enab	—	50
- - opposite Kûstûl	—	45
- - opposite Kûlônieh (5′ to the left)	—	30
- - Kefr el-Bistan	—	27
- - Wely Shekh Beder	—	33
- - Jerusalem (Yâfa gate)	—	30
Total distance from Yâfa to Jerusalem	11h	45′

At el-Kubâb commence the first low hills. But, when approaching Latrûn, their size increases; and soon after the narrow Wady 'Aly is entered. The opening of this valley is called Bâb (the gate) Wady 'Aly. The ascent to Saris and more so yet the road between that place and Kuriet el-'Enab is exceedingly rough and stony. At about 20′ beyond Kuriet el-'Enab (also called Abû Ghaush or Ghosh from it having been long the residence of the robber-chief of that name) Beit Nakûbeh [2]) is passed on the left hand side upon a hill above the road. After passing Kûstûl the road forms a steep and long descent into Wady Beit Hanîna, the traditionary «Valley of the Terebinths». Two thirds of the way down is a small fountain on the S. side of the road called Bîr 'Arbar. The waterbed of the valley is crossed by a modern bridge with pointed arches, near which stands the ruin of a quadrangular building of great antiquity. The path ascends immediately a narrow rocky side-valley, which leads to the high undulating table-land N.W. of Jerusalem. Intervening rocky swells, however, shut out the view of the city as yet, and not before within 20′ distance its walls and domes and minarets, and the Mount of Olives rising above them become visible. The hills, on which Jerusalem is built, have a general declination towards the East, and hence the high wall on the N.W. side of the town hides a great part of the city.

Among the striking objects in sight from this point may be mentioned the distant mountains of Moab. [3])

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[1]) Robinson, Bibl. Res. III, 59.

[2]) Thrupp heard it pronounced Beit Na'uwa. — Robinson writes Nûkkâba, Lat. Bibl. Res. p. 157.

[3]) From *Itinerary* 15 & 16 March; Robinson, Lat. Bibl. Res., 155—159; Thrupp, M. S. notes; Tobler, Denkblätter aus Jerusalem p. 581 sq. and Topographie von Jerusalem, II, 341 sq.; Ritter XVI, 541—550.

62. From Jerusalem to Caesarea.

From Jerusalem to Bireh (Route 60)	3h	—
hence to Salemiyeh (ruins)	—	35
- by Surda to Jifna	1	—
- to Bir Zeit	—	20
- - brow of mountain with extens. view to the W.	—	15
- - Um Suffah (or Sufah)	1	—
- - fountain near Wadiriya (a small ruin)	—	55
(Deir ed-Dam is here half a mile to the left.)		
- - Tibneh, considerable ruins on a hill	—	15
- - 'Abûd	—	50
- - opposite Lubban (to the left)	—	45
- - point where a road goes to Rentis	—	20
- - opposite Kefr Isha (to the left)	—	30
- - Dhikkrin	—	40
- - Mejdel (or Mejdel Yaba)	—	40
- - Râs el-'Ain	—	40
- - Kefr Saba (Route 39)	1	50
Total distance from Jerusalem to Kefr Saba[1]	13h	35'

The distance between Tibneh and Mejdel was made at a faster pace than usual. The whole distance from Jerusalem to Kefr Saba, according to the ordinary rate of travelling, should therefore be estimated at not less than . . . . . 14 hours.
From Kefr Saba to Caesarea are . . . . . 8 -
Total distance from Jerusalem to Caesarea . . . . . 22 hours.

On this interesting route Eli Smith April 1843 gives the following principal details.

Jifna is a village inhabited by Greek Christians. It has a fine situation in a valley, «which under the hand of industry, fostered by true religion, might become a little paradise.»

The road hence ascends the hill, at the foot of which the village stands, to Bir Zeit. Traces of the old Roman road are here visible. The view from the brow of this hill overlooks the whole Western declivity of the mountains quite to the plain. This declivity is composed of a number of eminences, between which no distinct wadies are formed. Two great valleys, however, Wady Belât, a branch of which begins at Jifna, and Wady 'Ain Tuleib, S.W. of the former, drain the country. Over the high ridge between these two the roads continue. «The descent to the N.W. is very practicable and in most parts «easy. It seemed formed by nature for a road, and we had not de«scended far, before we came again upon the Roman pavement This «we continued to find at intervals during the remainder of the day. In «some places, for a considerable distance, it was nearly perfect.» Mr. Smith did not remember to have observed anywhere before such extensive remains of a Roman road, and concluded that this was the road from Jerusalem to Caesarea, taken by Paul with his guard of

[1]) Eli Smith, A visit to Antipatris, in Bibl. Sacra 1843, p. 478—498.

470 men, when sent by Claudius Lysias by night to Antipatris on his way to Caesarea. (Acts XXIII, 23 &c.)

Half an hour beyond Um Suffâh Mr. Smith descended into the head of a wady, with well cultivated mountain-sides and here and there a little brushwood. This wady soon becomes very narrow and passes off to W. Belât. The ruin-covered hill of Tibneh was now reached, and S. of it a much higher hill rose, in the N. side of which appeared several sepulchral excavations, bearing a striking resemblance to the tombs of the Kings at Jerusalem — having porticos supported by columns, &c. «These tombs, and the ruins of Tibneh altogether, deserve a more thorough-examination than we had time to bestow upon them.»

'Abûd is described as a large town (village) inhabited by Moslems and Greek Christians. Sepulchral excavations show that it is also an ancient site. Hence the road leads down, past Lubban and the ruins of Beni Ra'ish, Kefr Îsha and Dhikkrîn, to Mejdel Yâba.

63. From Jerusalem to the N. end of the Dead Sea and Jericho, and back.

From Jerusalem the road goes along and through the Kedron valley, here called W. en-Nâr, and lower down, when approaching Deîr Mâr-Saba, W. Rahib.

From the Yâfa gate, past Bîr Eyûb, to junction of W. Katûn	—h	38′
hence along the bed of W. en-Nâr to high ground S. of the wady, opposite its junction with W. Leban	1	42
- to Deir Mâr Saba, along S. bank of W. Rahib	1	25
Total distance from Jerusalem to Mâr Saba[1])	3h	45′

Admittance in the convent is only obtained when the traveller provided with a letter of recommendation from the Greek Patriarch at Jerusalem. In case of a refusal there is a very good spot to encamp at 20′ N.N.W. of the convent, on the N. side of the wady near a well called Bîr el-Kûlab.

From Mâr Saba, round by Bîr el-Kûlab[2]) to a well near a dry water-course running S.E. to Wady en-Nâr	1h	5′
hence through Wady el-Ghŭrâbeh to another well	—	30
- descent to a plateau (el-Bŭkeia)	—	35
- to entrance of the narrow Wady Kuneitirah	—	40
- - end of this winding wady	—	45
- - shore of the Dead Sea	1	—
Total distance from Mâr Saba to Dead Sea	4h	35′

See for details from Mâr Saba to Dead Sea *Itinerary* 4 May. — Instead of the route by Mâr Saba, that by Naby Mûsa might be taken.

[1]) From our *Itinerary* 3 May and Tobler's Topographie von Jerusalem, Itinerary in vol. II.

[2]) See also Wolcott in Bibl. Sacra 1843, p. 39 sq.

The distance from Jerusalem to Naby Mûsa is about 5h 20′ or 5h 30′. Thence to the Dead Sea 1½ hours. [1])

Hence to the Pilgrims' bathing-place (Jordan ford el-Helu	1h	40′
- - Jericho	2	15

From Jericho to the ruined castle of Kaṣr at the entrance of W. Kelt	—	40′
hence to top of ascent between W. Kelt and W. Dabûs el-'Abed	—	25
- - the ruined aqueduct	—	45
- - the ruined khâns Hadhrûr and es-Sahil	—	50
- descent to Wady Sidr, crossing the heads of two small wadies	—	30
- ascent of Wady Sidr during	—	10
- to entrance of Wady el-Hôdh	—	25
- to well and khân el-Hôdh	1	—
- - Bethany (el-'Aziriyeh)	—	20
- - Jerusalem (St Stephen's gate)	—	30
Total distance from Jericho to Jerusalem [2])	5h	35′

This road is well known as exceedingly rough and difficult. The tour from Jerusalem to Mâr Saba, Dead Sea, Jordan and Jericho is made by almost all Holy Land-travellers. A contract with an escort of a Bedawîn shekh is made at one of the consulates at a fixed price. The tour by Mâr Saba to Jericho and so back to Jerusalem is easier to make than vice versa.

64. From Jericho to Beth-el.

This is a rarely trodden road; and yet, besides being of great Biblical interest, it is very convenient for travellers, who do not want to return to Jerusalem, but wish to proceed Northward to Nabûlûs at once. It is probable, that the Bedawîn will make objections for escorting the traveller on this road; but it wants only a little firmness in order to gain the point.

From Jericho (er-Riha) W. Kelt may be followed up as far as the place where it diverges into two other wadies, W. Farah and W. Tuwâr; and, ascending by the ruin Farah the high ground on the opposite (W.) side, er-Râm or Jiba may be reached, whence there is a choice of paths to go to Beitîn (Beth-el).

The more direct way, however, leads along the Southern base of the Quarantania mountain (Jebel Kurûntûl) over a parallel lower ridge, then for a while up W. Harît to Deir Diwân, and along Tell el-Hajar to Beitîn. By going from er-Riha round by 'Ain es-Sultân a detour is made of half an hour.

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[1]) Poole, in Journ. R. G. S. vol. XXVI, p. 58.

[2]) Wolcott in Bibl. Sacra 1843, p. 40 and 41, compared with Tobler, Topographie von Jerusalem II, Itinerary; Ritter XV, 485 sq.; and Thrupp M. S. notes.

From er-Riha to 'Ain es-Sultân	— h	35′
hence to Southern base of Jebel Kurûntûl	—	15
steep ascent	—	20
more gradual ascent till broad summit	—	45
hence to Bir el-Khusneh in W. Harît	1	—
- - Abû Sebah (ruined village)	1	—
- - Deir Diwan (on the right)	—	30
- - Tell el-Hajar	—	20
- - Burj Beitîn (ruined castle)	—	30
- - Beitîn	—	15
Total distance from er-Riha to Beitîn	5h	30′

For further details see *Itinerary* 5 May.

65. From Jerusalem to Bethlehem and Hebron.

From Jerusalem (Yâfa gate) to Mâr Elyâs	1h	—′
hence to Rachel's tomb	—	30
- - Bethlehem	—	20
Distance from Jerusalem to Bethlehem	1h	50′

Excursions are often made from Bethlehem to Jebel Fureidîs (the Frank mountain), the neighbouring cavern, which tradition points out as David's hiding place, when he fled from Saul, and to the ruins of Tekoa; returning to Bethlehem by the gardens and ruins of Wady Urtas.

From Bethlehem to opposite Beit Sahûr	— h	15′
hence to the traditionary spot of the Shepherds	—	10
- - Beit T'amr	—	22
- - W. et-Tîn, opposite ruin Beit Nedjeh (or Nejeh)	—	20
- - foot of Jebel Fureidîs (ruins of Herodium)	—	30
- ascent to top of the mountain	—	10
- to Khurbet Khûreitûm (also called Um en-Nâkûs)	—	45
(the entrance of the cavern, so called of Adullam, is 5′ to the S.E. of these ruins, above the precipices of W. Khureitûm.)		
hence to Tekûa (extensive ruins)	1	—
(here is a beautiful view obtained of the desert of Judea, the Dead Sea and the opposite mountains of Moab)		
hence to 'Ain Hamdeh (well)	—	35
- - Khurbet Falûh	—	25
- - Urtas (Mr. Mashullam's farm)	1	—
- - Bethlehem	—	40
Total length of the tour as here described[1])	6h	12′

Other excursions are made from Bethlehem to the so called Wilderness of S[t] John, &c. and back to Jerusalem. For these we refer to our *Map of the environs of Jerusalem,* which contains full details.

The Jerusalem - Hebron road does not properly pass through

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[1]) From *Itinerary* 22 and 23 March. — See also Tobler's list of Itineraries in vol. II of his Topographie von Jerusalem.

Bethlehem, but branches off from Rachel's tomb to el-Bûrak (Solomon's pools) a distance of 1h 10′, making thus

from Jerusalem to el-Bûrak	2h	40′
hence to Wady Biyâr (the ruin Deir el-Benât in the bottom of the wady to the left)	—	30
- - opposite Bereikût (ruins)	—	25
- - Bîr el-Haj Romedan (reservoir)	—	20
- - opposite Kufin; ruins and graves on road-side	—	30
- - opposite Beit Heirân (Kheirân acc. to Robinson)	—	25
- - 'Ain ed-Dirweh	—	35
- - opposite Khurbet en-Nasara	—	50
- - Hebron (el-Khulîl)	—	45
Total distance from Jerusalem to Hebron[1])	7h	—

Between el-Bûrak and Wady Biyâr (thus called from 3 ancient wells in the bed of the valley) a rocky elevation is crossed where traces are seen of an ancient aqueduct and of a Roman pavement. — The latter occur again and again in different parts of the road, especially at 'Ain ed-Dirweh. Past the Wady el-Biyâr, the ruined village of Beit Faghur is seen on the right, and a little later that of Beit Fejjâr on the left.

Bîr el-Haj Romedan lies nearly at the foot of a long descent, among some trees and bushes. A few ancient hewn stones are seen at its side. It is a place where Moslems come to pray. A ruined tower called Merrîna is here visible in the S.W. on the high ground S. of Wady 'Arûb, which is now traversed. The village of Kufin lies ¼ of a mile to the right. Here, on the road-side, is a ruined reservoir and near it are other ancient remains. A group of olive-trees marks the spot from a distance. The next ruins, those called Beit Heiran, are rather extensive: they lie chiefly on a hill to the left of the road; but there are also ruins, forming a part of Beit Heiran, on the opposite side.[2]) The village of Halhul with its conspicuous wely of Naby Yûnas comes now in sight, and is passed on the left a little beyond 'Ain ed-Dirweh, the fountain of the village Beit Sûr, which lies 8 or 10′ distant W.S.W. 'Ain ed-Dirweh is the traditionary place, where Philip baptized the eunuch on his way from Jerusalem to Gaza (Acts VIII, 38 &c.)[3]) A few minutes N.E. of the ruined village Khurbet en-Nasâra are the ruins of Ramet el-Khulîl, on the summit of a hill, remarkable for some very huge constructions at its Southern base; the Jews call them «the house of Abraham.»

From Khurbet en-Nasâra a branch-road to the S.W. leads to the

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[1]) From *Itinerary* 24 March, compared with: Thrupp, M. S. notes; Robinson, Bibl. Res. I, 317 sq. and Later Bibl. Res. p. 275—285; Wolcott, in Bibl. Sacra 1843, p. 42—59; and Ritter XVI, 260 sq.

[2]) Dr Stewart p. 243.

[3]) Robinson, Later Bibl. Res., 278. Another, later tradition identifies 'Ain Yâlo or 'Ain Haniyeh with the questioned place; Tobler, Topogr. &c. II, 342.

large sindian tree (prickly evergreen oak) by tradition called the Oak of Abraham. Hence to Hebron are 30′.

66. From Jerusalem to Beit Jibrîn and Gaza.

From Jerusalem (Yâfa gate) to 'Ain Yâlo	1h	30′
hence to 'Ain Hanîyeh	—	25
- - opposite 'Adas (a ruin)	1	15
- - a ruined khân with other ruins around it	1	15
- - bed of Wady Mŭsŭr	—	35
- - bed of Wady Sûr	—	50
- - Um-Burj	—	45
- - Beit-Jibrîn	1	45
Total distance from Jerusalem to Beit Jibrîn	8h	20′ [1]

From Beit Jibrîn to opposite Tell Kŭbeibeh	1h	25′
hence to es-Sŭkkarîyeh (ruined village)	1	5
- - 'Ajlân (an ancient site with ruins)	1	—
- - Um Lakhis (d°)	—	45
- - Bureir	—	50
- - Nijid	—	50
- - Beit Tima	—	20
- - Beit Hanûn	—	35
- - junction of road to Mejdel	—	30
- - Ghŭzzeh (Gaza)	—	55
Total distance from Beit-Jibrîn to Gaza	8h	15′
- - - Jerusalem to Gaza	16	35 [2]

67. From Jerusalem to Askelon.

From Jerusalem to the ruined khân (R. 66)	4h	25′
hence to opposite Beit Netif	1	10
- - opposite Shuweikeh (ruined village)	—	30
- - opposite Jennabeh (ruins)	—	25
- - 'Ajjûr	—	55
- - Berkûsia	1	35
- - Sumeil	—	30
- - el-Juseir	—	25
- - Kŭratîyeh	—	45
- - Mejdel, direct	2	50
- - 'Askŭlân (Askelon), the wely	—	45
Total distance from Jerusalem to Askelon	14h	15′

From 'Ajjûr another road might be taken by Tell es-Safîyeh, which makes a slight bend to the North, as the one described above makes one to the South. The distance round by Tell es-Safîyeh is the same.

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[1]) Tobler, Topogr. &c. II, 341, 342.

[2]) From our *Itinerary*, 6 & 8 April, compared with Robinson's Bibl. Res II, 384 sq.; Ritter XVI, 128 sq.

68. From Yâfa and Ramleh to Gaza.

From Yâfa to bridge over the Nahr Rûbin (Yebnah is 35′ S.E. of the bridge; but the direct road leaves it on the left.)	4h —
hence to Khân Ebneh	1 20
- - Esdûd, with extensive gardens	2 15
- - Hamâmeh, with beautiful gardens	1 15
- - el-Mejdel, (do. do.)	— 35
- - Herbia (on N. side of W. Simsim)	1 35
- - Gaza	2 20
Total distance from Yâfa to Gaza [1]	13h 50′

At Esdûd the high-road from Ramleh to Gaza falls in. It passes through the following places:

From Ramleh to 'Akir	1h 50′
hence to opposite Moghara	— 45
- - the bed of Wady Rûbin	— 20
- - Beit Shît	— 25
- - Bürka	1 15
- - Esdûd	1 10
- - Gaza	6 25
Total distance from Ramleh to Gaza	12h 10′

Both routes lead through a splendidly cultivated country, but are nevertheless exceedingly monotonous, with the exception only of those parts where, like at Esdûd, Hamâmeh and Mejdel the glare of the road is for a while interrupted by the refreshing shade of gardens and orchards. This is also the case during the last half hour before reaching Gaza, the sandy ground being covered with one of the finest olive-groves of the country.

A road from Gaza up to the Ramleh-Jerusalem road via Jûlis, the three villages es-Sawafîr, Moheisîn and Büstâsheh, without touching Ramleh, but keeping two or three hours S. E. of it, was followed by the Scotch Missionaries in 1839. It has been inserted in our Map.

69. From Yâfa to Beit Jibrîn.

From Yâfa to 'Akir (direct)	4h 30′
hence to Shahmeh	— 50
- - Moheisîn (a ruin)	— 50
- - Letîneh	— 55
- - Tell es-Safieh	1 15
- - Dhikkrîn	1 —
- - Beit Jibrîn	1 15
Total distance from Yâfa to Beit Jibrîn [2]	10h 35′

[1]) The distances between Esdûd and Gaza are from our *Itinerary* of 5 April.

[2]) From our route from Tell es-Safieh to 'Akir; *Itinerary*, 5 April.

70. From Beit Jibrîn to Hebron.

From Beit Jibrîn to Deir Nakhaz	—h	40′
hence to opposite Terkûmia	1	35
- ascent to Taiyibeh	1	—
- to Hebron	2	—
Total distance from Beit Jibrîn to Hebron .	5h	15′

Another road, less frequented, goes by Idna (or Idhna):

From Beit Jibrîn to Mâr Hannah	—h	30′
hence to Beit 'Alâm (up narrow valley; traces of ancient road)	—	45
- - Idna (ascent)	—	45
- - opposite Kila (ruins on the right)	—	55
- steep ascent to ancient cistern on top of mountain	—	40
- to Teffûh	—	30
- - ascent to highest part of the road	—	55
- - gradual and slight descent to Hebron	—	50
Total distance from Beit Jibrîn to Hebron .	5h	50′ [1]

71. From Beit Jibrîn to Bîr es-Seba.

From Beit Jibrîn to Mâr Hannah	—h	30′
hence to Dawaimeh [2]	1	15
- - Beit 'Aûwa (extensive ruins)	—	55
- - Um esh-Shûkaf (ruins)	—	45
- - Beit Mirsim (do.)	—	35
- - el-Burj (ruined castle) [3]	—	25
- - Tell Kewelfeh	1	15
- - Tell Lekîyeh	1	30
- - the wells of Bîr es-Seba [4]	1	30
Total distance from Beit Jibrîn to Bîr es-Seba .	8h	40′

Beyond el-Burj the broad valley between the main dorsal ridge of the Judea mountains and the lower hills on the West widens gradually, till it issues at Tell Lekîyeh on the great undulating plain, called the Desert of Beer-Sheba. Passing through this valley and plain in the end of spring we found it covered with luxuriant grass and flowers.

At Bîr es-Seba the Hebron road to Egypt falls in.

72. From Hebron to Bîr es-Seba.

As we possess no itineraries of the down-way, we give here the up-way route from Bîr es-Seba to Hebron such as it is usually travelled over with camels, at the rate of about 2 miles an hour [5].

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[1]) This second road was travelled over by Dr. Robinson on 23 May 1838. Bibl. Res. II, 403, sq.

[2]) Ibid. p. 399, 400.

[3]) Ibid. III, 6, 9, 10.

[4]) See *Itinerary*, 1 April.

[5]) From Robinson, Bibl. Res. I, 304 sq.; Wilson, I, 347 sq.; Ritter XVI, 194 sq.; Stewart, 215 sq.; and Seetzen, Reise &c., III, 29—41.

From Bir es-Seba to ruins of a village on left[1]	—	50
hence to place where the Gaza-Petra road crosses	1	50
- - the first hills of Wady el-Khulil	1	20

here the bed of a torrent is crossed, and ruins are seen on the hill immediately above to the left, called Dutrait[2].

hence ascent over a ridge, descent and ascent again to Dhoheriyeh	2	45
- to Wady el-Keis	1	5
- - begin of steep pass between wooded hills	1	5

(Dr. Stewart mentions here[2] extensive ruins of the name of Ourmah on the right, a name which he afterwards heard confirmed at Hebron. We nevertheless doubt the correctness of this appellation, as also that of the names Dutrait, Khelibreh and Dherideh, the latter a ruin of a fortlet commanding the junction of three wadies, a little further on. — On the road-side he saw an aqueduct which seemed to have conveyed water from two excellent springs to the town, now Khurbet Ourmah. This spring is also mentioned by Dr. Robinson, but not the ruins.)

hence over a ridge to fountain and reservoir in Wady Dilbeh, with ruins of that same name on hill to the left	—	40
- to an ancient aqueduct at the foot of a hill covered with ruins called Khurzah	—	20

(according to the information which we received at Hebron ourselves Khurzah lies further S. W.)

hence to 'Ain Nunkûr on top of another pass	—	55
- - Hebron	—	50
Total distance from Bir es-Seba to Hebron	11h	40′

Descending from Hebron to Bir es-Seba, the distance with horses cannot be more than 8½ or 9 hours.

The ascent along the grassy Wady el-Khulil is, when coming from the desert, pleasant and striking, especially in spring when innumerable flowers adorn the basin of the valley and the surrounding verdant hills.

From the summit of the ridge, before coming to Dhoheriyeh, an excellent view is obtained over the Southern Judea-hills. Their cretaceous formation, their conelike, rounded-off shape and the scanty vegetation which breaks their whitish surface with green patches, present the most peculiar scenery.

From Bir es-Seba the road goes down to the desert by the ruins of Elusa, now Khûlasah, and Ruheiba. The latter is generally chosen as a place of encampment. As the routes through the desert to Egypt

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[1]) Robinson heard no name for it, Bibl. R. III, 304; Stewart heard it called Shemet Ghemil, and on the N. side of the hill to its left another ruin was said to be called Khurbet Um-Berût.

[2]) Stewart, p. 218, describes also one on the opposite (?) side of the wady on a steep bank, the ruins of which appeared to have been a fortress. A shepherd called them Khelibreh.

[3]) Ibid. p. 222.

do not belong to our subject, we must refer for these to Robinson Bibl. Res. I. 1—300 and Note XXII. p. 561—565: and to Ritter Erdkunde, vol. XIV.

73. From Hebron to the Pass of es-Sûfah, (the road to Wady Mûsa).

With camels.

From Hebron to a ruin on the top of first ridge	1h	—
hence to Wady Kirkis (opposite Tell Kirkis)	—	45
- across W. el-Khulil	—	15
- to Semoa, across the deep W. Semoa	1	40
- - Rafat (extensive ruins)	—	20
- - opposite Rafat, ruined village	—	10
- - opposite Ghuwein, ruined village on the left, and 'Attir an ancient site with caves on the right	—	50
- - opposite Makhûl, an ancient site, caves, &c.	1	50
- - Tell Milh	1	50
- - Kasr es-Sir, a ruin (Robinson has el-Kuseir)	2	30
- - Abû Teraifeh, a ruin	1	50
- - opposite Kûrnûb	—	45
- - bottom of Jebel el-Muzeikah	1	30
- - top of the pass es-Sufah	1	30
- - a ruined fort at its foot	2	—
Total distance from Hebron to bottom of Nubk es-Sûfah	18h	45'[1])

(With horses the same distance might be made in 15½ or 16 hours, travelling at the usual rate.)

74. From Hebron to the Southern end of the Dead Sea and to Kerak.

From Hebron to Tell Zif	1h	5'
hence to Kûrmûl	1	5
- - Tell Ma'in	—	25
- - top of descent	—	30
- - bottom of descent, opposite Mirkus (a ruin)	—	45
- - opposite ruins called Jembeh (to the right)	—	15
- - opposite other ruins, Kereitein (do.) (here a road continues straight on to Tell 'Arâd, distant 1h 20')	—	25
- - ed-Dheib (ruins on S. side of W. ed-Dheib)	1	10
- - Rujûm Selâmeh (a small ruin)	1	20
- - brow of first descent towards Dead Sea, near ruins of Zuweirah el-foka	1	50
- - foot of steep descent	—	45
- - brow of second descent	1	50
- - bottom of do., at ruined fort ez-Zuweirah et-tahta	—	50
- - end of Wady ez-Zuweirah on plain	—	30

[1]) From Robinson Bibl. Res. II, 590—594, 613—630.

hence to Dead Sea, water's edge	—h	45′
(5′ further is a heap of stones called Um Mzôghal (or ez-Zôghal, close by the water)		
- - cavern in the mountain (Jebel Usdûm)	1	—
- - S. end of Jebel Usdûm	—	30
Total distance from Hebron to S. end of Dead Sea[1])	15h	—′

Here the road to Wady Mûsa continues South, while Kerak travellers have to traverse with an Easterly course the salt-marsh es-Sabkah at the Southern end of Dead Sea. The time occupied by this passage varies according to the season of the year, it being far more difficult, and even dangerous, to get across during the rainy season of winter, when the torrents from the surrounding mountains turn this plain into a regular swamp, than during the summer-months, when the ground is much more firm. Under favourable circumstances, when no accidents happen with horses or mules, such as sticking in the treacherous holes with which the Sabkah seems, as it were, perforated, the passage is made in 1^h 15′ or 1^h 20′. Eleven beds of torrents are passed during this short time. A belt of reeds and brushwood is then entered, and in or beyond it are the first encampments of the Howeytat Arabs where travellers generally halt.

From S. end Jebel Usdûm to Howeytat-camp about	2h	—′
hence across, W. es-Sâfieh to W. en-Nmeirah (or Nemeireh, with ruin of that name on left)	1	20
- to W. Ketherabba	1	5
(10′ or 15′ N. of this wady is one of the chief camps of the Beni Sakhar Arabs)[2]).		
- - W. el-Asal	—	30
- - ruins in a side wady running N. to W. Kerak	1	15
- - foot of steep ascent	—	45
- - 'Ain es-Sekkeh	1	—
- - 'Ain Sarah	1	—
- - Kerak	—	50
Total distance from Jebel Usdûm to Kerak	9h	45′
Total distance from Hebron to Kerak[3])	24h	45′

[1]) From Hebron till Rujûm Selameh, and from brow of second descent to end Jebel Usdûm our *Itinerary*, 27 and 30 March; compared with obinson, Bibl. Res. II, 465 — 487. Another, and perhaps somewhat more rect road was taken from Hebron to ez-Zuweirah by Mr. Henry Poole in ct. 1855 (communicated by the Earl of Clarendon in Journal of the R. Geogr. oc. of London. vol. XXVI — 1856, p. 59, 60). From Hebron he passed Zif, e ruins el-Maiyedeh (which he heard called Um Sirkan), and at Kurmul rned off E. by Tell- and Bir Tawâneh. Passing two ridges he halted at a halin camp at 2 hours from Kurmûl. One hour further S. S. E. he passed r Tabagha (or Tabaka); 1^h 25′ later W. Mahras; 1^h 45′ later reached ermail, where a good view was obtained of the S. end of the Dead Sea; scended a steep bank and crossed a new ridge 50′ further, Masada being on the t; 1^h 30′ further encamped at a place called «the Bed of the derwish.» Hence the brow above ez-Zuweirah et-tahta were 2^h 50′. He encamped on the plain Usdûm, sending the horses for water to «Em Berghek» (Kul'at Um Baghek).

[2]) Beni Sukr according to E. Smith.

[3]) From Poole, Lynch, De Saulcy.

The following statements respecting the Dead Sea from Poole's Report of a Journey &c., in Journal of Geogr. Soc. vol. XXVI, 1856, p. 58—69, as confirming previous observations of other travellers, or bringing to light new and interesting facts, are here shortly inserted.

In Oct. 1855 Mr. Poole made arrangements with Abû Dahûk, the principal shekh of the Jehâlîn-tribe [1]), now occupying the hills and plains on the W. side of the Dead Sea, for an escort which was not to exceed 12 men, at 10 piasters each per diem, and 20 piasters per diem for himself and horse.

He went from Hebron by Kŭrmŭl to ez-Zuweirah, along the E. side of Jebel Usdûm to explore the Peninsula on the S.E. side of the Dead Sea; returned to Jebel Usdûm and followed the whole Western coast of the lake to Jericho. — A number of altitudes were taken by Aneroid [2]), which seem to deserve much confidence as corresponding in the instance of the Dead Sea level perfectly with those of Lieut' Symonds and Lynch.

The line of driftwood was at that time 4 feet above the level of the water. [3])

The water at the S. end of the Dead Sea was found to be more saturated with brine than at the N. end [4]).

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[1]) Narrative, &c. II, 85.

[2]) See chapter of *Elevations*.

[3]) Robinson and Smith saw at the S. end of the Dead Sea traces of the highest water-mark, indicating that its level must be at times 10 or 15 feet higher, than when they visited this region in the beginning of May (Bibl. Res. II, 225.)

[4]) The same observation was made by Dr. Anderson in his Geological Report (Lynch's Off. Report p. 204, 205). The following is his analysis of the Dead Sea water by J. C. Booth and A. Muckle:

With specific gravity at 60° =	1,227422
chloride of magnesium	145,8971
- - calcium	31,0746
- - sodium	78,5537
- - potassium	6,5860
bromide of potassium	1,3741
sulphate of lime	0,7012
	264,1816
water .	735,8133
	1000,0000

Total amount of solid matter found by experiment 267,0000 «It may be remarked», says Dr. Anderson, «that the great specific gravity of this water does not indicate full saturation with any of the chlorides, for the water is still capable of holding much chloride of sodium, and, of course, still more chloride in solution. Since, however, crystals of sodium remain undissolved at the depth of 116 fathoms, it follows that the water of the Dead Sea is very unequally charged with its constituents, and that no safe inference can be drawn from an analysis of the surface-water, and still less of any specimen in which the depth is not given. I will also add, that in two analyses of Dead Sea-water for chloride of calcium alone, I have found more of this salt, than in

Whereas Lieut. Lynch's expedition had some of the water of the Dead Sea subjected to a powerful microscope, and no animalcules or vestige of animal matter could be detected[1]) Mr. Poole offers evidences to the contrary. Having observed «a flock of about 30 black and white birds, swimming in a line and diving out in the water» and on another occasion «about 100 black wild fowl» doing the same, he was led to think, that they had been feeding while thus engaged. At another time again he saw along the West side of the great Peninsula 3 ducks (and later again 7 ducks) «settle in the water and swim along as if feeding at the edge of the surf.» And riding (4 Nov.) along the S. Western shore of the Dead Sea at the base of Jeb Usdûm, he passed a brine-spring about 100 yards distant and 30 feet above the level of the Sea. «It spread over some extent of ground, where the kali-plant grew freely,» and had «free communication with the Dead Sea.» He caught here (a few yards from the Sea) several little fish, from half an inch to one and a quarter inch in length[2]), and therefore thinks «there must be fish in the Sea from whose spawn these little ones had been produced.» The same kind of fish, some 3 inches long, were afterwards seen in the *Spring of the Morass* near the N. end of the Sea, but none could be found in any of the brooks running into the Sea upon the West or South shore. A duck came flying across the Sea to this spot just as we left it, most likely to feed there[3]).»

In visiting the cavern of Jebel Usdûm he noticed long stalactites of salt and an air current upwards, showing an upper communication. This corresponds with what we heard ourselves in loco from the Arabs[4]).

75. From Jebel Usdûm to er-Rîha, along the West coast of the Dead Sea.

From S. end of Jebel Usdûm to N. point of do.	1h 15′
hence to Kŭl'at Embaghegh (ruins)[5])	1 45

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he analysis above given, in one instance 48 gr. 47 in 1000; but the water was n these cases taken from another part of the Sea.»

See for other analyses of the Dead Sea-water Robinson's Bibl. Res. II, 24, 225.

[1]) Narrative of the U. S.s' expedition, &c. London Bentley 1852 p. 251.

[2]) «These have been sent through the British Museum to Sir John Richardson, who has named them Lebras, or Cyprinodum Hummonis, and who has promised to describe them. Cuvier describes similar fish as being found in the Red Sea.»

[3]) Compare Bibl. Res. II, 226—228. That animal life was existing in the Dead Sea was first detected by Ehrenberg. See Monatsberichte der Kön. Preuss. Akad. der Wissensch. zu Berlin 1819 Juni, p. 187 — 193; and Ritter XV, 779.

[4]) Narrative &c. II, 124.

[5]) «Many rows of large and heaped stones showed the remains of an extensive city;» there are also two pools, an aqueduct leading to them, and the remains of a fort on the N. side of the ravine.

hence over a rocky promontory 200′ high, which falls into the Sea to an extensive plain covered with mimosa	1h	15
- - dry bed of Wady Um el-Bedûn	—	20
- - ascent to Wady Sebbeh (el-Hafat), about 500 feet[1])	2	35
- to W. en-Nemriyeh	—	40
- descent to W. Seiyal	—	45
- to W. el-Khuberah	1	40
- descent to the plain on shore	1	—
- across W. Areyeh to base of the cliff of 'Ain Jidy	—	50
Here the path ascends to a spring with the ruins of a mill and other buildings 710 feet above the Dead Sea	—	45
Total distance from S. end Jeb. Usdûm to 'Ain Jidy	12h	50′

The road follows now the high brow of the mountains till it descends again to the shore N. of Râs el-Feshkhah. Although very difficult because of the many deep cut wadies, which have to be crossed, yet this seems the easiest route from 'Ain Jidy to the N. part of the Dead Sea. Robinson was 10h 40′ on his way from the fountain of En-gedi to 'Ain el-Feshkhah. His Arab guides told him, there was no path across the steep Râs el-Mersed. De Saulcy also kept the upper road. But Poole went by the lower road and gives the following distances:

From 'Ain Jidy descent to his encampment in the plain, near the brook below the spring	—h	25′
continue the plain for	1	15
execrable ascent of 200 feet and down again on the shore[2])	1	—
till foot of new ascent	—	45
ascent till first summit 240 feet above Dead Sea	—	15
- - next ridge 509 feet higher (a most terrible pass, where Poole had to unload his mules)	1	40
descent to the shore, which reach in	—	25
till foot of new ascent	—	15
- summit of plateau 740 feet up	1	10
continue on nearly level ground	—	15
ascent again till 894 feet elevation, and hence rapid descent to a ruined well near the fresh water-springs of 'Ain Terabeh, close by the Sea	—	55

Abû Dahûk told Mr. Poole, that when a boy he forded the Dead Sea from this place to el-Lisân on a camel. Journ. R. Geogr. Soc. vol. XXVI, 65; compare also Bibl. Res. II, 234, 235.

[1]) There are extensive ruins on both sides of the wady, and a ruined reservoir on its N. side. In the «remains of walls, with towers at certain distances, running parallel to the mountain» the circumvallation of Flavius Silva may easily be traced. There are also «walls of buildings with square-sides spread over the plain».

[2]) Our Map is here deficient in the configurations of the mountains, for want of accurate details.

hence to salt-spring 3 feet above the Sea, under a large rock	—h	15′
hence to 'Ain Ghuweir (fresh water springs, which extend for a considerable distance along the shore and which must yield many thousand gallons of water every 24 hours).		
hence to the bed of W. en-Nâr	1	15
turn up the mountains to the West, leaving some ruins on the N. side f W. en-Nâr	—	20
reach first ridge (about 730′ above Dead Sea) in	—	25
- second do., (1226′ above do.)	—	35
- highest summit (1340′ above do.)	—	40
descent to cliff above ruins of Ghomran (951′ do.)	1	—
- - these ruins (713 feet)	—	45
hence to the shore of Dead Sea	1	—
- - er-Riha	—	—
Total distance from 'Ain Jidy to er-Riha	14h	35′
Total distance from S. end Dead Sea to er-Riha about	28h	—′

«The ruins called Ghomran are those of a small fortress which has been built to guard the pass above; and around it, on the E. and S., a few cottages have stood, which probably afforded shelter to the soldiers, the whole having been surrounded by a wall for defence.» There is also a reservoir about 30′ in length, yet entire, and near it are the remains of an aqueduct which comes from the hills behind [1]).

76. From Kerak to es-Salt.

From Kerak to Kureithelah about	2h	—′
hence to opposite ruins near 'Ain el-Jarûd	—	30
- - Rabba (considerable ruins) nearly	1	—
- - Hümeitat	—	45
- - er-Riha (ruins)	—	45
- - W. Saltheh	1	10
- - W. Mojeb	—	45
- - 'Arâ'ir (ruins)	—	45
- - W. Waleh	1	45
- - W. Zerka Mâ'in	2	15.
- - Mâ'in (ruins)	2	45
- - Hesbân (do.)	—	45
- - Daheret el-Hemar (do.)	2	30
- - Seir (do.)	1	40
- - Khurbet Dabûk (do.)	—	45
- - el-Fuheis (do.)	1	45
- - es-Salt	1	30
Total distance from Kerak to es-Salt [2]) about	23h	20′

The first hour after leaving is very difficult, as the hill-country is here riven by deep ravines. The road then follows mostly over table-

[1]) Stewart, p. 384; Poole, Journal London Geogr. Soc. XXVI, p. 69.

[2]) According to Burckhardt, Buckingham, Seetzen, Irby and Mangles, and G. Robinson. From Kerak to Beit el-Kürm and Shihân also De Saulcy; comp. Ritter XV, 1139—1224.

land, presenting no other physical hindrances than the deep wadies Mojeb and Zerka Mâ'in.

About 15′ N.E. of Hŭmeitat are the ruins of a temple and other buildings called Beit el-Kŭrm [1]). The high hill of Shihân with its ruins becomes now a conspicuous object and is passed at 30′ distance to the left.

Beyond W. Mojeb there is a considerable ascent to the high and extensive plateau, the ancient Plain of Moab. The soil is everywhere very fruitful, as is seen in the few patches which are tilled or in places of pasture-ground. Trees, however, are scarce until some two hours beyond Hesbân, where a tract is passed studded with wild fig-trees and oaks. This is bounded on the N. by fine pasture-grounds, whence the wooded mountain region of el-Fuheis and es-Salt is entered.

Two roads (both inserted in our Map) are known from Hesbân to es-Salt. On the Western one Irby, Mangles and Bankes touched upon the massive ruins of a stronghold near a site called 'Arak el-Emîr, in which they recognized the fortified palace which Hyrcanus constructed for himself, when he took refuge from his brethren in the country beyond Jordan [2]).

The whole of the East Jordan- country with its many beautiful and interesting ruins claims the future attention of travellers. But before calm and full investigations can be made, it requires the hand of a strong government to bring its lawless inhabitants under a much and long needed rule and control. At present it is as in the days of Seetzen, Burckhardt, Irby and Mangles: the country is given up, as it were, to the Bedawîn, and may be called a land of robbers and brigands, where no one is for a single moment secure, a state of things bespeaking solemnly the still lasting accomplishment of the curse once pronounced over so splendid a land.

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[1]) Ritter, XV, 1220 quotes this distance erroneously from Burckhardt 1h 45′.

[2]) Josephus, Ant. XII. 4, 5—11 and Ritter XV, 1173—1175.

VIII.

A NEW ROUTE FOR FUTURE TRAVELLERS.

Of the vast number of travellers who yearly visit the Holy Land, there are few who deviate from a certain beaten track. A tour through Palestine has in consequence become monotonous from its regularity. Interpreters, servants, muleteers have all been accustomed to a certain routine, and it is not without some difficulty that the tourist can get them to change the ordinary road, which, although leading to the greater number of places of Biblical interest, nevertheless leaves many other remarkable sites unnoticed, and certainly the most picturesque spots of this beautiful land unseen. We would, therefore, recommend a new and more satisfactory route, which will open up to the traveller scenes of grandeur and magnificence, such as are only to be found in the Holy Land. We trust our suggestions will be welcome and found useful.

We here present the outline of a journey through Palestine in the briefest manner possible, whilst the accompanying Map and the different chapters of this Memoir furnish ample particulars for filling up our sketch.

A point which ought in the first place to be well settled is the time to be consecrated for such a tour. The general fault of tourists, especially those of little experience, is endeavouring to go over too much ground in too short a time, and consequently seeing *many* places but *nothing* well. This remark is peculiarly applicable to Palestine, a land comparatively speaking far away, and where climate, hardships, and a thousand other circumstances seem to unite in order to hurry the traveller through the country as fast as possible. For this reason we strongly recommend those, who intend visiting Palestine, not to include Egypt in their tour, nor proceed to Jerusalem via the Arabian desert. Such might indeed be a successful route where the time devoted to Palestine is short, and where a visit to that country is to be merely casual. But where the Holy Land, properly speaking, is to be the object of research, the Nile, the pyramids, the cataracts and many other attractions of Egypt, the long and wearisome camel-journey through the scorching deserts of Sinaï and Paran should be given up, in order to arrive in Palestine with one's whole amount of strength, both *mental* and *physical* unimpaired. We know that some few travellers have been able to go over Egypt, the Desert and the greater part of Palestine, in a single journey; but these cases are exceptional: whilst we have known of other tourists, who on their arrival at Jerusalem were so knocked up by the disagreeable motion of the camel and the intense heat of the

Desert, that they could only half appreciate the Holy City and the interesting localities in its environs, and were still less gratified with the continuation of their journey, till worn out with fatigue, they looked forward to the day of their departure, as the happiest of the whole tour. Others again, better able to stand an Arabian sun and camel-travelling, but not having many weeks at their disposal, found, on arriving at Jerusalem about Easter, that their time was far spent and the Syrian hot summer-season rapidly advancing; hurrying, therefore, over a portion of Palestine, during four or six weeks, they had to embark again, their time being up, or being called home by claims and reasons of various kind.

Should time not be pressing, we would recommend the tourist to leave for the Holy Land in the latter part of autumn, in order to spend the winter at Jerusalem, where comfortable lodgings may be had, Christian society enjoyed and perhaps sufficient of Arabic learned to dispense with an interpreter afterwards. In such a case a point of great importance is gained, as the traveller will then enjoy the power to do as he likes and go where he pleases. A servant who understands *a little* of either English, French, German or Italian, and a master understanding *a little* Arabic may travel a great way in Syria.

While thus comfortably quartered at Jerusalem, there will be all the quiet opportunities of visiting those particular localities endeared by their sacred associations. His steps will not be hurried while meditating in solitude under the olive-groves of the Kedron valley; no swarms of pilgrims will crowd around him in Jerusalem's streets; no fierce sun hinder his walks over the Mount of Olives' brow. Besides, the weather, though often stormy and severe, has its breaks of heaven's own blue and a genial sun: in January there are generally some fine days or weeks in succession, when the »early rains» have past and the »latter rains» not yet began. These are days or weeks which will allow excursions to Bethlehem, Hebron, the Dead Sea and the ancient country of the Philistines And, indeed, no season of the year is so well calculated for such excursions as just the winter interval of fine weather, when the sun is not too hot in these Southern parts, especially in the plains, and yet the temperature of the air not too cold to make travelling uncomfortable. Coming back to our lodgings from such excursions, a few days of rest and repose will be welcome and prepare us the better for the journey Northward; and at the time when the storms of spring have past and when the ground is clothed with verdure and flowers, we bid adieu to the earthly Jerusalem, travelling onward and pitching our tent wherever we choose. Supposing that the Holy City is left in the beginning of April, six weeks of delightful spring-weather will then be enjoyed, disturbed only now and then by a sirocco, from which there is no escape. The weather about the 15th of May becomes very hot; but as by this time the high regions of Jebel Rihân (the Southern part of Lebanon) are reached, the traveller

escapes here the intensity of heat. The crossing of the plain of Coelesyria and the barren chalky hills of Antilebanon, in order to visit Damascus, may expose us yet to a fierce glare: but this is of short duration, and the wooded crests and snowy tops of Northern Lebanon will in this season afford us the highest gratification which the visible works of God can give, till we reach Beirût, the end of our journey.

When there is, however, no time at the traveller's disposal for wintering in Jerusalem, and when instead of six he can only devote three months to his visit of Palestine, we would recommend him to choose March, April and May for this object. He may in that case have occasionally to shelter in the uninviting dwellings of the natives, when showers and storms prevent him to pitch his tent; but fine weather will accompany him most of the time, and he will see the country in its bridal costume of green and flowers.

September, October and November are sometimes chosen for a tour; but besides the disadvantage of very hot days in September and even in October, the face of the country is then all burned up, the harvest has long since past, and hills and valleys present, instead of verdant fields, nothing but the monotonous yellow or grey natural to the rock.

The summer ought decidedly to be avoided. The intense heat of a Syrian sun reflected from rocks and roads has been fatal to many a Holy Land-traveller, and those who can stand it best will even find, that it makes travelling more a toil than a pleasure.

There is a choice of steamers up the Mediterranean in order to reach the Syrian coast; but we would recommend the one which leaves Marseilles two or three times a month for Malta, Syra, Smyrna and Beirût, or for Malta, Alexandria and Yâfa. The Smyrna route should be taken when it is known that travellers coming from Egypt are subject to quarantine at Yâfa or Beirût, as the Lazarettos in Syria are more than elsewhere in the Levant filthy and swarming with vermin. Travellers from Smyrna are in the ordinary course of things not subjected to quarantine in Syria. On returning home the Austrian steamers via Smyrna and Corfu to Trieste are to be preferred to the Marseilles-line, because they land the traveller at a convenient point, whence, if hurried, he may take the railway to Vienna, Dresden and Cologne, or, if not, the steamer from Trieste to Venice — a voyage only of six hours in fine weather — whence a railway carries him by Verona and Milan to the beautiful shores of the lake of Como. Continuing then his route over the glorious pass of Splugen, or crossing the Alps from the Lago Maggiore by the not less magnificent passes of the S^{t} Gothard or Simplon, he will feel the benefit of the pure and invigorating mountain air, which perhaps is never so welcome as when coming from the glow and glare of a Syrian sun.

A point which we leave visitors to the Holy Land to settle for themselves, is the expense of the journey. There is such a wide difference between the wants of one traveller and those of another, that it seems

impossible to calculate it with any thing like certainty. On comparing, for instance, Dr. Titus Tobler's list of expenses, published in his detailed volumes on Jerusalem, with the figures of Dr. Stewart (The tent and the khan, p. 3), it will at once strike the reader, that he is left to consult his own taste and means, and to decide for himself.

We will only briefly notice that, whilst enjoyment may be doubled by travelling with one or two or even three companions, the expenses of the journey in Palestine by such an arrangement will be greatly reduced. One tent, one canteen, one dragoman, one set of servants or attendants, will do for two or three as well as for one traveller. Often when »backshish» (fee or present) has to be paid — and this is without end — one backshish again serves equally for one as for three, &c.

We need not dwell upon the importance of the right choice of one's travelling companions; but it may not be superfluous to hint at the advantage of making all arrangements of this kind at home if possible, not trusting to chance, to furnish us with suitable fellow-travellers.

We have rarely met with travellers provided with a «Firmân» from the Sovereign of the Ottoman empire; and, indeed, for ordinary Palestine-travelling this is superfluous. At the same time we have found on various occasions the benefit of a firman; and when the traveller's object is to visit the interesting *out of the way places* of the land, we would recommend him to apply for such a document. It can easily be procured by writing from Smyrna or Alexandria to the Ambassador at Constantinople. The delay caused thereby is very short, as steamers go up and down frequently; besides, these cities are worthy of being seen with something more than a hasty glance. In addition to the firman it is usual that at Smyrna, Alexandria, Beirût, 'Akka, Jerusalem and Damascus a «Tezkirah» or second rate sort of passport is procured from the resident Pasha Letters of recommendation from the higher or lesser authorities in Palestine to the shekhs of different villages which the traveller wishes to visit are never superfluous; often they are quite necessary in order to pass unmolested and with ease through districts rarely visited by Europeans, or to obtain armed guides which serve as an official protection. As a fixed rule the traveller should always place himself as much as possible under the protection of the government authorities, who are thus made directly responsible for his safety.

The necessary articles required for travelling in Palestine, such as tent, canteen, folding-bedstead, folding-stools and table, bedding, Turkish rug or carpet, &c., can all be procured in Alexandria, Smyrna, or Beirût; in the two first named towns new, in the latter second hand, as these articles are generally there disposed of by travellers at the end of their journey. A good saddle should be brought to Palestine, either from Malta, Smyrna or Alexandria, the market in Palestine

for this piece of equipment being not so well furnished. For bedding a thick, large sized «Lehâf» or stuffed blanket, which may serve as a matrass when doubled up, and a smaller thin one for a cover, will prove quite satisfactory. They should be rolled up in a large piece of painted canvas, which will preserve them when travelling during the day, and serve at the same time at night as a floor-cover in the tent. A bedstead will prove very useful wherever there is dampness of the ground to be feared; in hot weather and on a sandy or rocky level the Turkish carpet offers a cooler and more pleasant couch to lie upon than the bedstead.

A revolver is to be recommended: not so much because it will be required, as to inspire the natives with proper respect. The author took with him no weapons whatever, thinking it more judicious to show no distrust, where it was necessary to obtain the good will of the people, in order to secure their assistance in his geographical researches. Yet had he more than once occasion to notice, that the show of a revolver would probably have saved him from impudent behaviour or other annoyance. This article, as also a telescope and large sized pocket-compass, should be purchased at home. Those who wish to add to the geographical knowledge of Palestine by their tour, should procure a «boussole d'arpentage» at Marseilles. An Aneroid-barometer will also prove a useful and not encumbering instrument. Many books are only a useless weight, as there is seldom or ever an opportunity for reading. The traveller should, if possible, prepare himself with extracts from authors on those points which he wishes to examine particularly. Impressions and observations independent from those of former travellers have their own value, a value which sometimes is overrated, but which may be underrated also. There are at present in the Library of the Literary Society and in the Reading-room of the Church of England Mission at Jerusalem opportunities for consulting a number of authors upon the Holy Land.

If the traveller has six months at his disposal and falls in with our suggestion of spending his winter in Jerusalem, we would recommend him to land at Beirût, in preference to Yâfa, as the former is the best place in Syria to find the necessaries for his journey through the length and breadth of the country. He ought, however, not to purchase a tent, as the season would be now too far gone to make use of it, and it will only increase his expenses for mules to carry it to Jerusalem; whilst in spring, at the departure of the pilgrims, he will have no difficulty in finding a second hand one in that city. Should he already have procured a tent at Alexandria, he may then send it by steamer to Yâfa, where he will find it on his way to Jerusalem. Commencing his travels at Beirût will also afford him the opportunity of a journey South to Jerusalem along a route different from the one he will follow when in the spring he returns from Jerusalem to Lebanon.

A horse should be purchased at Beirût; also a servant hired, if

possible, one who understands a language familiar to his master, who then may dispense with a dragoman, otherwise the most necessary person of his train, but often also the source of his greatest annoyance. If, however, at Beirût a dragoman must be taken, he should be only hired as far as Jerusalem, and on condition that the traveller, not the dragoman, is to provide all the necessaries for the journey. Travellers often put themselves into the hands of a dragoman with the bargain, that he is to provide for every thing, bedding, mules, tent, provisions, &c. The charges made in such a case are £ 1 and upwards per day for each person. This arrangement for travelling is not only more expensive than the other, — a dragoman's charge being in the former case £ 6 or £ 7 per month, besides the expense of his horse and his living — but it makes the traveller a perfect slave to his dragoman whom he leads according to his good pleasure. It is needless to say, how such a method impedes the exploring inclinations of the traveller.

In procuring at Beirût attendants, horses and further requisites for the journey, the kind assistance of European residents or of a consul should, if it can be obtained, in no wise be overlooked. The bargain for mules is in Beirût far easier and cheaper than in Jerusalem. Unless in a time of great demand, when there is an arrival of a vast number of travellers by *one* steamer, the price for mules at Beirût is usually ten piasters for each travelling-day, and the half of that sum for each day when at rest. For small distances, for instance from Beirût to Sidon, the return must also be paid; but not in going to any of those chief stations of travellers as Damascus, Jerusalem, &c., whence the muleteers are sure to find a return charge.

The first start is one accompanied by much quarrelling and vociferating between dragoman, servants, muleteers and often even the by-standers who never fail to gather round. It is always later than the hour fixed upon for the departure, that of early morning; but once fairly off things go on better and continue to do so during the subsequent days. The first day's journey from Beirût is frequently taken only as far as Khân Naby Yûnas. This suits all parties: detained by a hundred reasons, the little caravan rarely sets in motion till late, too late often to reach Sidon that same day; and it is well also to begin a succession of travelling-days by small distances, in order not to consume one's strength at the outset. The khân at Naby Yûnas has two rooms where travellers find shelter for the night. Here the first sad acquaintance is made with the filthy dwellings of Palestine and their numberless troublesome vermin.

Next morning an early start will enable the traveller, after three hours ride, to breakfast under the last few autumnal leaves which overshadow the Mohammedan burial-ground outside of the East-wall of Sidon, if he pitches his tent, or if not, in the so called French Khân within the town. The day may be profitably spent in a ride through

the luxuriant gardens and over the hills immediately East and N. E. of Sidon, whence the best view of the city on the land-side may be obtained [1]). By applying with either firman or tezkirah to the governor, the gate of the old ruined land-castle on the S. side of the town will be opened and, after inspection of the ancient fortress, a fine view over the surrounding country enjoyed. In the afternoon a boat may be hired to inspect the traces of the old Phoenician port on the rocks projecting from the town as islets in a N. Westerly direction into the sea.

Another day's journey along the coast and past the site of ancient Sarepta brings the traveller to Tyre. Here he should stop a day (there is a «Locanda», or sort of Hôtel), and ride out early to see Hiram's tomb, going thither by Ramah and visiting on his return the famous reservoirs at Râs el-'Ain. A row in a boat round the West-side of Sûr will be found highly interesting for the archeologist, and not less so an examination of the remains on the S. and S.E. side of the town.

Native consular agents are found in Saida and Sûr. From Sûr the journey should not be directly pursued to 'Akka. The distance demands a hard day's travelling; but it is not so much on account of this circumstance, as on account of the beautiful valley and ruined castle of el-Kurn, that we recommend the traveller to make the day's journey from Tyre not further than to the Christian village of el-Bussah, remaining there the night over in the clean and comfortable house of the shekh. Through him a guide will be procured from the Fellah-tribe, which inhabits the Wady el-Kurn and its vicinity, for an excursion to the magnificent and yet almost unknown ruined castle. But before leaving el-Bussah the remains of a city of much splendour, now called Mâ'asûb, should be visited at only a few minutes distance E.N.E. of the village.

From Kŭl'at Kurn his steps should be bent to M'alia, a Christian village, where a good reception from the shekh may be relied on; and next day 'Akka will be reached via the large Moslem village of Tershîha and the ruined castle of Jedîn. A view rare for beauty and extent is obtained from the high hill immediately S. of Tershîha crowned with a wely and mosk.

At 'Akka a walk over its famous ramparts should not be omitted. This requires the permission of the Pasha, which will be obtained with or without the firman.

The «excellency of Carmel» is too much referred to in Scripture, and has been too often erroneously taken for a beautiful distant view of that mountain under the effect of a setting sun, for us merely to direct the traveller to visit the famous convent perched on its extreme N. Western brow. In this monastery comfortable board and lodg-

[1]) Le Pays d'Israël, pl. 7.

ing may be had, and excellent air enjoyed; but the «excellency of Carmel» is not to be seen here. *That* will only strike us when, after having proceeded to Hâifa and obtained an armed guide from the governor, we have rounded the convent-cape and ascended Carmel from 'Athlît (ruins which should not be passed by without a visit) and 'Ain Haud. The luxuriant vegetation with which the heights and vales of Carmel's S. side are covered, and the many traces of ancient walls, which once supported the richest vines, give us the true meaning of the Scriptural expression.

From 'Akka, which may be left in the middle of the day, Hâifa or the Carmel-convent will be the next station. Hence a most interesting day's ride, touching 'Athlît and passing 'Ain Haud, Bistan and Dalîyeh, brings to Esfia, a Druze-village on one of the highest points of Carmel, with glorious views over all the surrounding country and with safe accommodation for the night.

With an additional guide from Esfia, the place called el-Mohraka, the site of Elijah's sacrifice, should be visited next morning. Going down from the «height of Carmel» to the Kishon-river, by the very ravine by which the prophet led the priests of Baal down to be slain at the stream, the ancient vaulted fountain is passed, whence the water was obtained for the burnt-offering. Without, however, going as far down as the Kishon, where the name of a mound, Tell Kasîs «the mound of the priests,» also called Tell Mukata «mound of slaughter», keeps alive the memory of the awful event, a path is followed which branches off to the right a little below the fountain, and leads to the ruin-covered mound el-Kaimûn, the site of ancient Jokneam. The path turns now S.W., up Wady Milheh along a rivulet, and, skirting the whole of Carmel's Southern base, brings us to the large village of Iksim, where the governor of Hâifa has a residence. It lies at the Southern end of a small plain surrounded by hills, which shut it out from the large plain along the coast. An opening between these hills covered by a splendid olive-grove leads from Iksim to the coast plain, where the village of Tantûra, S. of the ruins of ancient Dor, offers the best, although filthy and miserable quarters for the night.

The shortest way hence to Yâfa is now the coast-route; but as this is a most tedious and uninteresting journey, we propose a choice of two other roads by which the Holy City may be reached. Having first visited the ruins of Caesarea, we may either go by Kakûn to Sebustîyeh (Samaria), hence to Nabûlûs (Shechem), and by the high road past Seilûn (Shiloh), Beitîn (Beth-el), Bireh (Beeroth), er-Râm (Ramah of Saul) and Tuleil el-Fûl (Gibeah) to Jerusalem; or, reserving this route for a later time, when resuming the journey North, the track by which the Apostle Paul was brought from Jerusalem to Caesarea — a rarely trodden path and, therefore, perhaps all the more interesting — may be followed from Caesarea by Kakûn, Kefr Saba (Antipatris), Mejdel, or Mejdel Yâba, to Tîbneh and Jifna, joining the

Nabûlûs-Jerusalem road at about 20′ West of Beitîn. Kakûn, Nabûlûs and Beitîn on the first mentioned route, or Kakûn, Mejdel and Abûd on the latter offer the best stations for the night. At Nabûlûs two or three Christians have arranged in their houses upper-rooms in order to lodge European or other travellers.

In passing Tibneh a visit to the excavated sepulchres in the hill on the South-side of the ruins mentioned by Eli Smith in Bibl. Sacra 1843, p. 484 should not be omitted.

The approach to Jerusalem from the N. side offers the advantage of presenting by far the best distant view of the Holy City, whilst it is not without some measure of disappointment that the traveller sees the high Northwestern city-walls hide the greater part of Jerusalem, when he approaches it by the road from Yâfa.

The journey from Beirût to Jerusalem will in this manner claim 13 travelling-days.

The first day from Beirût to Khân Naby Yûnas.
- second day to Sidon.
- third day to Tyre.
- fourth day to el-Bussah.
- fifth day to M'alia.
- sixth day to 'Akka.
- seventh day to Hâifa.
- eighth day to Esfia.
- ninth day to Tantûra.
- tenth day to Kakûn.
- eleventh day to Mejdel, Abûd, or Nabûlûs.
- twelfth day to Beitîn or Bireh.
- thirteenth day to Jerusalem.

On setting off from Beirût about the end of November or beginning of December; it is not likely that fine weather will continue till Jerusalem be reached. But in the greater part of the above named places two, three or more stormy days may be passed without other discomfort than that of being detained. Generally there follow one or two fine days after the storms, and, making the best of these intervals, Jerusalem may be reached before Christmas.

There is in the above route nothing to be feared from snow-storms or too severe cold. Along the coast and in the low plains the sun will be found, even in winter, quite hot enough.

Furnished lodgings may be had in Jerusalem at a reasonable rate, except in the season when travellers and pilgrims from all parts of the globe crowd thither, — about Easter and the few days or weeks which precede it. We had ourselves very pleasant apartments at Mr. Max Ungar's, near the Damascus-gate.

The winter-climate in Jerusalem requires fires in the houses; but cannot even then be called otherwise than very mild. Snow falls rarely and does not remain on the ground.

There is no difficulty in finding teachers of Arabic in the Holy City; and those who avail themselves of such an opportunity, will find, that even two or three months study of the language of the country will be of great advantage when resuming their journey in spring. Some may pick up enough of Arabic to dispense with a dragoman; whilst others, as we have before observed, will at any rate learn enough to emancipate themselves from being led by their dragoman as he pleases.

As long as the weather keeps unsettled with Westerly winds and storms, no excursions to any great distance should be attempted. On the other hand Bethany, Bethlehem, Urtas, Tekoa, the cavern of Khŭreitûm, Frankmountain, the so called wilderness of S^{t} John, the convent of the Cross, &c., are all places full of interest, which may be visited in the way of excursions of a single day.

When after the first three or four weeks of stormy weather the sky looks clear in the West and the wind shifts to the N.E., there is a chance of a succession of fine days, and a tour to the Dead Sea and the country of the South may be safely undertaken. An escort of Bedawîn is now necessary. A contract is made for this purpose with shekh Hamdân of the Ta'amirah tribe or with Abû Dahûk the still more powerful shekh of the Jehalîn. The former is generally found encamped in the vicinity of Bethlehem; the latter more to the South. Both may be sent for through one of the Consuls at Jerusalem, and the contract made before this authority. Perhaps equally good arrangements may be made with one of the Bedawîn shekhs before and through the governor of Hebron, for whom a special letter from the Pasha at Jerusalem should be obtained. Circumstances must guide the traveller in these matters, and if he can get advice from persons well acquainted with the Bedawîn, he should avail himself thereof. In making a bargain with a Bedawîn shekh, as well as with all other Arabs, hurry must be avoided, and the traveller should not allow himself to be intimidated by a high demand, supported by a glowing picture of the dangers which have to be encountered and of the consequent large number of people which must accompany the traveller. These and many other such like tricks are common among the Arabs and always practised on the inexperienced traveller.

A fair price may be considered 10 piasters a day for each Bedawîn on foot, something more when on horseback, and double for a shekh and his horse. There is besides a backshish to be added, which may or may not be fixed beforehand; but other presents, such as clothing, arms, &c., should not be given. Undoubtedly the shekh and his followers, when once started, will make his attacks on the generosity of the traveller, who may feel tempted to satisfy such claims in order to get rid of the begging; but he may be sure, that the more he opens his hands, the fiercer he will be besieged by endless demands. If there is a good store of coffee, sugar and tobacco, this will

be found a means of keeping one's Bedawîn-escort in good humour. More than that makes them only troublesome and impudent.

There is certainly much annoyance connected with a journey under the favour of Bedawîn company; but no danger need at all be apprehended in ordinary circumstances, and there is in the children of the Desert a simplicity, and in many of them a faithful attachment, which will not fail to produce a pleasant impression on the traveller's mind. His wanderings among the cheerless mountains along the Dead Sea or the weary desert of Southern Judea will in no wise belong to those of which he carries home an unpleasant recollection. Those who wish to explore the remarkable ruins of Wady Mûsa, cannot do better than follow Robinson and Smith's example as narrated in their Biblical Researches. So extensive a journey does not fall within the limits of this sketch. But where the traveller is satisfied with shorter distances, we recommend him to go from Jerusalem by Solomon's pools to Hebron, and to devote at least a day to the examination of the present el-Khulîl and the numberless ruin-covered sites in its neighbourhood, explored indeed by Wolcott and others, but by no means in such a manner as not to require further investigation. Supposing that the contract with a Bedawîn shekh is made, wherein all places must be particularly mentioned, which the traveller desires to visit, he may then go by Tell Zif (Ziph), Kürmûl (Carmel) and Tell Ma'în (Maon) to the famous ruins of Masada, perched on their high and nearly unaccessible cliffs on the shore of the Dead Sea. In its vicinity there is more than one place where water is to be found between the rocks in the ravines and where the tent may be pitched for the night. The temperature of the air is in these regions so mild, that the tent is used with the greatest comfort. A second day's journey brings the traveller down the fearfully steep pass of Zuweirah. At the bottom of the pass, close by the ruin of a little castle, water is again found, in a sort of natural reservoir formed by the rocks. Either here or in the small Wady Nejid, a side-valley of Wady ez-Zuweirah, the tent ought to be pitched, as there is no fresh water further on for a considerable distance.

Crossing next morning the gravelly plain N. of Jedel Usdûm with its peculiar vegetation of acacias, tamarisks and retem-shrubs, the shore of the Dead Sea is now reached. Jebel Usdûm is followed along the beach in its whole length, and half an hour or more beyond its Southern point the course is again turned towards the whitish and terribly jagged mountains to the West. The ascent here is even worse than the one of Zuweirah. A little after having reached the top of this pass, water may again be found in the stony bed of W. el-Em'az. It is hard work to reach Kûrnûb from Zuweirah in one day; but by starting early and not losing time on the road it may be done, and the fatigue of the journey will then be forgotten at the refreshing abundance of water found in the rocky ravine a few hundred yards below the ruins of Kûrnûb.

The journey hence by the wells and ruins of 'Ar'arah to Bir es-Seba (Beer Sheba), — one day — leads through the desert, which by this time is likely to be clothed with a new carpet of grass and flowers. In such a garment it offers only enjoyment, which is still increased by a most pure and delicious atmosphere. We would fain recommend the traveller to proceed from Beer Sheba to Gaza, but unfortunately this part of the country has been during the last years the scene of the never ceasing quarrels and fights between different Bedawîn tribes, and, as those of shekh Hamdan and Abu Dahûk are involved in these feuds, it is impossible to induce the escorts which they procure to venture into districts, where they could no longer be responsable for the safety of their travellers.

Our steps must, therefore, be directed either to Hebron or to Beit-Jibrîn. In choosing the latter an easy road, skirting the Western base of the high central Judea-hills, will be followed and the sites of Ramath-Lehi and En-hakore of Samson's history passed. — The Bedawîn escort ought to be dismissed at Hebron or Beit Jibrîn.

In order to visit as many places of interest as possible in the shortest time, the road from Beit-Jibrîn should be taken to Gaza by the sites called 'Ajlan and Um-Lakhis. Another day's travelling will lead from Gaza by the ruins of Askelon to Esdud (Ashdod), and one day more to Yâfa; or, if pressed for time and obliged to give up seeing the city where Peter dwelt with Simon the tanner, and where century after century thousands and thousands of pilgrims have landed on their way to the Holy City, the direct road from Esdud to Ramleh might be taken, in order to reach Jerusalem at the end of another very fatiguing day's journey. When at Ramleh an excursion to the fine ruins of the church of S' George at Ludd (Lydda) [1]) should not be omitted.

The above described tour takes a fortnight if accomplished without stopping at places otherwise than on the two intervening sundays. — It hardly needs to be observed, that by adding another week the excursion will be far less fatiguing and far more instructive, as no haste will then drive the traveller on past many interesting objects and facts, which will be lost to him when hurried over.

On leaving Jerusalem for the North we recommend him to begin with the ordinary excursion of the greater number of tourists, to the convent of Mâr Saba, the Northern extremity of the Dead Sea, the Pilgrims' bathing-place at the Jordan, and Jericho. The first night is generally spent in the convent; the second at Jericho. The abuse of travellers has caused the monks of Mâr Saba to refuse admittance, except when provided with a letter from the Greek Patriarch at Jerusalem. At the well el-Kulab, some 20' N. W. of Deir Mâr Saba, there is a very good encamping ground.

On leaving the shore of the Dead Sea the muleteers with the baggage

[1]) Le Pays d'Israël, pl. 57.

and the servants are often sent on straight to Jericho, in order that when their party comes up thither from the Jordan, these may find their tent already pitched. We would strongly recommend the beautiful woods at the fountain of Elisha ('Ain es-Sultân) as a place for encamping, in preference to the filthy grounds at er-Riha. The distance from er-Riha to 'Ain es-Sultân is only half an hour.

In making before the Consul at Jerusalem the bargain for the required Bedawîn escort on this excursion, now fixed at a regular sum, a special condition should be made, that the safe convoy is to guide the traveller from er-Riha to Bethel (Beitin), instead of back to Jerusalem. Thereby a wretched road and an unnecessary detour will be avoided and a very interesting route followed, as it is likely, that Joshua led Israël up by this path — one of easy access — to the fortified city of Ai. We believe that there is no reasonable ground for doubting the identity of Tell el-Hajar, some 20' N. W. of Deir Diwân, with that city. The visit of Tell el-Hajar will take us not many minutes out of our regular road.

When on the journey from Beirût to Jerusalem the route from Caesarea by Mejdel and Tibneh has been followed, the high-way from Beitîn to Nabûlûs will now offer a new and interesting track, touching the ruins of Shiloh about midway. But should the latter road have been chosen on the journey South, we then recommend the traveller to take the course N. E., past 'Ain Yebrûd, Deir Jerîr and Kefr Istuna, with the interesting ruins of Alexandrium, to Daumeh (Edumia). Here a splendid view is enjoyed of the Ghor and the Surtabeh mountains. If pressed for time, Akrabeh (Acrabi) might easily be reached that same day, and after half a day's journey more the city of Nabûlûs. But when instead of proceeding to Akrabeh the tent is pitched at Daumeh, there will be just time enough that day to descend the steep and high mountains into the Ghor and to visit there the fountain and brook Cherith, now called 'Ain Fasail, from Fasail, a tell covered and surrounded with the ruins of the ancient Fasaëlis. A guide from Daumeh to Fasail is required.

The people at Daumeh will be able to give information how far it would be safe to visit the beautiful oasis of Kerawa in the Ghor, without being accompanied by an official guide from the governor of Nabûlûs. When the village shekh can be persuaded to act as guide, which implies his responsability for the travellers' safety, such an excursion might be comfortably undertaken. If not, there remains no alternative but to go to Nabûlûs and ask the governor for a khayal, which will be obtained by the firman. The excursion from Nabûlûs to Kerawa with such a khayal is safe, and, although fatiguing because of the descent to and the hot climate in the Ghor, highly interesting. The road thither forms at the same time the high-way to es-Salt. Travellers who desire to visit the latter place must endeavour to do so either from Nabûlûs or Jerusalem, accompanied by one of the Christians

of these cities standing in relation to those at es-Salt. We possess no information whereby we are enabled to give directions for travelling in the East-Jordan country, beyond the Journals of Seetzen, Burckhardt, Buckingham, Irby and Mangles; and their accounts are certainly any thing but tempting. The same lawlessness exists as in their days, the same marauding Bedawîn tribes rove over the face of the country, and the same continual exposure to annoyance and plunder may be expected now as was the case 40 or 50 years ago. Yet a traveller familiar with Arabic and possessing medical skill might venture among these tribes with some chance of a successful exploration of the land.

To those who descend to Kerawa a visit to the neighbouring sepulchral caves in the rocky ridge called el-Makhrûk (or Makhrûd) and an ascent of Kŭrn Surtabeh, the highest peak of the group of that name, is to be recommended; of course, not without being accompanied by a Bedawîn guide from the tribe encamped at and tilling the fruitful ground of Kerawa. If anxious to return to Nabûlûs, the Wady el-Ferrah will offer a charming and picturesque road.

From Nabûlûs the ruins of Samaria are only two hours distant; hence there is a choice of roads to Jenîn: by Sanûr, or by Tell Dothân and Bŭrkîn. Continuing by a road a little East of the high-way to Nazareth, across the hot plain of Esdraelon, Zer'în (Jizreël), Sûlem (Sunem), Nein (Nain) and Endûr (Endor) ought to be visited. Should, however, Samaria already have been passed on the former journey South, the traveller may proceed from Kerawa to Tamûn and Tubâs, falling in here with the ancient high-way from Neapolis to Scythopolis. The village of Yasir may be chosen for the night's encampment; and if time permits to do so, the Jebel Haskîn to the N. of Yasir should be ascended, as its summit offers a magnificent and far extending view. From Yasir the shortest way to Beisan is by Wady Khusneh; but in taking the detour through Wady Maleh, the ruins of the castle of that name may be visited, as also the sites of Succoth and Salim where John baptized.

In applying for a khayal to the governor of Nabûlûs the names of the places which are to be visited should be mentioned particularly, and letters to the shekhs of those villages, where the night is to be passed or where any services are required, should be asked for. At Beisan the immediate jurisdiction of Nabûlûs is at an end. The place comes under the Metsellim of Jenîn, and we here have to dismiss the khayal. Beisan is now a wretched village built up between the ruins of the ancient Scythopolis [1]). Its inhabitants are strangers from Egypt and much exposed to the annoyances of the Sŭkr- (or Sakher) Bedawîn, who encamp during a part of the year all over the Eastern section of Jizreël's plain. Consequently travellers are here exposed to the pilfering habits of these Arabs; and the best way to

[1]) Le Pays d'Israël, pl. 78.

escape them is not to offer the Bedawîn time or temptation by lingering too long. Yet the high tell of Beisan with its ruins should not be left without a visit.

Following the Northern base of the Gilboa-Mountains, Zer'în is now passed, and Nazareth reached on the evening of that same day.

To visit the summit of Mt Tabor and hence to reach Tiberias, requires a day's work from Nazareth. A khayal is here necessary, the country being unsafe, and the governor of Tûbarîyeh too weak or unwilling to exert himself in making this state of things any better. Even the very vicinity of the city is far from being safe. Yet would we prefer to pitch our tent at the side of the sweet waters of the lake *outside* the town to taking up our short residence in one of the filthy «Locandas» *within*.

A day spent in visiting the ruins of Magdala, Beth-saida and Capernaum will fly away far too swiftly. Another day may be spent in enjoying a sail in the only fishing-boat now on the Sea of Gennesareth. With regret a visit to the country of the Gadarenes must be given up, as the whole Eastern side of the lake is inhabited by lawless Bedawîn, among whom no native of the Western coast dares to venture. Therefore the journey must be resumed, either direct to Safed via Mejdel and the ruins called Shûsheh, at the Western border of the Gennesareth-plain up Wady el-Amûd, called higher up W. Leimûn, or, if anxious to see the ruined church at Sefurieh (Sepphoris) and the ruins of Cana, now Kana el-Jelîl, by making a detour to the former, where the traveller has in that case to pitch his tent for the night.

The journey from Sefurieh to Safed by Cana, 'Arrabeh, 'Ain Selameh, Kefr 'Anân and Ferathi is long and fatiguing, but rich in magnificent views over Southern Galilee and its beautiful lake.

The straight line North on leaving Safed is not the way which ought to be followed in order to see the most interesting parts of the country. Should time fail, however, that line will take from Safed via 'Alma to Kedesh (Kades) — with beautiful ancient remains; then down the mountains to the Huleh plain; and by the bridge of el-Ghujâr across the Nahr Hasbâny (the upper Jordan) to Tell el-Kady (Dan) and Banias (Caesarea Philippi), where a day should be spent in visiting the castle, the curious lake Phiala, now Birket er-Râm, and if possible also some of the ruined temples in Wady el-'Asal. But he who has time to see a little more of the country once assigned to the tribes of Asher and Naphtali, will not regret going the first day from Safed by Kefr Bir'im (with fine ruins of a synagogue) to Bint Jebeil; and hence on the second day with a khayal from the governor of that place to the ruins at Hazûr, Rameh and Belât; thence by Surrebîn and Harîs to Tibnîn. Hamed el-Beg, the governor of Belad Besharah, will give him a kind reception in his castle, and a khayal to Kûl'at Hûnîn, Tell el-Kady and Banias. Time now again becomes a weighty point of consideration. Where it is short, too short to visit Damascus and Northern

Lebanon, the journey should be taken from Banias to Hâsbeiya, via Rasheiya el-Fokhar and Hibarîyeh, the latter with fine ruins of a temple. From Hâsbeiya past the fountain of the Jordan across the Litâny by Jisr Burghur to Kefr Huneh and Jezzîn, with a magnificent waterfall, and hence to Deir el-Kamar and Beirût. In this manner he will leave the country with the most pleasant recollections of what he last has seen, as the richest cultivation, the most glorious and varied mountain-scenery and a healthy looking, civil population are here uniting to make this last part of his journey the most delightful of all [1]).

Yet he whose time permits him to visit both Damascus and Lebanon, will enjoy scenery, as well as ruins and remains, in a far greater abundance. He should from Hâsbeiya visit the chasm of the Litâny, which in all Syria has nothing equal to it in grandeur and wildness [2]). — A guide from Hâsbeiya or Dibbîn is necessary to take the tourist down the fearful precipices a little S. of Belât, or to conduct him to the narrowest part of the gorge at a place a little further S. called el-Khatweh. Kuleya might be made the camp-ground for the night, or, if the day is not too far gone, the village of Arnûn on the Northern high bank of the Litâny. The strong and splendidly situated castle of Belfort, now Kŭl'at esh-Shukîf, should not be left unvisited, without, however, lingering long; for the journey hence down to the charming Wady Jermak, then up this valley and the magnificent wild glen of the upper Zaharâny torrent to Jurjû'a; after that skirting the densely wooded Western cliffs of Jebel Rihân, past Jebeah; and finally up by Zhalteh to the high situated Jezzîn requires a long day's work. — This route is certainly one of the richest in splendid scenery of all Lebanon. Jebel Rihân is more wooded than any other part of that mountain-range, and hence its beauty is truly exquisite. It is well calculated to tell the traveller what a glorious country Palestine must once have been, when it was covered with the choicest blessings of God instead of sighing as it now does under His awful curse.

From Jezzîn there is a choice of passes over the Lebanon, every one of them offering most magnificent prospects. Those from the pass S. of the Toum Nîhas are perhaps the finest, as embracing an interrupted view over the country to the S. till even beyond the Lake of Galilee. The road, however, which suits best the route now recommended, continues N. to el-Muktârah, follows then up the left banks of the grand and exquisitely beautiful valley of the N. Barûk till its very beginning, whence a wild path joins the Beirût - Damascus road, nearly at the top of the pass. This point is considerably N. of Damascus; but in bending the steps S.E. towards that capital, two of the chief fountains of the Litâny, the Neba Shemsin and Neba 'Anjar, and the fine ruins of a temple near Mejdel 'Anjar may be visited, whilst

[1]) See also Wilson's testimony in Lands of the Bible II, 193, 194.
[2]) Le Pays d'Israël, pl. 22, 23, 24.

the subsequent part of the journey through W. Harîry and W. el-Kŭrn is cheered by the wild shrub-oak vegetation of their jagged sides. The journey from Dimes to Damascus across the Sahra and the barren chalk-hills of the Eastern ranges of Antilebanon is extremely wearisome. It might be avoided by turning off from Sahel Jedeideh to the left by a path leading over the high ridge N. of Wady el-Kŭrn and crossing the Barada-river about a mile above the waterfall in the Southern angle of the Zebedany-plain. The river is recrossed by the bridge above Zûk Wady Barada (with the ruins of Abila Lysaniae) and again a little lower down in order to pass by the beautiful fountain of Fijeh on its left bank. Or, if reserving the visit of this fountain till returning from Damascus, the right bank may be kept, past Huseinîyeh and Deir Kanôn, and then across the lower part of the Sahra to Jedeideh and Jisr Dummar.

At Damascus the independent tent-life had better, for quiet and safety's sake, be interrupted for the time being by taking up a room in the Hôtel. Mr. Porter's Five Years in Damascus will prove an excellent guide-book for whatever is interesting not only within this famous and wonderful city, but also for its environs, and for the journey to «Tadmor in the wilderness», if that excursion is to be added to the journey in Palestine. In this matter the traveller will have to consult his own physical strength, remembering that the trip to Tadmor is one of both mental and bodily fatigue, and that by overdoing things, he might deprive himself of much further enjoyment.

In travelling from Damascus to Ba'albek our chapter of routes and distances gives a large choice. When the fountain of Fijeh has already been visited, it may be highly interesting to go now to Zebedany by the wild and romantic Wady Helbôn, and Belûdan. Here again Mr. Porter's travels are the best guide. By either of the roads as indicated in route 11 Ba'albek is reached from Zebedany in one day.

To remain a day over encamped under the fig-trees and at the side of a pleasant little stream, close by the wonderful ruins of the famous temple of the Sun, is a matter of course. This resting-day will besides prove a good preparation for the next day's journey of 9 or 10 hours to the banks of the Orontes-river, at a place where it is forded half an hour S. E. of el-Hŭrmŭl. Two roads may be followed thither; but the Western one is the shortest and easiest. By turning off a little to the right of the road from the well near Sha'âd, a delightful noonday resting-place will be found under the shade of trees and at the side of a fine spring called Râs el-Hadeth.

The object of going so far North is to visit the curious monument known as Kamôa el-Hŭrmŭl and the beautiful fountain of the Orontes beneath the famous convent of Mâr Marôn, the founder of the Maronites. From the high ground of the Kamôa el-Hŭrmŭl an excellent view will at the same time be obtained of the wide plain between

Riblah and Homs and of its lake. By turning now from Hürmül up the steep and wooded slopes of Lebanon, a beautiful part of that range is wandered over, which is all the more interesting, as it is almost unknown to European travellers. Three different ranges rise in nearly parallel direction the one above the other, with wide plateaus between. The first and second range are crossed, but the main and highest ridge is kept on the right. The range, which for a long while has shut out the view of the Vale of Coelesyria, opens again when coming nearer to the Cedars, and a beautiful view is enjoyed over the wide-stretched plain with the different ranges of hills and heights which descend to it from Lebanon. Sünnîn and Hermon close the horizon of this grand and glorious scene[1]). Still sublimer, but of a quite different character, is the view which bursts upon the traveller from the highest part of the pass, when crossing the main Lebanon range in order to descend to the Cedars. No description can convey the impression made upon the mind by the blue-looking gulph thousands of feet deep, through which the Kadisha torrent winds and wrestles down.

The Cedars offer as delicious an encampment as can be desired. Also Bsherreh an hour lower down, or any of the smaller villages on the opposite side of the Kadisha-chasm. The air in these high regions is exquisite; the refreshing «waters of Lebanon» are seen to flow down in all directions; and the luxuriant gardens testify to the fruitfulness of the soil.

From Bsherreh to 'Akûrah is one of the most fatiguing journeys in Lebanon. The road winds over several high spurs of the great mountain-ridge between 6000 and 7500 feet elevation, as the patches of snow around will testify. But the scenery is everywhere grand and beautiful, with a variety such as is only met with in these regions. And so it continues from 'Akûrah to the fountain of the Nahr Ibrahîm at Afka and the two fountains of the Nahr Salîb to Neba el-Asal and Neba el-Leben; and again from the natural rock-bridge and the ruins of Fokra down and across the deep rent chasm of the Nahr Salîb to Ajeltûn. Over rocky ridges, between numerous villages, fertile gardens and verdant orchards, surrounded by convents which lift their lofty walls above pleasant pine-woods, the path winds down to the bridge over the Nahr el-Kelb near its mouth, where the famous tablets are found, the memorials of various conquerors of this classic land. Less than three hours from the bridge will bring the traveller back to Beirût and to his journey's end.

The number of travelling days required for the tour as here indicated from Jerusalem to Beirût may be estimated as follows:

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[1]) Le Pays d'Israël, pl. 96.

From Jerusalem to Mâr Saba	1 day
hence to 'Ain es-Sultân	1 –
– – Bethel	1 –
– – Daumeh	1 –
– – Nabûlûs	1 –
Mount Gerizim should be ascended and the synagogue of the Samaritans visited, if this has not been done before	1 –
From Nabûlûs to Kerawa	1 –
for ascending Kurn Surtabeh, visiting the Jordan, &c.	1 –
From Kerawa to Yasîr	1 –
hence to Beisan	1 –
– – Nazareth	1 –
here a resting-day should be allowed and a day for making an excursion to Sefurieh and Kana el-Jelîl	2 days
From Nazareth to Tabor and Tiberias	1 day
On the W. side of Lake Tiberias	2 days
From Tiberias to Safed	1 day
hence to Bint Jebeil	1 –
– – Belât and Tibnîn	1 –
– – Banias	1 –
for excursions in the vicinity	1 –
hence to Hâsbeiya	1 –
for excursions to el-Kûweh, and Rasheiya	1 –
Ascent of Mount Hermon	1 –
Descent to Hâsbeiya	1 –
Hence excursion to the Litâny-chasm and to Arnûn	1 –
Visit to Kŭl'at esh-Shukîf and hence to Jezzîn	1 –
– – top of Lebanon pass near the Beirût-Damascus road	1 –
– – Mejdel 'Anjar	1 –
– – Zûk Wady Barada	1 –
– – Damascus	1 –
– – Belûdân or Zebedany by Wady Helbôn	1 –
– – Ba'albek	1 –
for examining the ruins of the temples	1 –
hence to el-Hŭrmŭl	1 –
Visit to the Kamôa el-Hŭrmŭl and fountain of the Orontes, and journey to M'erj Ahîn	1 –
hence to the Cedars and Bsherreh	1 –
– – 'Akûrah	1 –
– – 'Ajeltûn	1 –
– – Beirût	1 –

Adding to these 10 days 7 days for seeing Damascus, and also 7 intervening days of rest (sundays), the total number of days required for the journey from Jerusalem to Beirût will than be 54, that is a week less than two months. By leaving thus the Holy City in the end of March or beginning of April, the whole country will be travelled over by the end of May, just about 6 months after arriving in Beirût, and the country will be left before the fierce summer-sun has acquired its full power so as to make travelling more a toil than a pleasure.

The tourist who has only the 3 spring-months at his disposal, must, of course, give up the visit of several places here mentioned, and can only enjoy a short stay in Jerusalem. Perhaps the best mode of dividing his time will be after the following manner:

From Beirût to Khân en-Naby Yûnas	1 day
hence to Sidon	1 –
– – Tyre	1 –
– – Tibnin (by Hiram's tomb)	1 –
– – Belât and M'alia	1 –
– – Kŭl'at Karn and 'Akka	1 –
– – Hâifa or Carmel convent	1 –
– – 'Athlît and Esfia	1 –
– – Nazareth	1 –
Excursion to Mount Tabor	1 –
From Nazareth to el-Lejjûn and Um el-Fahm or Yâbud	1 –
hence to Sebustîyeh and Nabûlûs	1 –
Excursion to M^t Gerizim, &c.	1 –
From Nabûlûs to Seilûn and Beitîn	1 –
hence to Jerusalem	1 –
From Jerusalem to Hebron (and 1 day rest)	2 days
hence to Beit Jibrîn	1 day
– – Gaza	1 –
– – Askelon and Mejdel, or Hamâmeh	1 –
– – Ramleh by Esdud and 'Akir	1 –
– – Jerusalem	1 –
– – Mâr Saba	1 –
– – 'Ain es-Sultân	1 –
– – Fasail and Daumeh [1])	1 –
– – by Akrabeh to Nabûlûs	1 –
– – Yasir by Azîrah and Talûsa (with a khayal from the governor of Nabûlûs)	1 –

[1]) This journey will require the continuance of the Bedawin escort from Jerusalem, and some difficulty may be met with in persuading the guides to come so far out of their usual route; but perseverance and backshish will ultimately gain the desired end.

hence to Beisan by W. Khusneh	1 day
– – Zer'in and Debûrieh	1
– – Tiberias	1
– – Tell Hum, Kerazeh and Safed	1
– – Meirôn, el-Jish and Kades	1
– – Kûl'at esh-Shukif	1
– – Jermak, Jurjû'a, Jebeah and Jezzîn	1
– by the Sidon-Damascus road to Mushgarah and Jubb Jenin	1
– by 'Aithy to Dimes	1
– to Damascus	1
From Damascus by Zebedany to Ba'albek	2 days
hence to 'Ainât [1]	1 day
– – the Cedars and Bsherreh	1
– – Beirût by 'Akûrah, Afka and 'Ajeltûn	3 days

This makes in all 44 travelling days. Adding to this number 6 days stay in Damascus, 14 days in Jerusalem, 10 resting-days (sundays) whilst travelling, 4 or 5 days preparation for the journey, at the commencement in Beirût and 2 or 3 for making arrangements to depart, there will then remain 6 or 8 days in order to make the 3 months complete, and these days ought to be brought into account for stormy weather during the month of March.

It is well not to linger in Beirût, when once having completed the journey. Coming to a sudden rest in the sultry atmosphere of that city after the long continued exercise and excitement of travelling, often causes reaction and a dangerous attack of Syrian fever. The best preservative against this evil, and even the best cure is a strong dose of quinine and the earliest possible departure from the Syrian coast.

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[1]) On the way thither it is worth while to turn off the road a little for a visit of the beautiful little lake Lemone.

IX.

ANCIENT NAMES; IDENTIFICATIONS.[1])

Abana, a river of Damascus, also called *Amana* (2 Kings V, 12); the *Chrysorrhoas* of the ancients (Plin. H. N. V, 16; Strabo XVI, 2, 16, p. 755); the present Barada. Described and identified by Thomson in Bibl. Sac. 1849, p. 367 sq.; and Porter, Five years I, 255—278; Journal Sac. Lit. July, Oct. 1853, VIII, IX. The name *Amana*, by which a mountain is called in Cant. IV, 8, in connection with but different from Hermon, is still given to the section of Antilebanon S.W. of Zebedany, at the base of which the sources of the Barada are found.

Abdon, Levitical city in Asher (Josh. XXI, 30; 1 Chr. VI, 74). Taken by some to be identical with Ebron (Josh. XIX, 28), (Halma, art. Abdon; Winer, p. 3). Perhaps identical with a site of ruins called 'Abdeh, at the entrance of W. el Kŭrn in the plain of 'Akka.

Abel-Beth-Maachah, or **Abel-maim**, «the meadow of waters»; now Abil, also called Abil el-Kamh (Thomson in Bibl. Sacra 1846, p. 204 sq.), a village and ruins on a tell at the side of a stream, that descends from the Merj 'Ayûn to the Hûleh. Its position answers well to its name, and to the order in which it is enumerated with other cities, 1 Kings XV, 20; 2 K. XV, 29. Also mentioned in 2 Sam. XX, 14, 15, 18 and 2 Chron. XVI, 4.

Abel-Meholah, «the meadow of the dance» (Stanley p. 488); situated in or near the Jordan-valley (Judg. VII, 22; 1 Kings IV, 12); the birth-place of the prophet Elisha (1 Kings XIX, 16); acc. to Jerome 10 R. m. South of Scythopolis, bearing still the same name. A ruined place, now called Khurbet esh-Shûk, is found exactly at the said distance S. of Beisan, at the outlet of W. esh-Shûk (a branch of W. Maleh) upon an undulating plain, at the side of a stream (Narr. II, 340).

Abel-Shittim, «the meadow of the acacias» (Num. XXXIII, 49); the place of encampment of the Israëlites, on the E. side of the Jor-

[1]) We here only give the names of places, the identity of which with modern sites has already been established, and of those which, although hitherto unknown or not previously pointed out, we deem we have sufficient ground to consider as identical localities. The names of Scriptural places about whose position we have no clue are omitted.

The titles of volumes to which we refer, are in this as in the foregoing chapters necessarily abbreviated.

dan over against Jericho (Josh. I, 1). Josephus states that in his time there was hereabouts a place called *Abila*, 60 stadia from the Jordan (Ant. IV, 8, 1; V, 1, 1; B. J. II, 13, 2; IV, 7, 6). (Stanley p. 296, 488; Keil, Comm. on Josh. p. 79.) Seetzen places *Abel-Shittim* nearer to Wady Nimrin, because he heard of a tradition at es-Salt, that the Israëlites went down to the Jordan by this valley (Reise, II, 376). See also Wilson, II, 17.

Abila, a city mentioned in the Onom. as situated 10 R. m. to the E. of Gadara (Halma, art. Abela Vinearum; Reland, p. 519, 523); not the same with «the plain of the vineyards» of Judg. XI, 32, 33; now the village Abîl (Ritter XV, 1060).

Abila Lysaniae, the Capital of Abilene (Luc. III, 1); an episc. see till 634; 18 R. m. from Damascus on the road to Heliopolis; now the village Zûk Wady Barada, as was proved by a Roman inscription found in the rocks, near the bridge of the village across the Barada. (Winer, p. 7; Porter I, 263 sq.) The identification proved with full details in Journal for Sac. Lit. 1853, p. 248 sq.

Accho, a city not conquered by Asher (Judg. I, 31). Afterwards called *Ptolemaïs* (1 Macc. V, 15, 21; X, 1, 39; XI, 22, 54; XII, 24, 58 &c.; Acts XXI, 7). A fortress occupied by the Persians; then a colony of the emperor Claudius; the seat of a Christian bishopric; in 638 taken by Omar; in 1104 by King Baldwin I. Called *Akkaron* by the Crusaders; a strongly fortified town, and next to Jerusalem the chief city of Palestine. In 1187 conquered by Sultan Saladin; in 1191 by Richard Coeur de lion and Philip Augustus, King of France; 1192 the head-quarters of the knights of S^t John of Jerusalem; hence called *S^t Jean d'Acre;* 1291 stormed and destroyed by Sultan el-Ashraf; 1517 taken by the Turks; 1832 by Ibrahim Pasha; 1840 bombarded by the British and Austrian fleets in behalf of the Turks (Winer, p. 16; von Raumer p. 106; Lat. Bibl. R. p. 92—100; Narrat. I, 247 sq.) Is now called 'Akka (see Table of Geogr. positions).

Achbara, a strongly fortified place of Galilee (Jos. Vit. § 25, 12); now Tell-Akhbarah, about one hour S. of Safed, with a fine fountain (Ritter XVI, 687, 771). There are Jewish graves (Rabbi Schwartz p. 188).

Achzib, a city of Asher (Josh. XIX, 29) not conquered by that tribe (Judg. I, 31); Ecdippa (Onomast.); now the village of Zîb, 2½ hours N. of 'Akka (Maundrell).

Acrabi, the chief place of *Acrabatta* or *Acrabatene*, a toparchy in the centre of Palestine (Jos. B. J. II, 12, 4; 20, 4; 22, 2; III, 3, 4; 5); 9 R. m. East of Neapolis (Onom.); now Akrabeh, a large

village with a ruined fort and other ancient remains (Narr. II, 304—307; Lat. B. R. p. 296).

Adonis (river); Strabo XVI, 2, 19, p. 755; Plin. H. N. V, 17, 20; since the middle ages known as Nahr Ibrahim. Scene of the fable of the death of Adonis, whose blood at certain seasons was held to tinge the stream (Maundrell, under 17 March). See *Apheca*.

Adoraim, city of Judah, enumerated along with Hebron and Maresha as fortified by Rehoboam (2 Chr. XI, 9); called Adora by Josephus and 1 Macc. XIII, 20; captured by Hyrcanus, and rebuilt by Gabinius; now the village of Dûra, nearly 2½ hours W. of Hebron (Bibl. Res. III, 2 - 5; v. Raumer, p. 152).

Admedeba, a town between Damascus and Palmyra; probably the present Jubb 'Adîn between Saidnâya and Yabrûd; *Admedera* according to the Tab. Peut. Ritter (XVII, 1457) places it, we believe erroneously, at Kuteifeh. See *Telseae*.

Adullam, ancient Canaanitish Royal city (Gen. XXXVIII, 1, 12, 20) in the plain of the tribe of Judah (Josh. XX, 35); fortified by Rehoboam (2 Chr. XI, 7; Micha I, 15); inhabited after the captivity (Neh. XI, 30). Erroneously placed in the Onom. at 10 R. m. East of Eleutheropolis; its author being probably misled by identifying it with the present village Beit Ula. Is now, in all probability, Deir Dubbân, nearly 2 hours N. of Beit Jibrîn, and near Sochoh and Jarmuth. About the caves of Deir Dubbân and their inscriptions see Narrat. II, 156, 157.

Adummim, boundary mark of Benjamin and Judah; an ascent between Jericho and Jerusalem. E. G. Schultz found about midway these two places, near the great descent towards Jericho, ruins bearing still the ancient name under the form of Kŭl'at ed-Dem (Ritter XV, 493; Kitto, Bibl. Cycl. art. Adummim).

Aere, city of the Itin. Anton. on the way from Damascus to Scythopolis; identified from an inscription, found in its extensive ruins, with Sanamein of Abulfeda, now Sunamein (von Richter writes Salamen), a large Moslem-village in the district of Jedûr (Ritter XV, 812—817 from descriptions of Seetzen, Burckhardt, &c.).

Ai, Royal Canaanitish city, on the E. side of and near Bethel (Gen. XII, 8; XIII, 3; Josh. VII, 2; VIII, 1, 2 &c.; X, 1, 28); having a deep valley on the N. side (Josh. VIII, 11); conquered by Joshua and destroyed; inhabited by the Benjaminites after the captivity (Neh. VII, 32; XI, 31; Esra II, 28); now Tell el-Hajar, a tell, about 40′ E. by S. from Beitîn, on the Southern brow of the deep Wady el-Mŭtyâh; the top of the tell is small and shows no other remains of antiquity than a broken

cistern. Its position answers in every way to the requirements of the Scriptural narrative of its conquest. (For further details see Narrat. II, 278—282.) It was first mentioned to us by Mr. Finn of Jerusalem, in whose company we visited the place, coming up to it from Jericho. No other site in the whole Eastern neighbourhood answers to the Biblical conditions of its position. Keil's supposition, that Ai is identical with Turmus Aya (comm. on Joshua p. 180 sq.), cannot hold, as there is no deep valley near Turmus Aya; and Michmash, which acc. to 1 Sam. XIII, 5 was near Ai, is at least 3 or 3½ hours S. of Turmus Aya. In Isa. X, 28 it is called *Aiath*.

Aijalon, city of Dan (Josh. XIX, 42), given to the Levites (XXI, 24); fortified by Rehoboam (2 Chr. XI, 10); taken by the Philistines (2 Chr. XXVIII, 18); 2 R. m. from Nicopolis (now 'Amwas) towards Jerusalem (Onom.), where it is now found as the village of Yâlo, (Lat. Bibl. Res. p. 145) on the hill-side S.E. of a «fine mountain basin», which Robinson considers to be the valley of Aijalon, where Joshua commanded the sun to stand still (Bibl. Res. III, 63) (Josh. X, 12). The Philistines, defeated by Saul and Jonathan, were pursued from Michmash to Aijalon (1 Sam. XIV, 31). (Winer, p. 40).

Aijalon, city of Zebulon, where Elon, the Judge, was buried (Judg. XII, 12); perhaps identical with Jalûn, a site of ruins, about 4 hours E. of 'Akka, and 30′ S.S.W. of Mejdel-Kerûm; if this supposition is correct, *Aijalon* was situated on the very frontiers between Zebulon and Asher. (Narr. I, 286, where Jalûn has been erroneously supposed to be identical with Allon of Josh. XIX, 33, which does not seem to be intended for a proper name, but for *oak* (the remarkable oak near Zaannaim); (Stanley, p. 516).

Ain, North-Eastern boundary mark of the land of Israël (Num XXXIV, 11). Porter (Five years &c. II, 335, 336) observes that the LXX have better translated: Riblah on the East-side of *the fountain*; and supposes therefore the thus emphatically mentioned fountain to refer to the great source of the Orontes-river near el-Hürmül, which is indeed to the S.W. of Riblah. The same opinion is given in the Lat. Bibl. Res. p. 534.

Alameleeh, city of Asher (Josh. XIX, 26). Its site is unknown, but seems to have perpetuated its name in that of Wady el-Malek, the chief Northern branch of the Kishon, near Carmel. The researches of future travellers may perhaps lead them to recognize in one of the ruins situated about or in this valley the remains of the fenced city.

Alexandrium, a castle on a hill near Coreae, now Kuriût (Jos. A. XIV. 3. 4: 5. 2: B. J. 1. 6. 5: also A. XVI, I, 1, 7: B. J. I, 27, 6, built by Alexander Jannaeus: now Kefr Istûna, a village about 1¼ hour S.E. from Shiloh. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle, built with stones of very large dimensions. It is about 1½ hour from Kuriût. Visited and identified by E. G. Schultz Ritter XV, 452—454).

Alexandroschene, a city at the Southern foot of the Scala Tyriorum the Râs el-Abiad : 12 R. m. from Tyre and also from Ecdippa Itin. Hieros. : now a ruin called Iskanderûna.

Almon, Levitical city Josh. XXI, 18; 1 Chr. VI, 60 *Alemeth*, mentioned in connection with Anatôth; identified by Tobler Denkblätter etc. p. 631 with a ruin 'Almît (he writes less correctly el-Mid about 1 hour N.E. of Anâta.

Am-ad, frontier-city of Asher Josh. XIX, 26); possibly identical with a village called Um el-'Amad «the mother of columns». Yet Robinson heard the people of the neighbouring Bethlehem say, that there were no columns Later B. R. p. 113). This name must therefore have another origin and would seem to be derived from the Hebrew Am-ad. Similar instances of corruptions of Hebrew names into Arabic ones of very different meaning occur frequently. So f. i. Beth-lehem and Beit-lahm.

Amatha (Onom. s. v. Aemath) near *Gadara*; now Amateh, a ruin on the Nahr Yarmûk, not far from Um Keis. Discovered by Seetzen. See also Burckhardt, Travels, p. 273, 276—278; Ritter XV, 372.)

Amathus, discovered by Burckhardt (Travels, p. 346) in the ruins of Amateh. The distance S. of Pella, as given in the Onom. 21 R. m., is rather too much. Josephus calls it the principal fortress on the Jordan. (See v. Raumer, p. 213).

Anab, city of Judah in the mountains (Josh. XI, 21; XV, 50); now 'Anâb, a village with ancient ruins S. of Hebron. (Bibl. Res. II, 195.)

Ananiah, city of Benjamin (Neh. XI, 32); mentioned along with Anathoth, Ramah, &c.; perhaps the present Beit-Hanîna, E. of Naby Samwil (Rabbi Schwartz, p. 133; Tobler, Top. von Jerus. II, 414).

Anatoth, Levit. city of Benjamin (Josh. XXI, 18); birth-place of Abiezer (2 Sam. XXIII, 27) and Jeremiah (Jer. I, 1; XXIX, 27, comp. XI, 21—23); inhabited after the Captivity (Ezra II, 23; Neh. VII, 27); now 'Anâta, 1¼ hour N.N.E. from Jerusalem (Bibl. Res. II, 109; Tobler, Topogr. II, 394). Acc. to Josephus (A. X, 7, 3) 20 stadia from Jerusalem.

im, mountain-city of Judah (Josh. XV, 50); possibly the same called *Ain* in Josh. XXI, 16, a city given to the Levites. Identified by Wilson (vol. I, 354; II, 636) with Ghuwein, a village one hour S. of Semoa, on the road from Hebron to Moladah. It is different from Ain mentioned along with Rimmon in the plain (Josh. XV, 32; XIX, 7; see art. *Rimmon*).

tipatris. As far as this place the Apostle Paul was conducted from Jerusalem, during the night, on his way to Caesarea (Acts XXIII, 31); formerly *Capharsaba* (Joseph. A. XIII, 15, 1; XVI, 5, 2); rebuilt as *Antipatris* by Herod. Alexander Jannaeus drew a trench with a wall and wooden towers from Antipatris to the coasts of Joppa, 150 stadia in length, in order to prevent the passage of Antiochus (Bell. Jud. I, 4, 7; Ant. XIII, 15, 1). It was situated at the foot of the mountains (ib.), in a fertile spot, and encompassed by a river (Ant. XVI, 5, 2); 10 R. m. from Lydda, and 26 from Caesarea (Itin. Hierosol.); 6 R. m. N. from Gilgal (now Jiljilîyeh) (Onom.). Robinson (Later Bibl. Res. p. 138, 139 and Bibl. Sac. 1853, p. 528 sq.), with von Raumer, holds it to be identical with the present village Kefr Saba, adding that there is no valid reason for questioning the identity. Eli Smith, however, in Bibl. Sacra 1843, p. 478 sq., giving an account of his visit to Kefr Saba and Mejdel (or Mejdel Yâba), although inclining towards the identity, leaves some doubts about it, and shows that the position of Mejdel Yâba answers better to that of Antipatris, than Kefr Saba. Mejdel is 10 R. m. from Lydda; Kefr Saba not 20 as v. Raumer and Robinson propose, but 17. Mejdel is also 6 R. m. South from Jiljilîyeh; Kefr Saba 3 N.N.W. It is well known, that the distance from Caesarea to Jerusalem by Antipatris as given by the Itin. Hierosol. is too short. As the supposition is ventured, that this Itin. makes an error of 10 R. m. in the distance between Antipatris and Lydda, so it may be supposed, that an error of 10 R. m. is made between Caesarea and Antipatris; the former supposition does *not* agree with the actual distance between Ludd and Kefr Saba; the latter supposition, making Caesarea 36 instead of 26 R. m. from Antipatris, *does* agree with the Map, when taking the route by Kakûn and Bethar, the ancient high-road. The position of Mejdel at the foot of the hills and at the N. side of the torrent, which comes down W. Belât to the N. el-'Aujeh, answers perfectly to Josephus' description. The trench made by Alexander Jannaeus was easily made by deepening the bed of this torrent, from Mejdel to its junction with the 'Aujeh; and that it forms an impassable barrier when swollen by the winter-rains, we have found by experience (Narrat. I, 417, 418). From Kefr Saba such a channel to the coast cannot be traced;

nor would it have prevented Antiochus' march, which might have been effected E. of Kefr Saba. Josephus' statement for the length of the trench, 150 stadia will be found nearly true, when from Mejdel the windings of the 'Aujeh are brought into account. The exact length would perhaps be 120 stadia. Antipatris was an episcopal city, and continued inhabited by Christians in the middle of the eighth century. No ancient remains are visible at Kefr Saba; but there are at Mejdel, and of a character which shows them to have belonged to a Christian population (Narrat. I, 427 and plate at the end of vol. II). There remains, therefore, only the correspondence of names in favour of the identification of the ancient Caphar Saba with Kefr Saba; whilst all other arguments plead in favour of Mejdel, to which it must be added, that the night-march which the soldiers made with Paul from Jerusalem to Antipatris, would not likely be so enormous a distance over a difficult mountain-road as that between the two places. A cavalier who in one night reaches Mejdel from Jerusalem, has ridden to the utmost of his exertions. We cannot, therefore, but entertain great doubts, whether a transposition of names, not at all without example in Palestine, has not fixed the name of Kefr Saba on a village, which may have no other claim to it, than some Crusaders' geographical mistake.

Apheca, the celebrated place of the Temple of Venus, at the fountains of the *Adonis*-river; destroyed by order of the Emperor Constantine (Eusebius). Now Afka, with a few remains of a construction which the natives call el-Kŭl'ah (the castle). (See Route 4.) For historical notices see Lat. Bibl. Res. p. 606.

Aphek, where the Philistines gathered together their armies against Saul (1 Sam. XXIX, 1); seems to have been on the site of the present el-'Afûleh in the plain of Esdraelon; the Crusaders and pilgrims of the middle ages considered it so (Reisebuch des H. Landes); or on the place of the neighbouring el-Fûleh, the *Castellum Faba* of the Crusaders (Bibl. Res. III, 177; Wilson II, 89).

Aphek, near this city the scene of the battle between the Syrians and Israëlites (1 Kings XX, 26); on the E. side of Jordan, as the context refers to «Mishor», the uplands beyond Jordan (Stanley, p. 340, 480); the same with Fik, a large village on the high table-land E. of Lake Tiberias; *Apheca* (Onom.).

Aphek, city of Judah, see *Azeka*.

Apollonia (Joseph. Ant. XIII, 5, 4. B. Jud. I, 8, 4), now Arsûf, a site of ruins on the N. side and near the village el-Hâram Ibn 'Aly Aleim (see Route 38). The Crusaders mistook it for Antipatris. In their days it was strongly fortified. Ritter XVI, 590.

Araba, a city near Diocaesarea (Sephûrieh) (Onom.); 20 stadia from the town of Sogane (Jos. Vit. 51); now the village Arrabeh, about 4 hours N. of Nazareth. There are Jewish graves (Carmoly Itin. p. 383) to which pilgrimages are performed, besides other remains of antiquity. (First visited and identified by E. G. Schultz; Ritter XVI, 768. Comp. Lat. Bibl. Res., p. 83, 84.)

Araba, a town mentioned by Euseb. and Jerome as situated 3 R. m. West of Scythopolis. This would prove, that the present Tell esh-Shûk, which is exactly in that position, would be the same. Nothing further of this Araba is known (Halma, p. 23).

Ar, or **Ar of Moab**, **Rabbath-Moab**, the capital of Moab (Num. XXI, 15; XXII, 36; Deut. II, 9; Isa. XV, 1); afterwards *Areopolis*; an episc. see of the Third Palestine; now Rabba, a site with extensive and handsome ruins, about 3 hours N. of Kerak (Burckhardt, Travels, p. 377; also described by Seetzen, Irby and Mangles; see Bibl. Res. II, 569).

Arad, one of the 31 royal Canaanitish cities conquered by Joshua (Josh. XII, 14); in the S. part of Palestine (Num. XXI, 1; XXXIII, 40; Judg. I, 16); now Tell-'Arâd, a small tell, about 6 hours S. of Hebron. There are still fragments of pottery found on its top, and a ruined reservoir on the S. side of the tell (Narr. II, 83 — 85). Its position agrees pretty well with that given by Eusebius as 20 R. m. S. of Hebron and 4 R. m. from Malatha, now Tell Milh. Episc. city in Jerome's days. (Ritter, XIV, 121; Carmoly p. 245).

Arbela, a town beyond Jordan, near the territory of Pella (Onom.); probably now Irbid, a large village with extensive ruins near W. Shelaleh (visited by Seetzen, Burckhardt, Buckingham, &c., Ritter XV, 1054 sq.).

Arbela, see *Beth-Arbel*.

Archelaïs, built by Archelaus, the son of Herod; 24 R. m. North of Jericho (Peuting. Tab.); village in the Ghor, and surrounded by palm-trees (Joseph. Ant. XVII, 13, 1; XVIII, 2, 2) see Reland, Pal. p. 576. E. G. Schultz has suggested its identity with a site of ruins at the Southern base of a tell in the lower section of W. el-Fariah, called el-Basalîyeh. This site corresponds with the position given by the Peut. Tab. (see *Itinerary* 12 May).

Argob, see *Trachonitis*. Euseb. and Jerome mention a city *Arga* or *Argob*, 15 R. m. West of *Gerasa*, which Joseph. calls *Ragaba* (Ant. XIII, 15, 5), the present Rajib in W. 'Ajlûn (Ritter XV, 1041), but it seems very doubtful, that it has any connection with the district of *Argob*.

'Ariath, a city mentioned in the Notitia Ecclesiastica. Porter (Five years &c. II, 136) thinks it possibly may be the present large village 'Ary, nearly 3 hours N. of Busrah, at the Western base of the Ha'urân-mountains.

Arnon, the river that separated Moab from the land of the Amorites (Num. XXI, 13, 26; Deut. II, 24; III, 8; Josh. XII, 1; Judg. XI, 22), and later from the tribe of Ruben (Num. XXI, 21 &c.; Deut. II, 24; Josh. XII; XIII; Isa XVI, 2; Jer. XLVIII, 20). Identified by Burckhardt (Travels, 371, 372) with Wady Mojib. See also Winer p. 88.

Aroer, now 'Ar'arah, a site about 3 hours S. E. of Bir es-Seba with several wells containing very good water, and foundations of houses near it. To this city David sent presents after the recovery of the spoil of Ziklag (1 Sam. XXX, 26, 28). (Bibl. Res. II, 618.)

Aroer, now a site of ruins in Moab, called 'Arâ'ir, about 1 hour N. of W. Mojib, discovered by Burckhardt (Travels, p. 372). Frontier-town of the Amorites, and later of the tribe of Ruben on the banks of the Arnon (Deut. II, 36; III, 12; IV, 48; Josh. XII, 2; XIII, 9, 16; Judg. XI, 26). In Jeremiah's days it belonged to Moab (Jer. XLVIII, 19). There is another *Aroer* mentioned in 2 Sam. XXIV, 5 as «in the midst of the valley of Gad,» and in Josh. XIII, 25 as situated «before,» i. e. to the E. of Rabbah (the present 'Ammân). Keil supposes this latter *Aroer* to be identical with Kŭl'at Zerka Gadda, the position of which seems to answer the conditions of Scripture (Comment. on Joshua p. 339). It is also mentioned in Judg. XI, 33.

Arumah, the temporary residence of Abimelech near Shechem (Judg. IX, 41); probably the same with a ruin now called el-'Armah (or el-'Ormah) on the brow of the mountain behind Beit-Furîk, opposite the valley of Shechem (Narrat. II, 303).

Asamon (Mountains) (Jos. Bell. Jud. II, 18, 11), mentioned as over against Sepphoris; and therefore probably the broken ridge which commences with the high summit of Jebel Kaukab on the West, and runs Eastward along the N. side of the plain of el-Bŭttauf (the plain of *Asochis*), (see also Lat. Bibl. Res. p. 77 and 111).

Ashdod, Azotus (Acts VIII, 40), now Esdûd, a village on an eminence surrounded with beautiful gardens, about 3 hours N. N. E. of the ruins of Askelon on the high road from Egypt to Syria (Narr. II, 173, 174). One of the five Royal Philistian cities (Josh. XIII, 3); belonged to Judah (Josh. XV, 46, 47). Anakims dwelt there (Josh. XI, 22). The ark of the covenant there in the house of Dagon (1 Sam. V, 1 — 7; VI, 17). Conquered by

Uzziah (2 Chr. XXVI, 6); by the Assyrians (Is. XX, 1). Prophecies against Ashdod (Jer. XXV, 20; Amos I, 8; III, 9; Zeph. II, 4; Zech. IX, 6). Taken by Judas Macc. and destroyed by Jonathan Macc. (1 Macc. V, 68; X, 84). Rebuilt by Gabinius; belonged to Herod's kingdom. Later figured as episc. city. (Reland, 606; Winer, 96; v. Raumer, 157.)

Asher, frontier-city of Manasseh (Josh. XVII, 7, 11); 15 R. m. from Neapolis on the way to Scythopolis (Onom.); in that situation is now found the village of Yasir, with ancient remains (Narrat. II, 336).

Askelon, now 'Askûlân, large ruins 4 to 4½ hours N. of Ghuzzeh, (Narrat. II, 177—180). One of the five Royal cities of the Philistines (Josh. XIII, 3; Judg. XIV, 19; 1 Sam. VI, 17; 2 Sam. I, 20; Amos I, 8; Zeph. II, 4; Zech. IX, 9; Jer. XXV, 20; XLVII, 5, 7). Conquered by Judah (Judg. I, 18), but never permanently possessed, not even under Solomon (1 Kings IV, 24). Twice conquered by Jonathan Maccab. (1. Macc. X, 86; XI, 60). The birth-place of Herod the Great and of his son Antipater (Dapper). Celebrated for its temple of Derceto, the Syrian Venus. Captured in 1153 by Baldwin III from the power of Saladin. Falls in 1187 into the hands of the Saracens; in 1191 is taken by Richard Coeur de lion; in 1270 destroyed by Sultan Bibars. Askelon figures among the episcopal cities of Palestine. (Reland, Pal. 586; Winer, 98; v. Raumer, 155, 156.)

Astaroth (in Edrei) (Deut I, 4), *Ashteroth Karnaim* (Gen. XIV, 5); residence of Og king of Bashan (Josh. IX, 10; XII, 4; XIII, 12); Levitical city of Manasseh (Josh. XIII, 31; 1 Chr. VI, 71). *Karnaim* (1 Macc. V, 43, 44); destroyed by Judas Maccabaeus; was 6 R. m. from *Edrei* (now Der'a) (Onom.). Capt. Newbold found considerable ruins on a hill called Tell 'Ashtereh; but the position in which he places the tell neither agrees with that of the Onom., nor with the known places Nawa, Mezarib and Der'a. The name leaves no doubt about the identity with Ashteroth, but the position requires yet to be fixed by the survey or researches of future travellers. (See *Analysis, Section* 4). Ritter, XV, p. 822 justly remarks, that *Karnaim* in the midst of a large plain is not *Karnion* of 2 Macc. XII, 21, 26 in a narrow valley. Col. Leake's identification of Mezarib with *Ashtaroth* has the position in its favour; but at Mezarib there are no antiquities (Burckhardt, Travels, preface p. XII).

Ataroth, a city mentioned by Eusebius and Jerome as situated 4 R. m. North of Samaria. A village of the name of 'Atâra is still existing in nearly the place thus pointed out. This, however, cannot be the South-Western border-city of Ephraim (Josh. XVI,

2). Rabbi Schwartz identifies the latter with Latrûn, which he says is a corruption of el-Etron (or Atarûn), and identical with *Athroth* of 1 Chr. II, 54, which is mentioned along with *Beth Joab* (Descr. Geogr. of Pal. p. 143). About 1½ miles E. of Latrûn there is indeed still a village called Bîr Ayûb. Latrûn, a fortress during the Crusaders' times, known as Castellum Emmaus, is said to have received its name from the legendary birth-place of the penitent thief «Castellum boni Ladronis». But this tradition dates only from the 16th century; and both its name and position would therefore seem to plead in favour of R. Schwartz's identification.

Ataroth, a city constructed by the tribe of Gad (Num. XXXII, 34), now a ruin called Attarus, on the W. slopes of Jebel Attarus, (E. side of Dead Sea) discovered by Seetzen (Reise II, 342).

Ataroth, a city of Benjamin (Onom.), now a ruin 'Atâra, near er-Râm. In the Scriptures this Ataroth is not mentioned. Another 'Atâra, a large village, is situated between Jifna and Jiljilia, W. of the road from Beth-el to Shiloh; this may be the *Ataroth-addar* of Josh. XVI, 5; if so, it would be different from *Ataroth addar* of Josh. XVIII, 13, which seems to have been S.W. of the lower Beth-horon, and the same with Latrûn, *Ataroth* of Josh. XVI, 2. The position of the latter 'Atâra we thought to be too imperfectly known to be introduced into our Map.

Auranitis, Ha'urân, border-district of the «Promised land» on the E. side (Ezek. XLVII, 16, 18); referred to by Joseph. (Ant. XV, 10, 1 and 2); now the rich and extensive plain called Ha'urân, to the W. of the mountains of that name and S. of the Lejah. The name Ha'urân is, however, now also applied to the whole country E. of Jordan from the plain of Damascus down to the latitude of the Northern extremity of the Dead Sea (Porter II, 263, 264).

Azeka, city of Judah in the plain (Josh. XV, 35); half way between Jerusalem and Eleutheropolis. Joshua defeated the five united kings from Gibeon to *Azeka*. Goliath's camp between Sochoh and *Azeka* (1 Sam. XVII); fortified by Rehoboam (2 Chr. XI, 9); besieged by Nebuchadnezzar (Jer. XXXIV, 7). Inhabited after the captivity (Neh. XI, 30). On our route from Beit-Jibrîn to Jerusalem (Itinerary 9 April 1852) we came past a ruined city on the high Northern brow of W. Mŭsŭr, about one hour E. by S. of Beit-Netif, called Khirbet Damûn. This name connected with the valley of Elah (W. Mŭsŭr) and the neighbouring Sochoh (Shuweikeh) leaves no doubt as to this being the ancient *Dammim* of 1 Sam. XVII, 1, which fixes the place of the camp of Goliath just at its foot, where the valley contracts and may in-

deed be called the pass of Dammim. This fixes at the same time the position of *Azeka*, which must have been quite near and to the N. E. side of Dammim. It, therefore, cannot be identical with the remarkable high Tell-Zakaria, West of Shuweikeh, as Rabbi Schwartz suggests, but seems to be identical with a village on a high hill-top, called Ahbek, the position of which answers exactly with that where the Onom. places *Azeka*, and corresponds perfectly with the Scriptural requirements. It is situated about 1½ miles N. of Damûn and between 4 and 5 miles E.N.E. of Shuweikeh. Yet this Ahbek may perhaps be identical with another city of Judah, *Aphek* of 1 Sam. IV, 1 (and perhaps also of Josh. XII, 18) as its name seems to suggest.

Aziri, a city of Manasseh mentioned in the Talmud, identical with Azirah, a village, 1 hour N. of Nabûlûs (Rabbi Schwartz, p. 160).

Azmaveth or **Beth-azmaveth,** mentioned along with Anathoth Neh. VII, 28). Ritter (XVI, 519) supposes it to be identical with the present village of Hizmeh to the N. of 'Anâta.

Baalath, city of Dan (Josh. XIX, 44); probably now the ruin Deir Balût, 1½ hour S. of Mejdel, on the high Southern brow of Wady Kerawa. That this is not Baalath of 1 Kings IX, 18 and 2 Chr. VIII, 6, which Solomon fortified, is evident, since Deir Balût is not situated near a high-way, where a fortified place is required.

Baalath of Simeon, see *Ramath of the South*.

Baal-gad or **Baal-Hermon,** see *Caesarea Philippi*.

Bareca or **Barakai,** a town mentioned in the Onom. near Azotus; now the village Burka, an hour N.E. of Esdûd. (See also Reland, p. 615.)

Bashan, a kingdom on the E. side of Jordan (Num. XXI, 33; XXXII, 33; Deut. I, 4; Josh. IX, 10; XII, 1; assigned to Manasseh (Deut. III, 13; Josh. XIII, 30; XXI, 6; XXII, 7; 1 Chr. V, 23); in a general way included in Gilead (1 Kings IV, 19; comp. Josh. XIII, 31; but yet mentioned as distinct from it (Josh. XVII, 1, 5; XX, 8; 2 Kings X, 33; Mic. VII, 14; comp. Deut. III, 8–10; Ps. LXVIII, 15); the district of Golan included in *Bashan* Deut. IV, 13; Josh. XX, 8; XXI, 27). Its N.E. and E. boundaries mentioned Josh. XII, 5; Deut. III, 10). References to its mountains, oak-forests, meadows and cattle (Deut. XXXII, 14; Ps. XXII, 13; Isa II, 13; Ezek. XXVII, 6; XXXIX, 18; Jer. L, 19; Amos IV, 1; Mic. VII, 14; Zech. XI, 2); now all the country between Hermon and the Arabian desert. Porter II. 250 sq.)

Batanaea, the name both of a district and its capital (Joseph. Ant. IV, 7, 4; B. J. III, 3); now Bathanîyeh, or Ard el-Bathanîyeh, including the whole range of Jebel Ha'urân, with the exception of a narrow slip along its Western base, in which are Suweideh, Kunawât, Suleim and Shühba. It extends from the plain below Tell Khaledîyeh on the N. to Sülkhad on the S.; and from Kunawât to the great plain Eastward (Porter, Five years &c. II, 264—266). The capital *Batanaea* is identified by Porter (II, 57) with the modern village Bathanîyeh, in the Northern part of the district of that name. Here are extensive ruins. In the Notit. Eccles. of the Geogr. Sac. of S. Paulo, it is mentioned as *Batanis,* an Episcopal city.

Beeroth, city of the Gibeonites (Josh. IX, 17); given to Benjamin (Josh. XVIII, 25; 2 Sam. IV, 2); inhabited after the captivity (Ezra II, 25; Neh. VII, 29); erroneously placed by Jerome at only 7 R. m. North of Jerusalem on the way to Neapolis; identified by Robinson with the present village el-Bîreh, 3 hours N. of Jerusalem, following Maundrell's suggestion (Bibl. Res. II, 132).

Beer-Sheba, «the well of swearing» (Gen. XXI, 31; XXVI, 33), or «the well of seven» (Gen. XXI, 29, 30); 20 R. m. South of Hebron (Onom. — incorrect —); now Bîr es-Seba, first identified, but not visited by Seetzen (Reise III, 32). Robinson visited the site with E. Smith in 1838 (Bibl. Res. I, 300). There are five ancient wells, two of which only contain water; the foundations of the town and a few scattered building-stones are found on the N. side of the wells and wady of Bîr es-Seba. Dwelling-place of Abraham (Gen. XXII, 19); of Isaac and Jacob (Gen. XXVI, 23; XXVIII, 10; XLVI, 1); city of Judah (Josh. XV, 28), given to Simeon (Josh. XIX, 2; 1 Chr. IV, 28); Samuel's sons judges in *Beer-Sheba* (1 Sam. VIII, 2); Elijah came to B— (1 Kings XIX, 2, 3). Place of idolatry in the days of Amos (Amos V, 5; VIII, 13, 14). Mentioned as Southern frontier-town (Judg. XX, 1 &c.; 2 Chr. XIX, 4; 2 Kings XXIII, 8). Inhabited after the Babyl. captivity (Neh. XI, 27); had a Roman garrison in Jerome's days. Episcopal city as *Biro Saba* of Palaestina Prima and Tertia. (Ritter XIV, 105, 106; v. Raumer, p. 158, 159; Narrat. II, 136, 137.) The desert commences at Beer-Sheba. Here Hagar wandered (Gen. XXI, 14).

Berachah (The valley of), near Tekoah, the scene of Jehoshaphat's thanksgivings (2 Chr. XX, 20, 26). The name of this valley is still existing under the form of Bereikût; the valley is S. of the ruins Tekû'a and has a site of ruins of the former name on its W. side. First visited and identified by Wolcott (Bibl. Sacra 1843, p. 43). See also Wilson I, 386, and Winer, p. 153.

Berytus, city mentioned by Strabo, XVI, 2 p. 520; Ptolem. XV, 4; Plin. H. N. V, 20; a Roman colony under Augustus, called Felix Julia; city celebrated for Greek learning in the next succeeding centuries; also for the beauty of its edifices. A bishop's see in the days of Jerome. Its history is described in the Bibl. Res. III, 442—447. Robinson adds that the name suggests the identity with *Berothai* or *Berothah* of 2 Sam. VIII, 8; Ezek. XLVII, 16, but that the context seems to refer to an inland city of Northern Syria. The Biblical *Berothah* is identified by Keith (Land of Israël p. 129 sq.) with Beer or Birat, a place near the Euphrates (comp. Wilson II, 206, and Rabbi Schwartz, p. 483, 484). Another site presents itself perhaps with more probability «Tell el-Byrûth», which was passed by Lady Hester Stanhope on her journey from Tadmor to Hamath. Lady H. S.'s travels, by her physician, vol. II, p. 214, 215.

Besor (the brook); a stream not far S from Ziklag (1 Sam. XXX, 9, 10, 21); possibly the present Wady Sheri'ah, which is the principal torrent-bed in the Southern part of Philistia.

Beten, city of Asher (Josh. XIX, 25); *Bathne* (Onom.) 8 R. m. to the E. of Ptolemaïs; seems to be identical with the present village el-Bahneh (Narr. I, 285) about 5 hours to the E. of 'Akka. In and near the village are ancient remains. The distance given in the Onom. is wrong.

Beth-anath, city of Naphtali (Josh. XIX, 38; Judg. I, 33); possibly the present village 'Ainata N. of Bint-Jebeil.

Beth-annoba, a town mentioned in the Onom. as either four or eight miles from Lydda. These distances are respectively applicable to the villages 'Annabeh and Beit-Nûba to the S. E. of Ludd. Robinson inclines to the identity of the former with Beth-annoba (Lat. B. R. p. 144). The Crusaders also mention Annaba 8 R. m. from Diospolis (van Senden, Het heilige Land).

Beth-anoth, mountain-city of Judah (Josh. XV, 58, 59); identified by Wolcott with the present Beit-'Anûn, about 1½ hour N. E. of Hebron on the way to Tekoa, and a mile S. S. E. of Halhûl (Bibl. Sacra 1843 p. 58). Here are very extensive ruins with large bevelled stones, showing a very high antiquity. (Wilson I, 384, 385).

Bethany, «house of dates» (Stanley p. 143) a town «about fifteen furlongs» from Jerusalem (Joh. XI, 1, 18), where the Lord Jesus lodged in the house of Lazarus and Mary and Martha; on the S. E. base of the Mount of Olives (Matth. XXI, 17; XXVI, 6; Marc. XI, 1, 11; Luc. XIX, 29; XXIV, 50); now a miserable village, el-Azarîyeh, after Lazarus, about half an hour E.S.E. of Jerusalem.

Beth-Arbel, spoiled by Shalman Hos. X, 14); probably the same as *Arbela* of Josephus now Irbid, a site of considerable ruins, on the high brow above W. el-Hûmâm (Lake of Tiberias) (Bibl. Res. III. 280 sq.; Later Bibl. Res. p. 343). Famous for its caverns, high up in the rocks, the stronghold of robbers, which was taken by Herod. Joseph. Ant. XIV, 15, 4; Bell. Jud. I, 16, 2—4 : fortified by Josephus vita § 37. B. J. II, 20, 6).

Beth-aven, city of Benjamin, near Ai Josh. VII, 2; XVIII, 12; 1 Sam. XIII, 5; XIV, 23. Is sometimes identified with Beth-el because of Hos. IV, 15; X, 5. Jerome, Talmud, &c., also Stanley p. 216—221 : but, as Winer art. *Bethaven*) observes, it is distinctly said in Josh. VII, 2 &c. that *Beth-aven* was on the E. of *Beth-el*. Its site must, therefore, have been on the rocky eminence 20 minutes S. E. of *Beth-el* and 20 minutes West of Ai Tell el-Hajar.

Beth-baal-meon, city of Reuben (Josh. XIII, 17; *Baal-meon* in Num. XXXII, 38; *Beth-meon*, Jer. XLVIII, 23; later under Moab (Ezek. XXV, 9 : 9 R. m. S.E. from Heshbon (Onom.). Its ruins were found by Burckhardt about 45 S. of Hesban; they are now called Mâ'in. Probably the same with *Beon* of Num. XXXII, 3 (Winer, art. Baal-Meon.

Beth-Dagon, city of Judah Josh. XV, 41); is not the village Beit-Dejan, on the road between Yâfa and Ludd, as this is far beyond the plain of Judah; in the days of Eusebius and Jerome the latter village existed under the name of Beth-Dagon or Caphar-Dagon, for what reason is unknown (Bibl. Res. III, 30; Tobler, Top. II, 405; R. Schwartz p. 105).

Beth-el, formerly *Luz* (Gen. XXVIII, 19; Judg. I, 22, 23, 26; Josh. XVIII, 13): in mount Ephraim, on the high-way from Jerusalem to Shechem (Gen. XII, 8; XIII, 3: Judg. IV, 5; XXI, 19; 1 Sam. XIII, 2); ancient Canaanitish Royal city (Josh. XII, 16); frontier-city of Benjamin (Josh. XVIII, 22; Judg. XVI, 1); here the tabernacle (Judg. XX, 18, 26, &c.; 1 Sam. X, 3); here Samuel judged Israel (1 Sam. VII, 16); the chief place of Jeroboam's idolatry (1 Kings XII, 28, &c.; see also 2 Kings X, 28; XXIII, 15, 19; Jer. XLVIII, 13; Hos. X, 5; Amos III, 14; VII, 10, 13); now the village Beitin, situated 12 R. m. North of Jerusalem, where the Onom. places it (Bibl. Res. II, 127, 128). *Bethel* was inhabited after the exile (Ezra II, 28; Neh. VII, 32; XI, 31). See also Carmoly, Itin. p. 249.

Beth-el; *Bethuël* 1 Chr. IV, 30; *Bethul* Josh. XIX, 4; probably the same which is called *Chesil* in Josh. XV, 30; city of Simeon in the portion of Judah (Reland, Pal. p. 152; Keil, Comm. on Joshua p. 376); perhaps the same with the present village Beit-

Ula, at the commencement of the hills, nearly 3 hours E. of Beit-Jibrin. Rabbi Schwartz identifies it with Tell Hessy Descr. Geogr. of Pal. p. 113. David's gratitude to those of *Bethel* 1 Sam. XXX. 27.

Beth-emek, «house of the broad valley or plain» Stanley p. 477 city of Asher Josh. XIX. 27: now the village of 'Amkah 2½ hours N. E. of 'Akka at the foot of the hills. Robinson Lat. Bibl. Res. p. 103, 105 also speaks of the identity, but seems to doubt it, as he supposes the reading of Josh. XIX. 27 to imply that *Beth-emek* lies S. of the valley Jiphthah-el Wady Abilin. The Vulgate, however, seems to read that the border of Asher went from Zebulon Abilin through the valley of Jiphthah-el to the N. as far as *Beth-Emek*. Neiel and Cabul. Sanson in Halma p. 46; Masius in Keil comm. on Joshua p. 431. 432. In Narrat. I. 265 it is written Umma, according to the way I heard it pronounced; the *k* being often dropped by the natives. Hence I mistook it for *Umma* of Josh. XIX. 30.

Bether (Cant. II, 17): a strongly fortified city, in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem, mentioned in the Onom.: famous for its last siege and massacre of the Jews by the Romans. Perhaps the same with *Boether* of the LXX Josh. XV. 59: and with the present village of Bittir, 2 hours W. S. W. of Jerusalem. (G. Williams, The Holy City II, 210; Stewart, p. 347. Robinson, however, differs from this opinion, and proposes *Bether* or *Beth-Tar* to be identical with *Beth-el*, now Beitin, about 4 hours N. of Jerusalem (Later Bibl. Res. p. 266—271).

Bether, Bither or **Bethar**, of the Talmud, at 4 R. m. from the sea (Reland, p. 639); *Betarum* (Itin. Anton. et Hieros.); on the way from Caesarea to Antipatris; now probably the village of Barîn, about 1½ hour S. of Kakûn (Rabbi Schwartz p. 144).

Beth-Gamul, a city of Moab (Jer. XLVIII, 23). E. Smith suggests it to be identical with Um el-Jemâl, ruins on the road from Büsrah to Der'a (Edrei) (Bibl. Res. III App. 153). We believe the suggestion open to much doubt, as it is difficult to prove that Moab had ever reached so far North. See also *Bozrah*.

Beth-haccerem «the house of the vineyard»; a beacon-station in Judea (Jer. VI, 1); probably the same with the present Frank-mountain or Jebel-Fureidis, S.E. of Bethlehem (Pococke; doubted by Robinson, Bibl. Res. II, 173; but affirmed by Wilson, I, 396; Bonar in Narr. of Mis. to Jews p. 247; Stanley p. 163, 164; Narrat. II, 39). The ruins on this mountain are also identical with the castle Herodium, built by Herod, 60 stadia from Jerusalem, near Tekoa (see v. Raumer p. 203 art. Thekoa; and Wolcott in Bibl. Sacra 1843 p. 69, 70).

Beth-haran (Num. XXXII, 36), *Beth-aram* (Josh. XIII, 27), city of Gad, in the Jordan-valley; called *Livias* and also *Julias* by Herod. (Ant. XIV, 1, 4; XVII, 8, 1; XX, 8, 4; B. J. II, 13, 2; IV, 7, 5); later an episcopal city; its ruins are yet found South of Wady Seir, about one hour East of the Jordan, and called Beit-Haran.

Beth-Hoglah, city of Benjamin, on the borders of Judah (Josh. XV, 6; XVIII, 19, 21); was probably situated either at 'Ain Hajla or at the ruined castle Hajla, S.E. of Jericho (Bibl. Res. II, 268; Wilson, II, 15).

Beth-horon (the *nether* and the *upper*), border-cities between Ephraim and Benjamin, assigned to the Levites (Josh. XVI, 3; XVIII, 13; XXI, 22); mentioned also in Josh. X, 11; 1 Kings IX, 17; 1 Chr. VII, 24; 2 Chr. VIII, 5, 26; XXV, 13; now Beit-Ur et-tahta and el-foka, on the way from Jerusalem to Ludd, at very nearly the distance where the Onom. places these villages, viz. 12 R. m. from the former city.

Beth-Jeshimoth, «house of the wastes» (Stanley p. 296, 484). Here were the Israëlites encamped in the plain of Shittim (Num. XXXIII, 48, 49). City of Moab, assigned to Reuben (Josh. XIII, 20; Ezek. XXV, 9); 10 R. m. South (should be S.E.) of Jericho (Onom.); captured by Placidus, general of Vespasian (Joseph. B. J. IV, 7, 5). Kiepert has introduced the ruins of *Beth-Jeshimoth* in his Map of Palestine 1842. As the Dead Sea-shore is at no great distance, their position leaves little room for question.

Bethlehem, city of Judah, formerly *Ephrath* (Gen. XXXV, 19; XLVIII, 7; Ruth I, 2; 1 Sam. XVII, 12; Mic. V, 1; Judg. XVII, 7, 9; XIX, 1; Matth. II. 1, 5); 6 R. m. South from Jerusalem (Onom.); the birth-place of David (1 Sam. XVI, 1; XVII, 12); and of the Saviour (Matth. II, 5; Luke II, 4, 7); fortified by Rehoboam (2 Chr. XI, 6); now Beitlahm, a thriving little town, chiefly inhabited by Christians.

Bethlehem, city of Zebulon (Josh. XIX, 15); now the village Beitlahm about midway between Nazareth and mount Carmel, in the hills.

Beth-leptepha, the capital of *Beth-lepthephene*, a district opposite Pella, on the W. side of the Jordan (Reland p. 648; Halma p. 323); perhaps identical with a site of ruins at the Northern base of Mount Gilboa called Beit-Ilfa (Narr. II, 366).

Beth-nimrah, city of Gad (Num. XXXII, 36; Josh. XIII, 27); 5 R. m. N. of *Beth-haran* (Onom. *Bethamnaram*); now ruins called Nimrîn in the lower part of Wady Sha'ib, near the Jordan.

Bethphage «house of figs» (Stanley p. 185), village near Bethany (Matth. XXI, 1; Luke XIX, 29). The tradition of pilgrims since the Crusaders' days mentions it as situated on the S.Eastern slope of Mount Olivet near Bethany. Dr. Olin mentions to have found foundations of houses and a cistern hewn in the rock at that place (Narr. II, 257). Dr. Barclay, however, identifies *Bethphage* with traces of foundations and cisterns marking an ancient site on the rocky S. Western spur of Olivet, a few hundred yards to the S. of the Jericho-Jerusalem road between Bethany and the valley of the Kedron (Stewart, The tent and the khan p. 332).

Beth-Rehob, see *Caesarea-Philippi.*

Beth Saida «of Galilee» (John XII, 21); Peter, Andrew and Philip from Bethsaida (John I, 44); prophecies against it (Matth. XI, 21-24; Luke X, 13-15); Seetzen came to Khân Bât Saida, at the Northern end of a plain, at the Southern end of which is Mejdel. This would fix *Bethsaida* at Khân Minîyeh, which Robinson identifies with Capernaum (see *Capernaum*). Thrupp found that the name Bethsaida was known among the people at the Lake of Tiberias; they even corrected him in the pronunciation of the word. But they shewed less knowledge of its site, fixing it between Tiberias and Magdala, at 'Ain el-Barideh, where there are a few ruins of buildings (Thrupp. M. S. notes).

Beth Saida in Gaulonitis, called afterwards *Julias* by Philip the Tetrarch. Referred to in Marc. VIII, 22; Luke IX, 10. (Narrat. II, 395; v. Raumer p. 109, who treats the art. Bethsaida in full; Keith, Evidences etc. p. 161); now a ruin called et-Tell, on the N.E. side of Lake Tiberias.

Beth-Shean, city of Manasseh (Josh. XVII, 11, 12; Judg. I, 27; 1 Sam. XXXI, 10, etc.; 1 Kings IV, 12); *Scythopolis* (Judith III, 10; Jos. Ant. V, 1, 22; XII, 8, 5; XIII, 6, 1; B. J. III, 3, 1, etc.); episcopal city in the fourth century; now Beisan, a miserable ruined village, inhabited by Bedawîn. The ruins of the former city are very considerable; they are chiefly at the Southern base of the high tell, which itself bears still parts of the wall of the ancient acropolis (Narrat. II, 359-363; Lat. B. R. p. 329 sq.).

Beth-Shemesh, «house of the Sun», city of Issachar between Mount Tabor and the Jordan (Josh. XIX, 22); not the same with *Beth-Shemesh* of Naphtali (Josh. XIX, 38) as Keil supposes (Comm. Joshua p. 440); probably the same with the village Kaukab («Star») -el-Hawa (as Rabbi Schwartz proposes); also identical with *Belvoir* of the Crusaders (E. G. Schultz in Ritter XV, 404).

Beth-Shemesh, «house of the Sun», frontier-city of Judah (Josh. XV, 10); assigned to the Levites (Josh. XXI, 9, 16; 1 Chr. VI, 59);

here the ark of the covenant (1 Sam. VI, 9-20); here one of Solomon's chief officers (1 Kings IV, 9); Amaziah defeated by Jehoash (2 Kings XIV, 11, 12; 2 Chr. XXV, 21); taken by the Philistines from Ahaz (2 Chr. XXVIII, 18); 10 R. m. from Eleutheropolis towards Nicopolis (Onom.) Its ruins were visited by Robinson and Smith, on the W. side of the village 'Ain Shems, S. of Wady Sŭrâr (Bibl. Res. III, 17-20).

Beth-tappuah, mountain-city of Judah (Josh. XV, 53); identified by Robinson with the modern village Teffûh, about 2 hours W. of Hebron (Bibl. Res. II, 428).

Bethuliah, a strongly fortified town on a hill near Dothan (Jud. VIII, 3; X, 10). There was a fountain at the foot of the hill (Jud. VII, 3, 13; XII, 7). v. Raumer (p. 135) suggested its identity with the present Sanûr, between Jenîn and Sebustîyeh. The discovery of Dothan has since confirmed this identification (Narr. I, 367, 368; Stewart, p. 421; v. Schubert, III, 161).

Beth-Zacharia, identified by Robinson and Smith with Beit-Zakarîa, a village, about 1h 15′ W. of the Jerusalem-Hebron road, 1½ hour S.W. of Solomon's pools. According to Joseph. (Ant. XII, 9, 4; Bell. Jud. I, 1, 5) 70 furlongs from Bethsura. Here Judas Macc. was defeated by Antiochus Eupator (1 Macc. VI, 32, 33). (Lat. Bibl. Res. p. 283, 284). The ruins are here extensive. There is an old wely called Abû Zakary.

Beth-Zur, mountain-city of Judah (Josh. XV, 58), 20 R. m. from Jerusalem on the way to Hebron; now the ruined tower Beit Sûr, near 'Ain ed-Dirweh; the name was first heard by Wolcott. Fortified by Rehoboam (2 Chr. XI, 7); by Judas Macc. (1 Macc. IV, 29, 61; 2 Macc. XI, 5); taken by Antiochus Eupator (1 Macc. VI, 31, 50); besieged by Jonathan Macc. (1 Macc. IX, 52; X, 14). Taken and fortified by Simon Macc. (1 Macc. XI, 65, 66; XIV, 7, 33). It was the reputed site of the baptism of the Eunuch (Acts VIII, 26-40). (Wilson I, 386; Rabbi Schwartz, p. 107; Lat. Bibl. Res. 277.)

Betonim, city of Gad (Josh. XIII, 26); probably identical with a ruin called Batneh, on the mountains between Wady Sha'ib and Wady Ajlûn.

Bikath-Aven, «the plain of idols» (Amos I, 5), mentioned in connection with Syria and Damascus; evidently the present el-Bŭkâ'a or plain of Coelesyria (Maundrell under 25, 26 April); the same which is called the *valley of Lebanon* in Josh. XI, 17 and XII, 7 (comp. Bibl. Sacra 1843, p. 84, 85).

Bozrah (of *Moab*), mentioned in connection with Beth-gamul and Kerioth (Jer. XLVIII, 21-24). Porter identifies it with *Bŭsrah*;

extensive ruins in the plain at the S. W. extremity of Jebel Ha'urân (Five years etc. II, 161). It seems, however, difficult to understand how *Moab* had extended so far North. At the same time it is evident, that *Bozrah* of *Edom* (*Bosor*, Onom.) is distinct from the former *Bozrah*. *Bozrah* of *Edom* (mentioned in Isa. XXXIV, 6; XLIII, 1; Jer. XLIX, 7-22; Amos I, 12) was identified by Burckhardt with Busseira, 2 hours S. of Wady Tûfileh (v. Raumer p. 243; Ritter XV, 127; XIV, 993, 101-102 sq.). *Bozrah* (Bûsrah) seems also to be referred to in 1 Macc. V, 26-28 (comp. Jos. Ant. XII, 8, 3). It is the *Bostra* of the Greeks and Romans (Winer, art. Bozra). Reland identifies Bûsrah with *Beeshterah* a Levitical city belonging to the half tribe of Manasseh. Bûsrah is fully described by Porter II, 142—159.

Byblos, see *Gebal*.

Cabul, a city of Asher (Josh. XIX, 27); perhaps the same as *Chabolo* of Josephus, a village 40 stadia W. of Jotapata (Joseph. vita § 43—45; Reland, Pal. p. 701), the same with the present village of Kabul N.W. of Jefât, at the distance mentioned by Josephus.

Caesarea (Palaestinae or **Maritima)**, formerly *Stratonis turris*, 600 stadia from Jerusalem (Bell. Jud. I, 3, 5); on the coast between Dora and Joppe (Ant. XIII, 11, 2; XV, 9, 6; XVI, 5, 1; B. J. I, 21, 5; III, 9, 1; Plin. H. N. V, 13); the master-piece of Herod the Great's architectural achievements. Here Philip the evangelist, the apostle Paul, Cornelius the centurion (Acts VIII, 40; IX, 30; X, 1, 23, 24; XI, 11; XVIII, 21, 22; XXI, 7, 8; XXIII, 23—33; XXIV—XXVI). After the destruction of Jerusalem the city is for nearly 400 years the Metropolis of Palestine; during the Crusaders' dominion it ranks under the Latin bishopric of Jerusalem. It was never rebuilt after having been destroyed by the Saracens. Now extensive ruins called Kaisarîyeh. (See Ritter XVI, 598 sq.; von Prokesch, Reise etc. p. 28—34; Wilson II, 250--253; Le Pays d'Israël, pl. 50; Winer, art. *Caesarea*.)

Caesarea-Philippi, a town visited by the Lord Jesus (Matth. XVI, 13; Mark. VIII, 27); at the fountain of the Jordan issuing from the grotto of Pan, and hence called Panium and Paneas. Here Herod built a temple in honour of Augustus (Jos. Ant. XV, 10, 3). Later it belonged to the tetrarchy of Philip, and being enlarged and embellished, was called Caesarea-Philippi to distinguish it from Caesarea on the sea-coast (Ant. XVIII, 2, 1; B. J. III, 98; VII, 2, 1); called Neronias by Agrippa; also called Caesarea-Paneas, whence the present name Banias. It was a bishopric of Phenicia till the conquest of the land by Omar. For

its further history and other particulars see Winer, art. *Caesarea*; v. Raumer p. 215; Wilson II, 175 sq.; Thomson in Bibl. Sacra 1846, p. 187, 194 sq.; Porter, Five years &c. I, 307 sq.; Later Bibl. Res. p. 397 sq. The city was called *Belinas* by the Crusaders.

Von Raumer identifies Banias also with *Baal-gad*, city «*in* the valley of Lebanon» — «at the foot of Hermon» (Josh. XI, 17; XII, 7; XIII, 5), the same which is called *Baal-Hermon* in Judg. III, 3 and 1 Chr. V, 23 (see also Lat. Bibl. Res. p. 409, 410). Yet it cannot be said that Banias is situated *in* the valley of Lebanon, and Baal-gad would seem to have been, although *at the entrance of*, yet *in* that valley. The site of the ruins Kŭl'at Bostra or Kŭl'at Aisafa (perhaps from Azebed «idol» Heb., see Ps. XVI, 4) would answer better the Scriptural conditions of Baal-gad's locality. Banias on the other hand seems to correspond in its situation to *Beth-Rehob*, a city in a valley close by *Lais* or *Dan*, the present Tell el-Kâdy (Judg. XVIII, 28). In 2 Sam. X, 6 it occurs as a city of the Syrians, and would thus likely be situated on the E. side of the upper Jordan, the Nahr Hasbâny. Its name signifying «open space» in the sense of contrast to «enclosure» is just what forms the peculiar feature in the situation of Banias at the base of the gigantic cluster of mountains towering round the central mass of Hermon; here the mountains and mountain-gorges end and the wide expanse of the Huleh plain opens before it. Banias, on the great Damascus route would naturally belong to Syria, and would also suit as a place to mark the limits of the country, which the spies had to travel through (Num. XIII, 21). This *Rehob* and *Beth-Rehob* is, however, distinct from that mentioned in Josh. XIX, 28, 30; XXI, 31 and Judg. I, 31, which, from the signification of its name and the order in which it is mentioned, should be sought for at one of the numerous ruins at the S.E. base of Jebel Mŭshakka, where the mountain-country opens upon the wide plain of 'Akka.

Cain, a city of Judah; seems identical with Yŭkîn, a village S.E. of Hebron. Instances of transposition of letters as occurs in these names, are frequent; and the position agrees with the enumeration of Josh. XV, 57 between the more Southern cities of Jezreël, &c. (verse 56), and Halhul, Bethzur, &c. (verse 58) situated to the North.

Calamon, see *Sycaminos (Hepha)*.

Callirhoë, famous hot baths on the E. side of the Dead Sea (Bell. Jud. I, 33, 5; Plin. H. N. V, 15; Ptolem. V, 16, p. 141); visited and identified by Seetzen (Reise II, 336 sq.) with either

the hot springs in Wady Zerka Ma'în or with those on its Southern side near the ruins Sara (Ritter XV, 572, 573).

na, a town of Galilee, where the Lord Jesus wrought his first miracle (John II, 1, 11; IV, 46); Nathanaël's birth-place (ib. XXI, 2); identified by Robinson with Kâna el-Jelîl, now a ruin, at the foot of the mountains on the N. side of the plain el-Bŭttauf; about 2 hours from Sepphoris (Bibl. Res. III, 204 and Later B. R. p. 108).

percotia (*Caporcotani* of the Peut. Tables, 28 R. m. from Caesarea and 24 from Scythopolis); mentioned by Ptolemy IV, 16 (Bibl. Res. III, 158, Note XLI); now the village Kefr Kûd, about 1¾ hour W. of Jenîn. It is situated on an eminence and a high wely N. of the village, called Shekh Zeit, is visible from a great distance all around.

pernaum, city on the Lake of Galilee (Luke IV, 31); on the borders of Zebulon and Naphtali (Matth. IV, 13; XI, 23; John VI, 17); on the great high-way from Damascus to Palestine, the so called via maris; the place where Jesus dwelt and taught (Matth. XVII, 24 &c.; John VI, 59; comp. Matth. IX, 1; Marc. II, 1). Robinson identifies it with Khân Minîyeh (Bibl. Res. III, 288 sq.; Lat. B. R. p. 348 sq.); *chiefly* on the grounds, 1. that Capernaum lay in the plain (or the land) of Gennesaret, the present el-Ghuweir on the W. side of the lake (which he infers from a comparison of Matth. XIV, 13–36 with Marc. VI, 32—54, and John VI, 1—25); 2. that the village Kepharnome, mentioned by Josephus, must be adjacent to the fountain Kapharnaum in the plain of Gennesaret, and that this fountain must be the 'Ain et-Tîn, near Khân Minîyeh on the shore (Jos. vita § 52, 54, 59, 62, 68—73); 3. that Willibald, who visited the Holy Land about the middle of the eighth century, mentions Tiberias, Magdala, Capernaum, Beth Saida, Chorazin and the Jordan as visited in succession by him on his journey N. along the Lake. The arguments, which Robinson adds besides the above, seem to us of minor importance, and one of them, the testimony of Brocardus, who says that one league to the East of a fountain, «which some dream to be a vein of the Nile», is the city of Capernaum, would turn right against Robinson instead of in his favour, if Brocardus holds that fountain, as Robinson himself does, to be the 'Ain et-Tîn. This is even likely, for Brocardus says, that Jesus appeared to his disciples «*at twenty paces* from the fountain and by the lake.»

That Capernaum and Beth Saida were situated near one another, is evidently intimated in the gospel narratives, but not that Capernaum was *in* the land of Gennesaret. To assume that Kepharnome, whither Josephus was carried when wounded, was

so far from the Jordan, near to which this accident occurred, as Khân Minîyeh, and again that his Kepharnome and fountain Kapharnaum must needs be adjacent to one another requires a host of suppositions, which we do not feel justified to accept from Robinson. Of all the arguments, which that learned traveller brings forth, that of Willibald's testimony seems to us to be the most weighty, and yet to the utmost it goes only so far as to prove, which place in his days was considered as Capernaum. Robinson has too well exposed, in many other cases, the little reliance, which in general can be placed upon tradition, to impress us in this particular case with much confidence in the same. Besides, Arculfus, so Robinson quotes, says that Capernaum «extended a long way upon the shore *from West to East,* having the mountain on the N. and the lake on the S.» This description cannot refer to Khân Minîyeh, which lies North and South, having the mountains West and the lake East, but points clearly out to the ruins now called Tell-Hûm, situated «an hour East (rather N.E.) of the fountain» ('Ain Tîn?), as Brocardus says. The position of Tell-Hûm seems to us to agree in every respect with the gospel narrative, being *near,* not *in,* the land of Gennesaret, and not too far from the East side of the Lake to allow people to follow Jesus on foot, whilst He was crossing the water with His disciples (John VI, 2). That position would also make Kepharnome a near and convenient resting-place for Josephus, when he was ill; and its name, although it *may be* a borrowed one, may also be the remains of its ancient appellation. Decisive it would be, if there could be found traces of the ancient via maris; and to future travellers the research after these are recommended. (See also Ritter XV, 339 sq.; Wilson II, 139 sq.)

Caphar Barucha, «the village of benediction»; to this place, so Jerome mentions, Abraham accompanied the Lord (Gen. XVIII, 33; also XIX, 27, 28); Robinson identifies it with Beni-na'im, a village E. of Hebron (Bibl. Res. II, 189).

Caphar Zacharia, city mentioned by Sozomenos (Hist. Eccles. IX, 17, in Ritter XVI, 119); different from *Beit Zacharia* of Josephus; now Kefr Zakarîa, on the N. side of Wady Sumt over against Tell Zakarîa (Narr. II, 192).

Capitolias, episcopal city of the second Palestine (Reland, Pal. p. 215); 16 R. m. from Gadara, 36 from Neve (Nawa) (Itiner. Anton.); 16 R. m. from Adraha (Edrei) (Tab. Peut.). The first and last distances seem to fix Capitolias at the present Beit er-Râs, where Burckhardt found extensive ruins. The distance from Nawa is, however, too great, unless by a round-about way. In measuring the 16 R. m. from Edrei, the passing of the deep

Wady Shelaleh should be taken into account. Von Raumer proposes to identify *Capitolias* with Tseil, as, in Berghaus' map, that place is 16 R. m. from Gadara. According to our map this distance is 26 R. m.; nor is there any warrant to read 6 instead of 36 R. m. for the distance between *Capitolias* and Neve (Itin. Anton.).

Carmel, city of Judah (Josh. XV, 55); 10 R. m. to the E. of Hebron (Onom.); now Kurmul, extensive ruins about 2½ hours S. of Hebron; remains of a castle, large reservoir, &c.; visited by Seetzen 1807 (Reise III, p. 8, 9); by Robinson 1838 (B. R. II, 195 sq.). On the E. side of the ruins is a steep descent. Here Saul's victorious monument (1 Sam. XXV, 2); Nabal and Abigail (1 Sam. XXVII, 3). Later a place of a Roman garrison; King Amalrich here encamped 1172; since then it seems to have been forgotten.

Carmel (Mount) «the mountain of the fruitful fields», or «the well-wooded mountain» (Stanley p. 486); a long mountain-ridge projecting N.W. to the sea and forming the bay of 'Akka; on the S.W. side it has several spurs running to the coast in a nearly parallel direction. Asher's boundary passed over Carmel (Josh. XIX, 26); the scene of Elijah's sacrifice (1 Kings XVIII); Elisha's dwelling-place (2 K. II, 25; IV, 25); referred to by the prophets (Isa. XXXIII, 9; XXXV, 2; Jer. XLVI, 18; L, 19; Amos I, 2; IX, 3; Mic. VII, 14; Nah. I, 4; see also Cant. VII, 5). For the «excellency of Carmel» and the site of the sacrifice, el-Mohraka, see Narrat. I, 316 330.

Castellum Peregrinorum, or **Petra incisa,** fortified sea-port of the Crusaders between cape Carmel and Caesarea (Ritter XVI, 615; v. Raumer p. 133); now 'Athlit, a most formidable looking ruin, inhabited by a few poor people (Narr. I, 312 – 314).

Cedron (the brook), winter-torrent in the deep valley between Jerusalem and the mount of Olives (2 Sam. XV, 23; Neh. II, 15; Joh. XVIII, 1); now Wady Kidron; lower down it has different names; its chief name is W. en-Nâr.

Chalsis under Lebanon, a city mentioned by Josephus in connection with Heliopolis (B. J. I, 9, 2; Ant. XIV, 7, 4; ib. 3, 2; XIX, 5, 1; ib. 8, 1; XX, 1, 3; B. J. II, 12, 1; Ant. XX, 7, 1; and by Strabo XVI, 2, 10, p. 753, 755). Now considerable ruins near 'Anjar or Mejdel Anjar, about 3 hours S. of Zahleh (Thomson in Bibl. Sacra 1848, p. 761; Seetzen, Reise I, p. 262; Porter, I, 14—16; Lat. Bibl. Res. p. 497, 498).

Chephirah, city of the Gibeonites, assigned to Benjamin (Josh. IX, 17; XVIII, 26; Ezra II, 25; Neh. VII, 29); now a ruin called

Kefîr, on the heights S. of Wady Soleiman, about one hour E. of Yâlo.

Cherith (the brook), see *Phasaelis*.

Chesalon, or **Mount-Jearim**, border-city of Judah between Kirjath-jearim and Beth-Shemesh (Josh. XV, 10); now the village Kesla, S.W. of Kuriet el-Enab, on the high S. bank of Wady Ghurab. (Bibl, Res. II, 864.)

Chinnereth (the sea of), Num. XXXIV, 11; Josh. XIII, 27; the *lake of Gennesaret* (Luke V, 1); the *Sea of Galilee* (Matth. XV, 29; Marc. VII, 31; John VI, 1); the *Sea of Tiberias* (John VI, 1; XXI, 1); now Bahr Tübarîyeh (Winer, art. *Genezareth*). The name Chinnereth or Gennesaret seems to be from a town in the fertile plain (el-Ghuweir) on the W. side of the lake, belonging to Naphtali (Josh. XI, 2; XIX, 35; 1 Kings XV, 20). The name may be derived from Gani (gardens) and Sar (Prince) «gardens of Princes» (Stanley, p. 370). It is hard to say which of the ruins in the Ghuweir are those of Chinnereth.

Chisloth-tabor, city on the borders of Zebulon and Issachar (Josh. XIX, 12); *Chesulloth* (Josh. XIX, 18); 8 R. m. East of Diocaesarea (Onom.); *Chasalos* or *Exalus* of Josephus (B. J. III, 3, 1; vita § 44); now the village Iksal, S.W. of mount Tabor.

Chobai or **Choba**, mentioned in Judith XV, 4, 5, in connection with Dothan and Bethuliah; probably the same with the present Kŭbatîyeh, a village 1½ hour S. of Jenîn on the high-way to Sebustîyeh (Narrat. I, 368; also Stewart, p. 421, 422).

Chorazin, city near Capernaum and Bethsaida (Matth. XI, 21; Luke X, 13); 2 R. m. from Capernaum upon the shore of the lake (Jerome). Keith identifies it with a mass of ruins, which he visited at 50′ distance N.W. from Capernaum (Tell-Hûm) and called Kerâzeh (Evidences of the truth of the Christian religion). Robinson did not visit the ruins but Bîr Kerâzeh, a small fountain of bad water, a mile further N.E. in the same valley. Keith describes the ruins as considerable; there are «several pedestals of columns» in their original position, «but the shafts are levelled «with the ground and intermingled with the fallen dwellings.» He also mentions «the remains of a building formed of large hewn stones», &c. Robinson must, therefore, have been wrongly informed by his guide, as he says, the ruins «consist simply of a «few foundations of black stones; the remains evidently of a «poor and inconsiderable village;» and again: «the remains are «too trivial to have ever belonged to a place of any importance» (Lat. B. R. p. 347).

Coelesyria; thus the great valley between Lebanon and Antilebanon is called (Strabo XVI, 754, 756; 2 Macc. X, 11). Compare Winer, art. *Coelesyrien*.

Como-chara, also *Chonachara, Comoara, Khomokara, Khara*, episcopal city mentioned in the Notit. Eccles. Identified by Porter (Five years &c. I, 107; II, 362) — from an Arabic M. S. by Macarius, patriarch of Antioch, containing an account of the seven general councils — with the village Kara on the great Damascus-Homs road between Nebk and Hasya.

Conna, a town mentioned in the Itin. Anton. (ed. Parthey et Pinder) on the way from Heliopolis to Emesa (Homs), 32 R. m. from the former. Identified by Thomson in Bibl. Sacra 1848, p. 699, with el-Kâ'a (see also Ritter XVII, 169, 170). Robinson, however, holds er-Râs to be the same with *Conna* (Lat. Bibl. Res., p. 534—536), also identical with *Cunna* or *Cuna* of the Notitia Dignitatum. The many ruins of churches and convents at er-Râs plead for Robinson's identification. The distance from Ba'albec, however, is not quite so exactly corresponding with the figures of the Itin. Anton. as Dr. Robinson imagines (see our Map). In this respect Thomson's supposition seems to be more correct. That *Conna* should also be *Chonachara* of the Notitia Eccles., as Robinson thinks, seems very doubtful (see Porter, Five years &c. II, 362).

Coreae, mentioned by Joseph. in his notice of Pompey's march from Damascus to Jerusalem, as in the Northern part of Judea (Ant. XIV, 3, 4; B. J. I, 6, 5). Vespasian marches to it from Neapolis in one day, and the next to Jericho (B. J. IV, 8, 1); now Kuriût, village 30′ N. by E. of Shiloh (Bibl. Res. III, 83; Ritter XV, 455). Visited by E. G. Schultz; by Wolcott (Bibl. Sac. 1843, p. 72). The place is small with no very definite traces of antiquity.

Coreathe, an episcopal city of Trachonitis mentioned in the Notit. Eccles.; now probably Kirâtah, on the Southern edge of the Lejah (Ritter XV, 866; S. Paulo, Geogr. Sac. Not. Ant. p. 51; Reland, Pal. 218; Porter II, 216).

Culon, or **Koulon**, one of the eleven cities interpolated by the LXX between Josh. XV, 59 and 60; now probably Kûlônieh, a village with ancient remains, about 1½ hour W. of Jerusalem on the road to Yâfa (Lat. Bibl. Res. p. 158; Keil, Comm. Josh. p. 388).

Daberath, city of Zebulon (Josh. XIX, 12), given to the Levites (Josh. XXI, 28; 1 Chr. VI, 58); now the village Debûrieh at the Western base of mount Tabor.

Dalmanutha, see *Migdal-el*.

Damascus, now esh-Shâm, the ancient capital of Syria; the capital of a Pashalik of that name; 150 to 160,000 inhabitants. Biblical references: Gen. XIV, 15; XV, 2; 2 Sam. VIII, 5; 1 Kings XI, 24; XV, 18; XIX, 15; XX, 34; 2 Kings V, 12; VIII, 7; XIV, 28; XVI, 9; 1 Chr. XVIII, 5, 6; 2 Chr. XVI, 2; XXIV, 23, 24; XXVIII, 5; Cant. VII, 4; Isa. VII, 8; VIII, 4; X, 9; XVII, 1; Jer. XLIX, 23; Ezek. XXVII, 18; XLVII, 16; Amos I, 3; Zech. IX, 1; Acts IX; XXII, 6; 2 Cor. XI, 32; Gal. I, 17. Detailed descriptions of Damascus are given by Porter, von Kremer, Ritter vol. XVII; see also Lat. B. R., p. 443.

Dan, formerly *Laish* or *Lesem*, city conquered by the men of Dan (Josh. XIX, 47; Judg. XVIII, 27—29); but mentioned already in Gen. XIV, 14 and Deut. XXXIV, 1. Northern frontier-city of Palestine (Judg. XX, 1; 1 Sam. III, 20; XXX, 30; 2 Sam. XVII, 11; comp. Jer. IV, 15, 16; VIII, 16); one of the two sites of Jeroboam's idolatry (1 Kings XII, 28, 29; 2 Kings X, 29; Amos VIII, 13, 14); taken by Benhadad (1 Kings XV, 20; 2 Chr. XVI, 4); here one of the sources of the Jordan (Jos. Ant. I, 10, 1; V, 3, 1; VIII, 8, 4; B. J. IV, 1, 1); now Tell el-Kâdy, about one hour West of Banias; («4 R. m. from Paneas on the road to Tyre, where the source of the Jordan is» Onom.); the ruins of the town are chiefly on the S. side of the tell (Lat. B. R. p. 392), but Burckhardt heard of foundations (Trav. in Syria p. 42) and Porter saw scattered stones, which appeared to have been once used in buildings on the N. and N.W. side of the tell (Five years &c. I, 303); the latter also recognized the foundations of a wall on the tell.

Danaba, a city mentioned by Ptolemy (Geogr. V, 15); seat of a bishopric (Notit. Eccles.); identified by Porter (Five years &c. I, 346 — from an Arabic Manuscript written in the seventh century by Macarius, bishop of Aleppo and later patriarch of Antioch), with Saidnâya, now a large village at the foot of Antilebanon, with a convent and extensive ruins.

Dan-jaan. Here came the men sent by David to number the people (2 Sam. XXIV, 6). Identified by Dr. E. G. Schultz with Danian or Danyal, a very ancient ruin, on the mountains above Khân en-Nakûra (between Tyre and 'Akka).

Daphne, a place mentioned by Josephus near Dan, on the N. side of the Hûleh-marshes (B. J. IV, 1, 1); now a low tell with the remains of an ancient town, two miles S. of Tell el-Kâdy; the place is recognized from afar by a group of trees, which overshadows it. The tell bears yet the name of Dufneh (Narrat. II, 419; see also Later Bibl. Res. p. 393 and Wilson II, 172).

Dead Sea, now Bahr Lût «the sea of Lot» (see the chapter on Routes and Distances; also Narrat. II, 69—77, 99—126). Seetzen's Reise II, p. 362—366, 378 contain much information about the E. side of this lake, which in future explorations may be useful.

Debir, Kirjath-Sannah or **Kirjath-Sepher,** one of the royal Canaanitish cities (Josh. XII, 13); conquered by Joshua (Josh. X, 38, 39); city of Judah (Josh. XV, 49) in the mountains; Levitical city (Josh. XXI, 15; 1 Chr. VI, 58); conquered by Othniel (Josh. XV, 14—19); probably identical with the ruin Dilbeh, on the summit of a hill N. of Wady Dilbeh and of the road from edh-Dhoheriyeh to Hebron, at about 2 hours S.W. of the latter. Dr. Stewart mentions these ruins as having a fine spring, the water of which is brought down by an aqueduct to Birket-ed-Dilbeh at the foot of the said hill. This description agrees well with the *upper* and *nether* springs of Judg. I, 14, 15. The vicinity of Hebron and also the name would further plead in favour of the identification, which was proposed by that traveller (Stewart, p. 223, 224). The ruins of Daumeh (see *Dumah*) must be very near those of Dilbeh.

Deleda, or **Theleda** of the Tab. Peut. Ritter (XVII, 1443) identifies it with Hasya, a village on the Damascus-Homs road, 4 hours E. of Riblah.

Dibon, or **Dimon,** city of the Amorites, conquered by Israël (Num. XXI, 30; XXXIII, 45; Josh. XIII, 9); assigned to Gad and Reuben (Num. XXXII, 34; Josh. XIII, 17); belongs later to Moab (Isa. XV, 29; Jer. XLVIII, 22); now Dhibân, a ruin nearly 2 hours N. of the Arnon, in the plain of el-Kura, visited by Seetzen and Burckhardt.

Dionysias, ecclesiastical city of Arabia (S. Paulo, Geogr. Sac. p. 497; Not. Eccl. p. 50; Reland, Pal. p. 218). Porter thinks, that it might be the modern Shuhba, N. of Kunawât, with extensive ruins (Ritter XV, 883; Five years &c. II, 80).

Doch, castle near Jericho, where Simon Maccabaeus was murdered by Ptolemy (1 Macc. XVI, 14, 15; Jos. Ant. XIII, 8, 1; B. J. I, 2, 3). Robinson found traces of ancient substructions near 'Ain Dûk, above the fountain, which he supposes to mark the site of *Doch* (Bibl. Res. II, 309).

Dor, royal Canaanitish city, allotted to Manasseh (Josh. XI, 2; XII, 23; XVII, 11; Judg. I, 27); here one of Solomon's governors (1 Kings IV, 11); strong fortress (1 Macc. XV, 11—14, 25; Jos. Ant. XIII, 7, 2; XIV, 4, 4; 5, 3); later episcopal city; now Tantûra, a village on the coast, 2¼ hours N. of Kaisariyeh. The ruins of the ancient city are a mile N. of the village.

Doroa, an ancient town, now the village Dûr, on the S. side of the Lejah. The identity was proved from an inscription found by Seetzen (Ritter XV, 868).

Dothan, a city 12 R. m. North of Samaria (Onom.). Here Joseph was sold by his brethren (Gen. XXXVII); Elisha shut in by the Syrian army (2 Kings VI, 13—19). Mentioned also in the siege of Bethuliah (Judith III, 9; IV, 6; VII, 3, 18); its site is now marked by Tell Dothan, a large tell with a ruined aqueduct and other remains of antiquity at its base, in the position given by the Onom. (Narr. I, 364 – 369).

Dumah, mountain-city of Judah (Josh. XV, 52), 17 R. m. from Beit-Jibrîn (Onom.), seems to be the same with Daumeh, a ruin in Wady Dilbeh (Bibl. Res. I, 314). The distance from Beit-Jibrîn agrees well with the Onom., making, of course, allowance for slow travelling in the mountains.

Ebal (**mount**), opposite mount *Gerizim;* referred to in Deut. XI, 29; XXVII, 4, 13; Josh. VIII, 30. Having less attractive Samaritan associations than mount Gerizim, few travellers attempt its ascent.

Edomia, or **Edumia**, a city mentioned in the Onom., as situated 12 R. m. East of Neapolis in Acrabattene; now the village Daumeh, not E. but S.E. by E. from Nabûlûs (Narr. II, 308).

Edrei, the capital of Bashan; belonging to Manasseh (Num. XXI, 33; Deut. I, 4; III, 10; Josh. XII, 4; XIII, 31); *Adraa* of the Onom., 25 R. m. from Bostra and 6 from Ashtaroth; *Adraha* of the Tab. Peut., 24 R. m. from Bostra; now the village Der'a, on the S. banks of Wady ed-Dân, at the distance from Büsrah as the Onom. has it. Porter holds Edhr'a to be identical with Edrei (Five years &c. II, 222 sq.).

Eglon, royal Canaanitish city (Josh. XII, 12); conquered by Joshua on his way from Lachish to Hebron (ib. X, 23 – 27, 36, 37); city of Judah in the plain (ib. XV, 39); erroneously identified in the Onom. with Adullam; now 'Ajlân, a low mound with a few scattered building-stones, on the way from Gaza to Beit-Jibrîn, about one hour East of Lachish (Um-Lakhis). (Bibl. Res. II, 392.)

Ekron, city of Dan, on the borders of Judah (Josh. XV, 11, 45; XIX, 43; Judg. I, 18; comp. Josh. XIII, 3); here the ark of the covenant (1 Sam. V, 10); in possession of the Philistines, but taken again by Israël (1 Sam. VII, 14; XVII, 52); devoted to the idolatry of Baal (2 Kings I, 2, 3); prophecies against Ekron (Jer. II, 20; Amos I, 8; Zeph. II, 4; Zech. IX, 5 – 7); in Jerome's days a village (Onom. art. *Accaron*); now the village

of 'Akir, between Beit-Jibrîn and Yâfa (Bibl. Res. III, 22—25); two large wells are the only remaining traces of antiquity (Narr. II, 169).

Elah (Valley of), where David slew Goliath (1 Sam. XVII, 3; XXI, 9), see *Socoh*.

Elealeh, or Elealah, city of Reuben (Num. XXXII, 3, 37); later under Moab (Isa. XV, 4; XVI, 9; Jer. XLVIII, 34); one R. m. from Heshbon (Euseb.). The ruins of *Elealah* were discovered by Burckhardt and also by Seetzen; they are now called el-'Al.

Eleutheropolis (Onom.); *Betogabra* (Ptolemy XVI, 4); *Betogabri* (Tab. Peut. 16 R. m. from Askelon); *Bethgebrim*, also *Geberin* of the Crusaders; identified with great care by Robinson and Smith (Bibl. Res. II, 404—420, 642 sq.) with the modern Beit-Jibrîn.

Elkosh, the native place of the prophet Nahum (Nah. I, 1); is supposed by some to be *Alkûsh*, 12 miles above Mossûl on the banks of the Tigris, where his grave is shewn; according to Jerome, however, a place in Galilee. A village of the name el-Kauzah is found about 2½ hours S.W. of Tibnîn: this seems to correspond with Jerome's notice. Another village of that name, also an ancient site, lies on a high hill rather more than 2 hours S. of Nablous (see Winer, art. *Elkosch*; Prof. Edwards in Bibl. Sacra 1848, p. 557—558).

Elusa, recognized by Robinson and Smith in the ruins el-Khûlâsah, about 5 hours S.S.W. of Hebron on the way to Egypt. In the Tab. Peut. *Elysa* 71 R. m. Southward from Jerusalem. Episcopal city of the Third Palestine (Reland, Pal. p. 755 sq.; Ritter XIV, 120; Bibl. Res. I, 296 sq.; Stewart 205).

Emmaus (Nicopolis), 22 R. m. from Jerusalem, 10 from Lydda (Itin. Hieros). Referred to in 1 Macc. III, 40, 57; IV, 3, 14, 15; IX, 50; Jos. Ant. XIII, 1, 3; XIV, 11, 2; XVII, 10, 9; B. J. III, 3, 5. Held by Eusebius and Jerome to be the *Emmaus* of Luke XXIV, 13—35, 60 stadia from Jerusalem. In the commencement of the 14th century the latter *Emmaüs* was identified with the village el-Kubeibeh, about 2½ hours N.W. of Jerusalem, with ruins of a convent and church (Tobler, Top. II, 540). The distance from Jerusalem to Nicopolis, the present 'Amwâs near the entrance of W. 'Aly, does not agree with that of *Emmaus* as given by St Luke. Robinson (Lat. Bibl. Res. p. 148) inclines to the opinion, that the distance ought to be read 160 instead of 60 stadia, as «several Manuscripts, and some of them of high authority» read here 160. This would point to the present 'Amwâs, which is 176 stadia distant. But the gospel

narrative does not at all imply so forced a march as would be required for going the long distance of 5 hours down from Jerusalem, and up again in 6 hours time, by a very difficult road. Indeed without much forcing the whole history contained in the 24th ch. of Luke this supposition seems perfectly inadmissible. The position of el-Kubeibeh answers tolerably well to that of the New Test. *Emmaus* (see v. Raumer p. 169).

Ephraim, see *Ophrah*.

En-dor, a town of Manasseh (Josh. XVII, 11); in the plain of Jizreel (1 Sam. XXVIII, 7); 4 R. m. South of Tabor (Onom.); now the village Endûr, with traces of antiquity and large natural caves.

En-gannim, Levitical town of Issachar (Josh. XIX, 21; XXI, 29); held by Robinson (Bibl. Res. III, 156), and also Wilson (Lands of the Bible II, 84) to be identical with Ginaea of Josephus (Ant. XX, 6, 1; B. J. III, 3, 4; also II, 12, 3), and with the present town of Jenîn at the Southern extremity of the plain of Esdraelon.

En-gedi, a town of Judah in the desert near the Dead Sea (Josh. XV, 62; Ezek. XLVII, 10; comp. 1 Sam. XXIV, 1, 2); called *Hazezon-tamar* in Gen. XIV, 7; 2 Chr. XX, 2; often referred to by Josephus; also noticed in the Onom.; identified with the ruins near the spring called 'Ain Jidy, on the W. coast of the Dead Sea. The place was first visited in modern times by Seetzen 1805. See also Bibl. Res. II, 209—214.

En-Rogel, a spring, which formed a boundary-mark between Judah and Benjamin (Josh. XV, 7; XVIII, 16; 2 Sam. XVII, 17; 1 Kings I, 9); now Bîr Eyûb (Joab's well) from the conspiracy and the feast of Adonijah (1 Kings I); at the place where the valleys of Ben Hinnom and of the Cedron meet below Jerusalem.

En-Shemesh, «the fountain of the Sun», boundary-mark between Judah and Benjamin (Josh. XV, 7; XVIII, 17); is held to be the same with Bîr el-Khôt, the so called well of the Apostles, 20′ E.N.E. of Bethany (Tobler, Top. II, 400; Keil, Comm. Josh. p. 365).

Eshcol (The valley of), near Hebron, from whence the spies brought the large cluster of grapes (Num. XIII, 23, 24; XXXII, 9). The valley N. of Hebron has a fountain, about 15 or 20′ from the city, yet called 'Ain Eskali. (Information given at Hebron, see Narrat. II, 64.) (Dr. Zunz on Benjamin of Tudela, Asher's Edition.)

Eshean, mountain-city of Judah (Josh. XV, 52); probably the same which is called *Ashan* in 1 Chr. IV, 32; but different from *Ashan* in the plain of Josh. XV, 42; and probably also the same with

Chor-ashan of 1 Sam. XXX, 30, which seems to be identical with the ruins of Kursa (Khirzah in Bibl. Res., App. II p. 116). About 2½ hours S. W. of Hebron. Stewart also mentions these ruins as Khoursa. (The tent etc. p. 224.)

Eshtemoh, mountain-city of Judah (Josh. XV, 50; XXI, 14; 1 Sam. XXX, 28); Robinson identifies it with the present village of Semûa, nearly 3 hours S. of Hebron (Bibl. Res. II, 194, 627).

Etam, city of Judah, fortified by Rehoboam (2 Chr. XI, 6); 60 stadia from Jerusalem, in a beautiful locality with copious springs (Jos. Ant. VIII, 7, 3; 10, 1); probably now the ruins at the village of Urtas, S. of Bethlehem and near Solomon's reservoirs (Bibl. Res. I, 515). Another *Etam* seems the one mentioned in 1 Chr. IV, 3, 32, in connection with Rimmon near Ramath-Lehi in the Southern part of «the plain»; evidently the same whither Samson retired (Judg. XV, 8, 11, 13), and called the rock *Etam*. We have to look for this rock somewhere to the N. W. and not far from Tell Khewelfeh.

Ether, city of Judah, in the plain (Josh. XV, 42); assigned to the lot of Simeon (Josh. XIX, 7). Arabic version *'Athar*. — Among the names of ruins and ancient sites given us by the people at Beit-Jibrîn was Tell 'Athar. But its direction and distance from Beit-Jibrîn we could not ascertain (see Remarks on Section 7 of the Map). Ether and Jattir in the mountains are confused in the Onomasticon.

Gabara, a city of Galilee, 20 stadia from Sogane (Joseph. vita § 51; Reland p. 1120); the ruins of which were found by E. G. Schultz; they are called Kŭbârah, and situated to the N. of Sukhnîn (Sogane) at the distance mentioned by the Jewish Historian (Ritter XVI, 769). Josephus speaks elsewhere of it as *Gabaroth* (see the remarks on *Gabara* in Lat. B. R. p. 87).

Gabatha, a town mentioned in the Onom. in the borders of Diocaesarea, near the plain of Esdraelon; now the village of Jebâta, N. of the Kishon river, where Euseb. and Jerome place it. (Ritter XVI, 748.)

Gadara, the capital of the district called «the country of the Gadarenes» (Marc. V, 1; Luke VIII, 26); «of the Gergesenes» (Matth. VIII, 28). Thomson explains this double designation from the circumstance that according to Origen a city *Gergasa* existed on the E. side of Lake Tiberias, where now the ruins Girsa are found (New-York Observer, February 1858), which he visited, and that the country by Matthew is called after that city and by the other Evangelists after the capital *Gadara*. Identical with Um-Keis, on the high Southern banks of the N. Yarmûk (Burckhardt, Trav.

p. 270-274). See Joseph. Ant. XIII, 13, 3; 15, 4; XIV, 4, 4; 5, 4; XV, 7, 3; XVII, 11, 4, etc.; Reland, p. 301, 773 sq.

Galilee, in the Old Testament a district of Naphtali, to which Kedesh belonged, and which was chiefly inhabited by Gentiles (Josh. XX, 7; XXI, 32; 1 Kings IX, 11; 2 Kings XV, 29; Isa. IX, 1; 1 Chr. VI, 76); in the days of Jesus *Galilee* was the name given to all Northern Palestine on the W. side of Jordan (Luke VIII, 26; XVII, 11; Acts IX, 31). See also Josephus B. J. II, 18, 9; 20, 6; III, 3, 1; Ant. V, 1, 22; XX, 6, 1; vita § 37, § 45; Winer, art. *Galiläa.*

Gamala, a strong fortress, on a mountain on the E. side of the Lake of Galilee, over against Tarichea (Jos. B. J. IV, 1, 1-7; 9, 10; III, 3, 5); generally held to be the same with Kŭl'at el-Husn above Wady Fik. Ritter observes (XV, 353), that as Josephus mentions a large plain to the back of the fortress, the position of K. el-Husn does not agree with that of *Gamala.* He holds the fortress rather identical with Khân el-'Akabah, chiefly from Seetzen's description of the latter.

Gath-hepher, city of Zebulon (Josh. XIX, 13); the place where the prophet Jonah was born (2 Kings XIV, 25); according to Jerome, and to Jewish tradition the same with the village el-Meshed, an hour N. of Nazareth. There is a tomb shewn as that of Neby Yûnas. (Bibl. Res. III, 209; Rabbi Schwartz p. 90.)

Gaulanitis, a province of the kingdom of Bashan to the E. of Galilee; consequently in its Western part (Joseph. B. J. III, 3, 1; IV, 1, 1). The site of its capital *Golan,* a city of refuge of Manasseh (Deut. V, 43; Josh. XX, 8; XXI, 27; 1 Chr. VI, 56), is now unknown; but the name of the district has continued under the form of Jaulan, between Mount Hermon and the Yarmûk. See also Porter II, 254-259.

Gaza, Southern border-city of Palestine, in the country of the Philistines (Gen. X, 19; Josh. XV, 47; Judg. I, 18; III, 3; XVI, 1 etc.; 1 Sam. VI, 17; 2 Kings XVIII, 8). Prophecies against Gaza (Jer. XLVII, 1; Amos I, 6, 7; Zeph. II, 4; Zach. IX, 5). For historical notices see Winer, art. *Gaza;* Bibl. Res. II, 372 sq. Ritter XVI, 45 sq. In Arabic the town is now called Ghŭzzeh.

Geba, or **Gaba**, a city of Benjamin (Josh. XVIII, 24; 1 Sam. XIII, 3; 2 Kings XXIII, 8); distinct from Gibeah, though near it (Isa. X, 29). Is sometimes interchanged in the authorized translation with Gibeah (Judg. XX, 10, 33; 1 Sam. XIII, 16; XIV, 5); and even in the original (1 Sam. XIV, 16). Levitical city (Josh. XXI, 17; 1 Chr. VI, 60). Jonathan's heroic feat between Geba and Michmash (1 Sam. XIV); fortified by Asa with the materials

of Ramah (1 Kings XV, 22; 2 Chr. XVI, 6); inhabited after the exile (Neh. VII, 30). Identified by Robinson with Jeba' or Jiba about 30' N. E. of Ramah. (Bibl. Res. II, 113 sq. Bibl. Sac. 1844 p. 598 sq.) See also Stanley p. 493.

Geba, a town of Samaria, mentioned in Judg. III. 10. Between Beisan and Geba (therefore S. of Mount Gilboah) Holofernes drew up his camp. Probably the same with Jeba, a village which has evident traces of antiquity (Wilson II, 54), about 45' S. of Sanûr. (Narrat. I, 367; Stewart, p. 421.)

Gebal, a country S. of Moab, mentioned in Ps. LXXXIII, 7 as united with Ammon, Amalek, etc. against Israël. Now a district still called Jebal, S. of Kerak.

Gebal (Byblos), Phoenician city, 24 R. m. North of Berytus (Pliny V, 17); now Jebeil. Its inhabitants connected with Tyre (1 Kings V, 18; Ezek. XXVII, 9). The Land of the Giblites referred to in Josh. XIII, 5. At Jebeil is an ancient castle constructed with bevelled stones like those of Hippicus (in Jerusalem) and Ba'albek. Wolcott (in Bibl. Sacra 1843 p. 85) observes: «The inhabitants are spoken of in Scripture as builders» — «this architecture therefore may easily have been adopted from the Jews.» See also Winer art. *Byblos.*

Gederah, or **Gederothaim;** city in the plain of Judah (Josh. XV, 36); often held to be the same with *Geder,* the Canaanitish royal city of Josh. XII, 13; and also with *Gederoth* of 2 Chr. XXVIII, 18; but the order in which *Geder* is enumerated, seems to imply a situation in the mountains, not in the plain of Judah; and *Gederoth,* enumerated with Beth Shemesh, Ajalon, Shocho and Timnah, seems to have been near those places; whereas we believe *Gederah* to be identical with Gheterah or Ghederah, a village on the S. banks of W. Surâr, near the high road from Ramleh to Ghüzzeh.

Gedor, a mountain-city of Judah, mentioned in connection with Halhul and Beth-Zur (Josh. XIX, 58); now a site of ruins called Jedûr rather more than one hour W. of the Jerusalem-Hebron road and less than an hour S. of Beit Zakaria. (Wilson I, 386; Lat. Bibl. Res. p. 283.)

Gerar, capital of a kingdom in the most Southern part of Philistia (Gen. X, 19; XX, 1, 2; XXVI, 1; 2 Chr. XIV, 13); in, or near a large valley (Gen. XXVI, 17); 25 R. m. from Eleutheropolis (Euseb. — this distance seems too small). The Arabic version of Gen. XX, 1, 2 and XXVI, 1 reads el-Khülûs instead of Gerar, as if referring to Khûlasah (Reland, p. 755, 805; Bibl. Res. I, 565). J. Rowland in travelling from Gaza to Khûlasah

came after 3 hours march to the broad, deep Wady Jurf el-Gerar, a little below its junction with a branch-valley from Wady Sheri'ah. Near this junction are ruins called Khurbet el-Gerar (G. Williams, Holy City 1845 App. p. 488—492), which he identifies with *Gerar*. This account we heard confirmed by the people at Gaza, with a slight modification. There are no ruins yet standing, but scattered stones which appear to have been once used in buildings; and in the absence of ancient wells it would seem as if the ancient city had been supplied by a beautiful spring. That here is an ancient site there can be no doubt about. We heard it called at Gaza, Um el-Gerar and had its locality pointed out to us at the Northern base of the high Tell Jema, which is seen from the hill el-Montar near Gaza. (Narrat. II, 183). Stewart (The tent and the khân p. 207 sq.) claims the ruins el-Abdeh, which Robinson identifies with *Eboda* of the Tab. Peut. to be the same with *Gerar*. Near to that site he mentions a Wady Gerar, pronounced Gherar by the Bedawîn. Two of the arguments which he brings forward to support his supposition are, however, defective: 1) that *Eleutheropolis* is «not satisfactorily» identified; 2) that we should have acknowledged in our *Narrative* the non-existence of ruins at Um el-Gerar. The first we believe is a point long settled beyond dispute. The second is an erroneous inference from a hasty reading and a quotation of part of a sentence, leaving unnoticed the other part.

Gerasa, city of Decapolis, often mentioned by Josephus (B. J. I, 4, 8; II, 18, 1; III, 3, 3; IV, 9, 1; Ant. XIII, 15. 5); now Jerash, large and beautiful ruins, described by Burckhardt (Trav. in Syr. p. 252—264). See also Seetzen, I, 388 sq.

Gergasa, see *Gadara.*

Gerizim, the mountain on which the blessing was to be pronounced upon the people (Deut. XI, 29; XXVII, 12; Josh. VIII, 33). Situated near Shechem; the place whence Jotham spoke his parable to the inhabitants of Shechem (Judg. IX, 7). The Samaritans built a temple on the summit of *Mount Gerizim* in the days of Alexander Maced., which was destroyed by John Hyrcanus. Reference to this temple (John IV, 20). Now called Jebel et-Tûr. (See Ritter XVI, 641 sq.)

Geroda, a place mentioned in the Antonine Tables, possibly the modern Jerûd, a large village on the great caravan-road from Damascus to Palmyra (Porter I, 371.)

Gezer, Canaanitish city, allotted to but not possessed by Ephraim (Josh. XVI, 10; Judg. I, 21); assigned to the Levites (Josh. XXI, 21); destroyed by Pharaoh and rebuilt by Solomon (1 Kings IX, 15-17); *Gazer* in 2 Sam. V, 25, and *Gob* in 2 Sam. XXI, 18.

19; the parallel passage of the latter in 1 Chr. XX, 4 reads *Gezer*; 4 R. m. to the N. of Nicopolis Onom.). Van Senden holds it identical with el-Kubab, to the N.W. of 'Amwas at about the distance which Eusebius mentions. Whether the royal city Gezer of Josh. X, 33 and XII, 12 is the same, seems to us doubtful; 1) because its king is said to have *come up* to assist *Lachis* (Um-Lakhis), whereas the latter is situated lower than the former; 2) because el-Kubab is at a great distance from Um-Lakhis, which renders it unlikely, that the king of Gezer would come to oppose Joshua at Lachis, after allowing him to take the much nearer cities of Makkeda and Libna; 3) because in Josh. XII, 12 *Gezer* is enumerated along with Eglon and seems not to refer to a place so far N. as el-Kubab. This second *Gezer* may possibly be the same with Yâsûr, a village nearer to the coast towards Ashdod. The Onom. mentions it as *Aser* between Askelon and *Azotus* (Halma, art. Aser).

Gibeah, in Mount Ephraim, where Eleasar was buried (Josh. XXIV, 33, where it is rendered «the hill»); may be identical either with the village Jibea, West of the entrance of the Wady of 'Ain Haramîyeh, or with Khurbet Jibia, 1½ hour N.W. of Jifna. The Onom. mentions a Geba 5 R. m. North of Gophna, on the way to Neapolis. Jibea lies on that way, but only at 3 R. m. from Gophna (Jifna); Khurbet Jîbia agrees better in distance, but less in direction. Joseph. calls the place *Gabatha* (Ant. V, 1, 29).

Gibeah of Benjamin (Judg. XIX, 12, 14 etc.; comp. Josh. XVIII, 28); destroyed by the tribes of Israël (Judg. XX); referred to in Hos. IX, 9 and X, 9; Saul's residence (1 Sam. X, 26; XI, 4; XV, 34; XXII, 6; XXIII, 19; XXVI, 1); here seven of the sons of Saul's house hanged by the Gibeonites (2 Sam. XXI, 6-9). In 2 Sam. VI, 3, 4 Gibeah should be rendered, as in 1 Sam. VII, 1 «the hill» (Stanley p. 493). *Gibeah* was 20 or 30 stadia from Jerusalem (Jos. B. J. V, 2, 1). Identified by Robinson (Bibl. Res. II, 114 and Bibl. Sac. 1844 p. 598 sq.) with Tuleil el-Fûl, about 1¼ hour N. of Jerusalem. Comp. art. *Geba*.

Gibeah, a city of Judah, in the mountains (Josh. XV, 57); now Jeba' a village on the high brow S. of Wady Mûsûr, about midway between Jerusalem and Eleutheropolis; its position agrees with the distance of 12 R. m. from the latter place, as given in the Onom., where it is called *Gabaatha*.

Gibeon, a royal city of the Hevites, whose inhabitants deceived Joshua and thereby saved their lives and cities (Josh. IX, 17; X, 2; XI, 19); attacked by five kings, but delivered by Joshua (Josh. X, 1-15); Levitical city of Benjamin (Josh. XVIII, 25; XXI, 17). *Geba*, *Gibeah* and *Gibeon* sometimes confounded

(1 Chr. XIV, 16; comp. 2 Sam. V, 25). Here the tabernacle (1 Chr. XVI, 39; XXI, 29; 2 Chr. I, 3); here Solomon offered sacrifices and prayed (1 Kings III, 4-15; 2 Chr. 1, 3-13); here Abner and Asahel killed (2 Sam. II, 12-32); here Amasa killed by Joab (2 Sam. XX, 8-12). The waters of Gibeon (Jer. XLI, 12), probably the large fountain at el-Jîb, the village representing Gibeon. (Bibl. Res. II, 137, 138). The situation agrees with Josephus' statement: 50 stadia from Jerusalem on the way to Beth-horon.

Gihon, a hilly plot of ground near Jerusalem (1 Kings I, 33, 38); with a fountain (2 Chr. XXXII, 3, 30); on the W. of Jerusalem (2 Chr. XXXIII, 14). See Winer, art. *Gihon;* and Later Bibl. Res. 242.

Gilboa (mount), a mountain-range between Jizreël, Scythopolis and Jenîn; 6 R. m. from Scythopolis (Euseb.); where Saul and Jonathan were slain (1 Sam. XXVIII, 4; XXXI, 1; 2 Sam. I, 6, 21). Eusebius mentions a village of the same name, which is still existing on the Southern brow of the mountain as Jelbon. As Jebel Jelbon, or by the name of Jebel Fûkû'a, from Fûkû'a, the highest village of the mountain, this range is known among the natives. See Wilson's remark on Robinson's erroneous criticisms of Richardson with reference to the name of Jebel Jelbûn (Lands of the Bible II, 88).

Gilead, mountains or mountain-country on the E. side of the Jordan (Gen. XXXI, 21, 23; Deut. III, 12, 13 etc.); a term generally used for the whole mountain-country from Heshbon to the Hieromax. The ancient name is now only applied to the district of which es-Salt is the capital (Jebel-Jil'ad), and which includes the highest mountains on the E. side of the Jordan. See for the different ways, in which the name *Gilead* occurs in Scripture Winer art. *Gilead.*

Gilgal; here Joshua encamped after the capture of Ai; probably because of its position in the centre of the land (Josh. IX, 6; X, 6, 7, 15). The expression «ascended from Gilgal» and «went up from Gilgal all night» remains quite correct in reference to *Gilgal,* now Jiljilia, an hour West of Sinjil on the Jerusalem-Shechem road, which is lower than the high situated *Gibeon* (el-Jib), although itself also in a high position. This *Gilgal* is referred to in Elijah's journey (2 Kings II, 1) and possibly also in Deut. XI, 30; Hos. IV, 15; IX, 15; XII, 12; Amos IV, 4, etc. (Winer, art. *Gilgal;* Keil, Comm. on Joshua p. 219, 232.)

Gilgal, Canaanitish royal city (Josh. XII, 23); probably now Jiljiliyeh near Kefr Saba in the plain of Sharon (Winer, art. *Gilgal*).

Gilgal, first place of Joshua's camp after Israël had crossed the Jordan (Josh. IV, 19, 20), and where the first passover was kept in Canaan (Josh. V, 1–9); but different from *Gilgal* near Shiloh, where Joshua was subsequently encamped. Visited by Samuel in his annual circuit (1 Sam. VII, 16); Elisha's miracle at *Gilgal* (2 Kings IV, 38). Was 50 stadia from the Jordan, 10 from Jericho (Jos. Ant. V, 1, 4, 11), which would bring it a little S.E. of the present er-Riha. It has totally disappeared. (Bibl. Res. II, 287; Tobler, Top. II, 662.)

Gimzo, a town of the Israëlites taken by the Philistines (2 Chr. XXVIII, 18); now the village Jimzu, an hour to the E. S. E. of Ludd on the road to Jerusalem (Carmoly, p. 245).

Gish, Giscala, Gush-Chaleb, a town fortified by Josephus (B. J. II, 20, 6; see also B. J. IV, 2, 1–5; Vita § 10 etc.; Reland p. 812; Benjamin of Tudela); now el-Jish, a village about 2 hours N.W. of Safed.

Gitta, a town of Samaria, mentioned by Justin Martyr, Eusebius, and other ancient writers; the reputed birth-place of Simon Magus; now the village Kuriyet Jit, rather more than 2 hours W. of Nabûlûs (Bibl. Res. III, 144).

Gophna, a strong place often mentioned by Josephus (Ant. XIV, 11, 2; 12, 2; B. J. I, 11, 2; III, 3, 5; IV, 9, 9; V, 2, 1; VI, 2, 2, 3); also by Ptolem. IV, 16 (Reland, Pal. p. 461, 816); 15 R. m. from Jerusalem on the way to Neapolis (Onom.); 16 R. m. (Peut. Tables); identified by Robinson and E. Smith with the present village Jifna, rather more than an hour N.W. of Beitîn. Robinson suggests that it may also be identical with *Ophni* of Benjamin, Josh. XVIII, 24 (Bibl. Res. III, 79; see also Wilson, II, 41).

Hadad-rimmon, see *Megiddo*.

Hadid, city inhabited by the Benjamites (Neh. XI, 34); near Lod and Ono (Ezra II, 33; Neh. VII, 37); probably the same which is called *Adida* (1 Macc. XII, 38; XIII, 12; Jos. Ant. XIII, 15, 2; B. J. IV, 9, 1); and identical with el-Hadîtheh, a village at the foot of the hills E. of Ludd (van Senden II, 40; Rabbi Schwartz p. 134).

Halhul, mountain-city of Judah (Josh. XV, 58); now the village Halhûl with a mosk or wely called Naby Yûnas, on the way from Hebron to Jerusalem, about 1½ hour from the former (Bibl. Res. I, 319; Lat. Bibl. Res. p. 281, 282); a place of Jewish pilgrimage, and considered as the burying-place of Gad the Seer. (Carmoly, p. 242; Wilson I, 384.)

Hali, a city of Asher (Josh. XIX, 25); perhaps the site of this city may be recognized in that of 'Alia, a place where the rock-hewn foundations of a large city are seen, on the S. E. side of the village of M'alia, rather more than 5 hours to the N. E. of 'Akka. The tell of M'alia would seem to have formed the Acropolis of the ancient city.

Hamath (The entering in of), the Northern boundary of Israël (Num. XIII, 21; XXXIV, 8; Josh. XIII, 5; Judg. III, 3; 1 Kings VIII, 65; 2 Kings XIV, 25; 2 Chron. VII, 8). In these different scriptures the South and North line is constantly referred to, not the East and West line. In 2 Kings XXV, 21 Riblah is mentioned as in «the land of Hamath.» Just at this point the two Lebanon-ranges terminate, opening upon the wide plain which belonged to Hamath. We, therefore, think that the «entrance» thus formed by nature itself is referred to by the expression «*entering in of Hamath*» (Narrat. II, 470; Stanley p. 403). Porter (Five years etc. II, 355), and Robinson (Lat. Bibl. Res. p. 568) assign that name to the *Western* approach to Hamath.

Hammath, city of Naphtali (Josh. XIX, 35); according to the Talmud the same with the warm baths a little S. of Tiberias, (Hammâm) also mentioned by Pliny and Josephus. The identification is uncertain, but has some grounds in its favour (Bibl. Res. III p. 260; Keil, comm. on Josh. p. 439; Wilson II, 151, 152). There are ruins to the South-side of the Baths (Stewart p. 441).

Hammon, city of Asher (Josh. XIX, 28); seems to be identical with the village of Hamûl, at the upperpart of W. Hamûl, between Râs el-Abiad and Râs en-Nakûra, as has been suggested by E. G. Schultz. (Ritter XVI, 778; see also Lat. Bibl. Res. p. 66.)

Hazor, Canaanitish royal city, destroyed by Joshua (Josh. XI, 1-11); situated above the lake Samochonitis (Jos. Ant. V, 5, 1). Porter (Five years etc. I, 304) mentions a site called Hazûr by the natives, on the Southern slope of a hill which juts out from Merj Ayûn towards the Hûleh plain; he remained about a mile's distance from the place and could not make out whether the loose stones, which he saw, were ruins or not. From his description it is evident that he refers to Tell Haye, near to which we passed ourselves and noticed also the stones which have the appearance of ruins. Seetzen holds them to be ruins, and heard them called Kasr Antar. The site would agree with Josephus' statement, and with the Scriptural narrative. De Saulcy speaks of cyclopean ruins which he identifies with Hazor, more to the N. E. of Tell Haye (Dead Sea II, 470 sq.)

Whether this is the same *Hazor*, which is mentioned in Judg. IV, 2, whose king is called Jabin, as was also the king of the earlier

Hazor, is doubtful: the complete destruction of the first would lead to the founding of the second Canaanitish *Hazor* in a different locality. To this second Hazor the ruins of Hazûr in the centre of the Gentile-Galilee about 2 hours W. of Bint Jebeil seem to correspond; and judging from the manner in which *En-hazor* of Naphtali (Josh. XIX, 37) is enumerated, we would look for that city to the W. of Kedesh, and consequently also in the position of Hazûr. We believe, therefore, *Hazor* of Judg. IV, 2 and *En-hazor* of Josh. XIX, 37 to be identical. Another *Hazor* of Naphtali is mentioned in Josh. XIX, 36 along with Ramah, and seems to be identical with Tell Hazûr S.E. of Rameh. Hazûr, to the E. of Kûl'at Banias, although evidently an ancient site (Thrupp, M. S. notes), is too far to the E. to have any connection with one of the Hazors here mentioned. Ritter XV, 206, 217, 260. Robinson supposes the different Hazors to be identical with Tell-Khureibeh S. of Kades (Lat. B. R. p. 365; see also Bibl. Sacra 1847 p. 103).

Hazor, a city of Benjamin, inhabited after the captivity (Neh. XI, 33). Robinson (Bibl. Res. III, 79) proposes to identify it with Tell 'Asûr, about 30' N.W. of the village Deir Jerir. It seems indeed likely, that this tell represents an ancient Hazor: but not that of Benjamin, as lying to the N. of its Northern boundaries (comp. Josh. XVIII, 12). Tobler, Top. II, 400, with apparently better grounds, supposes it the same with Khurbet Arsûr or Asûr, a ruin near Bir Nebàla and near to Ramah, Anatoth and other cities in the context (Neh. XI).

Hebron, or **Kirjath Arba** (Gen. XIII, 2; Josh. XIV, 15; XV, 13; XXI, 11; Judg. I, 10; Neh. XI, 25; now el-Khulîl or Khalîl «the friend», after Abraham, the friend of God. City of Judah in the mountains (Josh. XIX, 54). Built seven years before Zoan in Egypt (Num. XIII, 22). Situated in or on the sides of a valley (Gen. XXXVII, 14). A tradition, first found in the 12th century (in Benjamin of Tudela) and since extensively copied, places ancient Hebron on Tell-Beilûn, to the N. of the present town (Bibl. Res. II, p. 458; Bibl. Sac. 1843 p. 60). The natives at Hebron told us (1852), that anciently the city stood nearly an hour more to the W., at a site now called Nunkûr. The origin of such traditions may perhaps be found in the numerous ruins scattered over the hills around the present town, and probably once forming its extensive suburbs (Narr. II, 68). Abraham dwells in Mamre near Hebron (Gen. XIII, 18; XIV, 13, 24; XVIII, 1). Here Machpelah, the sepulchral cavern bought by Abraham, where Sarah was buried (Gen. XXIII), and afterwards also Abraham (Gen. XXV, 9, 10), and Isaac, Jacob, Rebecca and Lea (Gen. XLIX, 29–32; L, 12, 13). The spies of Israël come to Hebron (Num. XIII, 22); a Canaanitish royal city (Josh. XII, 10); conquered

by Joshua (Josh. X); given to Caleb (Josh. XIV, 6—15; XV, 13; Judg. I, 20), who cut off the Anakims (Josh. XI, 21, 22; XV, 14). Hebron, a city of refuge (Josh. XX, 7); a Levitical city (Josh. XXI, 11); the royal residence of David (2 Sam. II, 1-4, 11; 1 Kings II, 11. Here Abner murdered by Joab (2 Sam. III, 27), and Ishbosheth's murderers hanged; his head here buried (2 Sam. IV, 12). David here anointed king over Israël (2 Sam. V, 3; 1 Chr. III, 1-4; XII, 1-3; XIII, 23, 28). Fortified by Rehoboam (1 Chr. XI, 10); rebuilt after the captivity (Neh. XI, 25); taken by Judas Macc. (1 Macc. V, 65); burnt by Cerealis (Joseph. Bell. Jud. IV, 9, 7, 9). A bishop's see under the Crusaders; in 1187 taken by Saladin. (v. Raumer p. 182, 183; Wilson, I, p. 355 sq.; Ritter XVI, 209 sq.)

Helbon, a place famous for its wine (Ezek. XXVII, 18; now Helbôn, a village with ancient ruins N. of Damascus, in Wady Helbôn (Rabbi Schwartz, p. 484; Porter, Five years etc. I, 331—333).

Heldua, the first station mentioned in the Itin. Hieros. South of Berytus, and N. of Porphyreon; now probably Khân el-Khùlda (Bibl. Res. III, 435).

Heleph, city of Naphtali (Josh. XIX, 33); apparently on its Western borders; perhaps the same with Beitlîf, a village with ancient remains on the Southern brow of Wady el-'Ayûn, just where it bends its course from S.W. to N.W. The upperpart of the wady towards Surrebîn formed perhaps part of the boundary between Asher and Naphtali.

Heliopolis of Strabo, Pliny, Josephus, Ptolemy (Later Bibl. Res. p. 518); has been universally recognized as the present Ba'albek. The latter has also been identified with *Baal-gad* of Josh. XI, 17; XII, 7 (see *Caesarea-Philippi*); but Robinson justly observes, that it lies too far North to be called «at the foot of Hermon». Nor does there seem any argument in favour of the supposition, that Ba'albek is *Baal-hamon* of Cant. VIII, 11 (Wilson II, p. 384; Russegger, Reise etc. I, 700).

Helkath, Levitical city of Asher, near the N.Eastern boundary of that tribe (Josh. XIX, 25; XXI, 31); would seem to correspond both in name and position with Ukkrith or Ikkrith, a village with ancient remains on the high land between W. el-'Ayûn and W. el-Kŭrn.

Hepha, or *Kepha* of the Talmud, *Sycaminos* of the Onom. and Itin. Hieros. (Jos. Ant. XIII, 12, 3); now Hâifa or Khaifa (Reland, p. 699, 819). The ruins of *Sycaminos* are, however, 1½ mile more to the N.W., than the present town. Hâifa is sometimes identified with *Calamon*, which the Itin. Hieros. places 3 R. m. further than *Sycaminos* towards 'Akka (Wilson II, 241). This

seems an error of the Itin. Hieros., for there are no ruins to the N.E. of Hâifa. We believe *Calamon* identical with Tell es-Semakh, a small tell with ruins on the S.W. side of the promontory of Carmel (see Reland, p. 415, 678).

Hermon, «lofty peak», a mountain, the majesty of which is referred to in Scripture; called also *Sirion* and *Shenir* «glittering breastplate» in allusion to its snowy brow (Deut. III, 8, 9); and *Sion* «the upraised» (Deut. IV, 48); *Baal-Hermon* (Judg. III, 3; 1 Chr. V, 23) evidently from it being the chief seat of idol-worship of the land, as the many ruined temples on the slopes, in the ravines and on the lofty summit of the mountain indicate (Porter, Five years &c. I, 295). *Zion* in Ps. CXXXIII, 3 seems to stand for *Sion*, evidently referring to Hermon's central high dome with its surrounding lower peaks (Stanley, p. 400; Narrat. I, 126, 127). *Hermon*, a boundary of Israël's land (Josh. XI, 3, 17; XII, 1; XIII, 5 etc.); referred to also in Ps. LXXXIX, 12; Cant. IV, 8; now Jebel esh-Shekh; also Jebel eth-Thelj «the snowy mountain.»

Hermon (Little), the traditional appellation of Jebel Dühy in the plain of Esdraelon, probably dating from the commencement of the fourth century, and originating in a wrong interpretation of Ps. LXXXIX, 12 (where Hermon is mentioned with Tabor), and from a misconstruction of Ps. XLII, 7 (Bibl. Res. III, 171, 172).

Herodium, see *Beth-haccerem*.

Heshbon, royal city in Moab (Num. XXI, 26; Deut. II, 24); to Reuben (Josh. XIII, 27; comp. Num. XXXII, 37); to Gad (Josh. XXI, 39; 1 Chr. VI, 81), and as such assigned to the Levites; under Moab (Isa. XV, 4; Jer. XLVIII, 2); 20 R. m. from the Jordan (Onom.); episc. city in the times of the first Christians; now a ruin called Hesbân, visited by Seetzen, Burckhardt, Buckingham and others.

Hieromax or **Hieromiax** (river); (Pliny H. N. V, 16); *Jarmoch* of the Talmud; now Nahr Yarmûk (Edrisi and Abulfeda), or Sheri'at el-Mandhûr (Ritter XV, 372). The principal sources are near Mezarîb, where they form a lake of half an hour in circumference.

Hinnom (Valley of the son of), the wady running along the South and South West side of Jerusalem; boundary-mark between Judah and Benjamin (Josh. XV, 8; XVIII, 16); here was Topheth (2 Kings XXIII, 10); referred to also in Neh. XI, 30 and Jer. XIX, 2.

Hippos, city 30 stadia from Tiberias (Jos. vita § 65); one of the Decapolis (Reland, Pal. p. 215); frequently mentioned by Josephus (Ant. XV, 7, 3; XVII, 11, 4; B. J. II, 18, 1; ib. 18, 5; III, 3, 1; also vita § 31); episcopal city (Reland, p. 440, 821); identified by Burckhardt with the ruin es-Sumrah, at the S.E. side of Lake Tiberias. It has also been supposed identical with the ruin Kŭl'at el-Husn, W. of Fîk (Apheca); but this position does not answer the requirements of Josephus' description (Ritter XV, 352, 353).

Horem, city of Naphtali (Josh. XIX, 33); possibly the same with Hûrah, a low tell with ruins, at the entrance of W. el-'Ain (Northern extremity of the little plain of Rumash).

Hosa, border-city of Asher (Josh. XIX, 29); perhaps the same with el-Kauzah, village with traces of antiquity near W. el-'Ain. If this is correct, it lies on the very place where the borders of Naphtali commence at Heleph (Beit lîf). See also *Elkosh*.

Hukkok, city of Naphtali (Josh. XIX, 34); probably the same with the village Yâkûk, between Wady Kefr 'Anân and W. Selameh (Rabbi Schwartz, p. 182; Lat. B. R. p. 81; Carmoly, p. 131, 154, 185, 209, 385).

Idalah, a town of Zebulon (Josh. XIX, 15); may possibly be the same with Jeda or Jeida, a village an hour S. of Beit-lahm (Bethlehem of Zebulon), in connection with which it is mentioned. Robinson (Lat. B. R. p. 113) calls it «a miserable village, with no traces of antiquity»; but the Rev. Dr. Kalley, who spent here 24 hours (March 1852), informed me by letter, that altho' its marks of antiquity are much obliterated, he still saw sarcophagi and a pillar, as well as old bottle-shaped cisterns. The houses being outside plastered over with mud, the ancient stones used in their construction are only visible inside. People told him that they were brought from a ruin on the S. side of the village, called el-Keneiseh «the church».

Ijon, city of Naphtali (1 Kings XV, 20; 2 Chr. XVI, 4); now a large ruin-covered tell on the N.E. side of Merj Ayûn, now called Tell-Dibbîn after the neighbouring village Dibbîn.

Ir-nahash, a city of Judah (1 Chr. IV, 12); probably Deir Nakhaz, a village with ancient remains, E. of Beit-Jibrîn.

Iron, city of Naphtali (Josh. XIX, 38); now Yârûn, a village of Belad Besharah. On the N.E. side of the place are the foundations and other remains of the ancient city.

Ir-Shemesh, city of Dan, on the frontiers of Judah (Josh. XIX, 41), probably the same which is called *Beth-Shemesh* in Josh. XV, 10 (Bibl. Res. III, 19). See *Beth-Shemesh*.

Iscariot, see *Sychar*.

Ituraea, a province in the tetrarchy of Philip (Luke III, 1); probably received its name from Jetur (Gen. XXV, 15, 16); inhabited by the half-tribe of Manasseh, at the foot of mount Hermon (1 Chr. V, 19—23); now the district of Jedûr, occupying the plain at the S.Eastern base of Hermon (Porter II, 272—275).

Jabbok (river), (Gen. XXXII, 22); between Gerasa and Philadelphia (Onom.); boundary of the Ammonites (Josh. XII, 2; Judg. XI, 13; Num. XXI, 24); now Wady Zerka; described by Seetzen and Burckhardt.

Jabesh or **Jabesh-Gilead** (Judg. XXI, 8, 10; 1 Sam. XI, 1, 3), where the body of Saul was burned (1 Sam. XXXI, 12; 2 Sam. II, 4; XXI, 12); 6 R. m. from Pella towards Gerasa (Onom.); probably the ruin ed-Deir, on the Southern brow of W. Yâbis (Lat. B. R. p. 319). Josephus refers to it (Ant. V, 2, 11; VI, 14, 8).

Jabneel, border-city of Judah (Josh. XV, 11); its walls broken down by Uzziah after he took it from the Philistines (*Jabneh* 2 Chr. XXVI, 6); *Jamnia* in 1 Macc. IV, 15; V, 58; X, 69; XV, 40; 2 Macc. XII, 9; and in Joseph. Ant. XII, 7, 4; 8, 6; XIII, 4, 3; B. J. I, 7, 7; IV, 8, 1. Situated between Diospolis and Asdod (Onom.). Episc. city in the days of Arius. The Crusaders had near *Jabneh* a castle, Ibelin or Hibelin. Now Yebna, a town 3 hours S.W. of Ramleh (Ritter XVI, 125; v. Raumer, p. 184).

Jabruda, a city mentioned by Ptolemy (Geogr. V, 15); and as an episcopal city by S. Paulo (Geogr. Sac. p. 294); now Yabrûd, a village, but still the seat of a bishop; rather more than an hour to the W. of the great caravan-road from Damascus to Homs, nearly midway between these two cities (Porter, Five years &c. I, 360).

Jaezer or **Jazer**, city of Gilead (Num. XXXII, 1; 2 Sam. XXIV, 5; 1 Chr. XXVI, 31); given to the Levites (Josh. XXI, 39); later under Moab (Isa. XVI, 8; Jer. XLVIII, 32); 10 R. m. from Philadelphia, and 15 from Heshbon (Onom.); now probably Seir, a site with ruins visited by Seetzen and also by Burckhardt, in the locality where the Onom. places it (see also Winer, art. *Jaëser*.)

Janohah, border-city between Ephraim and Manasseh (Josh. XVI, 6, 7); 12 R. m. to the East of Neapolis (Onom.); evidently the present village of Yanûn, with ancient ruins (Narrat. II, 303, 304), about 3½ hours S.E. of Nabûlûs. Euseb. and Jer. confound it with *Janoah*, which was taken by Tiglath-Pileser, along with other cities of Naphtali (2 Kings XV, 29). The latter is enumerated between Abel-Beth-Maachah and Kedesh; and as

between these two places there are no ruins of any fortified town, except those of Kŭl'at Hûnîn, it would seem that Hûnîn and Janoah are identical. Although the names differ much, yet there is sufficient affinity to justify also by etymological inference the supposed identity. A ruin called Yânûh, on a hill S.W. of Haddâta (Lat. B. R. p. 58), seems by its name to have more correspondence with Janoah, than has Hûnîn; but it lies in the centre of the Gentile Galilee, and Tiglath Pileser's march seems rather to have followed the brow of the hills along the Hûleh plain.

Japhia, town of Zebulon (Josh. XIX, 12); now Yâfa, a little S. of Nazareth (Josephus, B. J. II, 20, 6; III, 7, 31; Bibl. Res. III, 200; Wilson II, 91; v. Schubert III, 203).

Japho, Joppe, sea-port on the boundaries of Dan (Josh. XIX, 46; 2 Chr. II, 16; Ezra III, 7; Jonah I, 3; 1 Macc. X, 75; XIV, 5, 34; comp. Joseph. Ant. XIII, 9, 2; XIV, 4, 4; ib. 10, 6; XV, 7, 3; XVII, 11, 4; B. J. III, 9, 3): near Lydda (Acts IX, 38); the temporary residence of the apostle Peter (Acts X); now Yâfa, a city with fast rising commerce; but in want of a good harbour, the ancient one remaining choked up with rubbish. An Index to ancient authors on *Japho* is found in Winer, art. *Joppe*. For historical details see v. Raumer, p 185, 186. See for a full account of ancient and modern *Joppe* Ritter XVI, 574 sq.

Jarmuth, Canaanitish royal city (Josh. X, 3—27; XII, 11); assigned to Judah; in the plain (Josh. XV, 35); inhabited after the exile (Neh. XI, 29); 10 R. m. from Eleutheropolis towards Jerusalem (Onom.; this distance is too great); now the village Yarmûth, about 40′ W.N.W. from Beit Netîf (Bibl. Res. II, 344); a tell rises above it, which we heard called 'Ermûd or 'Armuth, evidently a different pronunciation of the same name (Yarmûth) (Narrat. II, 193).

Jarmuth in Issachar, see *Ramoth.*

Jattir, Levitical city in the mountains of Judah (Josh. XV, 48; XXI, 14; 1 Sam. XXX, 27; 1 Chr. VI, 57); identified by Robinson with 'Attir, about midway between Hebron and Beer-Sheba (Bibl. Res. II, 195).

Jedna, a town mentioned by Eusebius, 6 R. m. on the way from Eleutheropolis to Hebron; now the village Idna, in the position as indicated.

Jehud, city of Dan, in the plain (Josh. XIX, 45); supposed by Robinson (Bibl. Res. III, 45) and by Rabbi Schwartz (Geogr. Descr. of Pal., p. 141) to be the same with el-Yehudîyeh, a village

nearly 3 hours E. of Yâfa. There seems to be no ground to doubt the identity.

Jenysus, city mentioned by Herodotus (Herod. III, 5; Reland, p. 43 and Ritter XVI, 40); has been identified by travellers with Khân Yûnas, S.W. of Gaza on the coast-route to Egypt (Narrative of a Mission to the Jews by the Scotch Missionaries 1839, p. 96, 97). Ritter, in following F. Hitzig's Urgeschichte der Philister, doubts the identity and inclines to hold el-Arish to be the same with *Jenysus*.

Jericho, «the city of palm-trees» (Deut. XXXIV, 3; Judg. I, 16; III, 13; comp. 2 Chr. XXVIII, 15); in the plain or valley of the Jordan (Josh. IV, 13; 2 Kings XXV, 5 &c.); over against the plain of Moab and the heights of Nebo (Num. XXXV, 1 &c.; Deut. XXXIV, 1; Josh. XIII, 32); 60 stadia from the Jordan (Jos. Ant. V, 1, 4); Canaanitish royal city (Josh. XII, 9); conquered by Joshua (Josh. II and VI). Curse pronounced against him who should rebuild it (Josh. VI, 26; 1 Kings XVI, 34). Assigned to Benjamin (Josh. XVIII, 21); conquered by Eglon, King of Moab (Judg. III, 13). Here a school for the sons of prophets (2 Kings II, 1—5); a fountain healed by Elisha (ib. v. 19—22); inhabited after the captivity (Ezra II, 34; Neh. VII, 36); fortified by Bachides (1 Macc. IX, 50); visited by the Saviour; Bar-Timeus healed (Matth. XX, 29, 30; Marc X, 46 - 52; Luke XVIII, 35—43; XIX, 1—10). Embellished by Herod; who dies here (Jos. Ant. XVII, 6—8; B. J. I, 33, 6). Destroyed during the siege of Jerusalem; rebuilt by Hadrian. Now generally identified with the village er-Riha, where however no traces of antiquity are to be found. The ruins of ancient Jericho seem to be those near 'Ain es-Sultân (the Elisha's fountain), half an hour W. of er-Riha (Bibl. Res. II, p. 279—286, 297 sq.).

Jerusalem, «the vision of peace» (Stanley, p. 175); now el-Kuds «the holy one». We have nothing to add to the many volumes written on *Jerusalem*, or to the complete articles of Winer, v. Raumer and others. The geographical position of *Jerusalem* has been given in a previous chapter.

Jezreël, city of Issachar (Josh. XIX, 18); Ahab's residence (1 Kings XVIII, 45, 46; XXI, 1); here Joram and Jezebel killed by Jehu (2 Kings VIII, 29; IX, 15—37; see also X, 1—11; comp. Hos. I, 4, 11; II, 22); now Zer'în, at the foot of the Gilboa mountains in the plain of Jezreël or Esdraelon (Bibl. Res. III, 163—167; Wilson II, 86; Narrat. II, 370, 371; v. Raumer, p. 140; Winer, art. *Jisreel*).

Jezreël (the plain of), or *Esdraelon* in Greek; the battle-scene of

Barak and Sisera (Judg. IV; V); of Saul and the Philistines (1 Sam. XXVIII, 4 &c.; XXIX, 1; XXXI); of the Crusaders and the Saracens in 1217; and of the French army under generals Kleber and Napoleon against 30,000 Mohammedans (Poujoulat, Corresp. d'Orient, Tom. II, p. 440 sq.) The plain is now called Merj Ibn Amir. In a limited sense the name of Plain of Jezreël refers, of course, only to the portion over against Zer'în, between Jebel Duhy and Jebel Fukû'a (see also Stanley, p. 331 sq.).

Jiphthah-el (the valley of), formed part of the boundary between Asher and Zebulon (Josh. XIX, 14, 27). As it is mentioned in connection with Zebulon — the city, identical with Abilîn — we believe it to be the present Wady Abilîn, which has its beginning near Jefat, a site of ruins (see *Jotapata*) visited by E. G. Schultz, and also by Robinson and Smith in 1852. Robinson holds W. Abilîn to be identical with the valley of Jiphthah-el, because of the affinity of the latter name with Jefat (Lat. Bibl. Res. p. 107; Ritter XVI, 768).

Jokneam, Canaanitish royal city, at the foot of Carmel; Levitical city of Zebulon (Josh. XII, 22; XIX, 11; XXI, 34); *Kaymon* in Judith VII, 3; now a tell with ruins, called el-Kaimûn; *Cammona* or *Cimana* of the Onom., 6 R. m. North of Legio on the way to Ptolemaïs (this distance is too small). See Narr. I, 331; also Lat. B. R. p. 115. The Onom. confounds *Cammona* with *Camon* of Judg. X, 5, which was probably in Gilead.

Jordan (river); now Sheri'at el-Kebir or Urdan. Scriptural references: Gen. XIII, 10; XXXII, 11; L, 10; Num. XIII, 30; XXII, 1; XXXIV, 12; Josh. III; IV; XVI, 7; Judg. VII, 24; VIII, 4; X, 9; 1 Sam. XIII, 7; XXXI, 7; 2 Sam. II, 29; X, 17; XVII, 22; XIX, 15; XXIV, 5; 1 Kings II, 8; XVII, 3; 2 Kings II, 6; V, 10; VI, 2; VII, 15; X, 33; Jer. XLIX, 19; Ezek. XLVII, 18; Zech. XI, 4; Matth. III, 5, 13; XIX, 1; Marc I, 5; X, 1; Luke III, 3; John III, 26; X, 40. For an index to full particulars concerning the Jordan see Winer, art. *Jordan*.

Jotapata, strong fortress of Galilee, fortified by Josephus (B. J. II, 20, 6; vita § 37); who was here made a prisoner (B. J. III, 7, 3—36; 8, 1; 6); *Gopatata* of the Talmudic writings (Reland, p. 816, 867); now Jefât, a tell shut in by other mountains, to the E. of Kaukab; first visited and identified by E. G. Schultz in 1847 (Ritter XVI, 763 sq.); in 1852 also by Robinson and E. Smith (Lat. B. R. p. 105 – 107).

Judea, name sometimes used for all Palestine as the country of the Jews. In the N. Testament *Judęa* is all Southern Palestine on the W. side of Jordan and Dead Sea, in distinction from Samaria

and Galilee (Matth. II, 1; III, 1; IV, 25; Luke I, 65; II, 4; John IV, 3; Acts II, 9). See for more details Winer, art. *Judäa*.

Juttah, Levitical city in the mountains of Judah (Josh. XV, 55; XXI, 16); 18 R. m. South of Eleutheropolis, in Daromas (Onom.); now Yŭtta, a village about 2 hours S. of Hebron (Bibl. Res. II, 195).

Kanah, a city of Asher (Josh. XIX, 28); now the village of Kana, nearly 3 hours S.E. of Tyre (Robinson, Bibl. Res. III, 384).

Kanah (the brook), boundary between Ephraim and Manasseh (Josh. XVI, 8; XVII, 9). There is a Wady Kanah which has its commencement near Akrabeh as W. Makhfûrîyeh, and which runs to the plain of Sharon and to the Nahr el-'Aujeh as W. Zakûr. This valley Robinson holds to be «without doubt» identical with the Scriptural brook Kanah; but nevertheless we have our «doubts», as Wady Kanah seems to be much too far South for having ever formed the boundary between Ephraim and Manasseh. More likely seems Rabbi Schwartz's suggestion (p. 50, 51): that the brook which rises at 'Ain el-Kazab, a mile W. of Nabûlûs, which lower down flows through Wady Sha'îr to the plain and finally as Nahr Falaik to the sea, is the same with *Kanah* «the reedy.» This name is perpetuated in that of 'Ain el-Kazab «spring of reeds», and justified in the fact of the extensive reedy marshes near the mouth of the stream.

Karem, or **Caraem**, one of the eleven cities interpolated by the LXX between Josh. XV, 59 and 60; now the village 'Ain Karîm, about 1½ hour W. of Jerusalem (Tobler, Top. II, 344 sq.; Lat. B. R. p. 272; Wilson II, 268).

Kartah, Levitical city of Zebulon, mentioned along with Jokneam (Josh. XXI, 34); possibly the same with el-Harti, a village with traces of antiquity on the banks of the Kishon, on the borders of Zebulon and Asher.

Kedesh, Levitical city, and city of refuge in Naphtali (Josh. XIX, 37; XX, 7; XXI, 32; Judg. IV, 6); formerly Canaanitish royal city (Josh. XII, 22; see also 2 Kings XV, 29); now the village of Kades, on the hills N.W. of the Hûleh lake, with fine ornamented sarcophagi and other remains of antiquity (Narr. II, 417, 418; Lat. B. R. p. 367—369).

Kedron or **Cedron**, the brook on the E. side of Jerusalem (John XVIII, 1); probably «the brook» of Neh. II, 15; now Wady Kedron, between Jerusalem and the mount of Olives. Is called W. er-Rahib lower down between Bethlehem and Deir Mâr Saba; W. en-Nâr in its lowest part, and sometimes also in a general way. The brook, at present, runs only during heavy and

continued rains in winter. Tradition has identified the Kedron valley with the valley of Jehoshaphat of Joël III, 2.

Keilah, city in the plain of Judah (Josh. XV, 44; 1 Sam. XXIII, 1 &c.; Neh. III, 17, 18); 17 R. m. to the E. of Eleutheropolis towards Hebron (Euseb.); 8 R. m. (Jerome); the latter distance is correct: a ruin in that situation bears still the name of Kila, as we were informed by the people at Hebron. Robinson in 1838 passed below the site and mentions it as «a ruined tower» (Bibl. Res. II, 427), but does not give its name.

Kefr Chananiah, a town in Galilee, mentioned in the Talmudical writings (Rabbi Schwartz, p. 187; Carmoly, Itin. p. 154, 204), now the village Kefr 'Anân, on the side of Wady Kefr 'Anân, S.W. of Safed. Has ruins of a synagogue.

Kenath, city of Gilead, called *Nobah* after Nobah its conqueror (Num. XXXII, 42; Judg. VIII, 11; 1 Chr. II, 23); *Canath* and *Canatha* of the Onom., Ptolemy, Josephus and Pliny; now Kunawât, at the base of Jebel Ha'urân, as was proved from an inscription found by Seetzen. Its ruins are described by Burckhardt, Buckingham (Ritter XV, 932 sq.), but more completely by Porter (II, 90—110).

Keriathaim, city of Moab (Jer. XLVIII, 1, 23; Ezek. XXV, 9); belonging to Reuben (Gen. XIV, 5; Num. XXXII, 7; Josh. XIII, 19); probably now the ruin Kureiyat, visited by Seetzen (Reise II, 342) on the S.W. slopes of Jebel Attarus.

Kerioth, city of Judah (Josh. XV, 25); perhaps identical with the present Kereitein, a site of ruins on the hill-slopes on the W. side of the valley, which descends Southward from Mâ'in towards the desert.

Kerioth, a city of Moab (Jer. XLVIII, 23, 24, 41; Amos II, 2); identified with Kureiyeh, N.E. of Bŭsrah, on the Southern spurs of Jebel Ha'urân. The reason for which we hesitate to accept of the identity of *Bozrah* of *Moab* and *Beth-gamul* with Bŭsrah and Um el-Jemal, makes us also doubt that of *Kerioth* with Kureiyeh. See the articles *Bozrah* and *Beth-gamul*. (Five years &c. II, 191 sq.).

Keziz (valley of), belonging to the portion of Benjamin (Josh. XVIII, 21). A wady bearing the same name, Wady el-Kâziz, is still found a little to the East of the fountain of the Apostles on the way from Jerusalem to Jericho.

Kirjath-jearim, «city of forests» (Stanley p. 520), also called *Baalah* and *Kirjath-baal* «city of the sanctuary» (Josh. XV, 9, 60); frontier-city of Judah and Benjamin (Josh. XVIII, 14; Judg. XVIII, 12); formerly city of the Gibeonites (Josh. IX, 17); 9

R. m. from Jerusalem towards Diospolis (Onom.); thither the ark of the covenant was brought from Beth-shemesh (1 Sam. VI, 21; VII, 1, 2); and removed thence to Jerusalem (2 Sam. VI, 2, 3; 1 Chr. XIV, 5, 6); birth-place of the prophet Urijah (Jer. XXVI, 20); inhabited after the exile (Ezra II, 25; Neh. VII, 29). Identified by Robinson with Kuriet el-Enab, village nearly in the place where the Onom. fixes it. (Bibl. Res. II, 334-336). The way by which the ark was brought up from Beth-Shemesh was sought for by Robinson and Smith in 1852, but not ascertained; they suppose it was by Sarîs (Lat. B. R. p. 157.)

Kir-Moab, fortified capital of Moab (Isa. XV, 1); seems the same with *Kir-Haraseth* and *Kir-Haresh* of Isa. XVI, 7, 11 and Jer. XLVIII, 31; *Characmoba* of Ptolemy; *Karaka* (2 Macc. XII, 17); since the middle ages *Karak* or *Kerak;* also *Petra deserti;* now Kerak. Visited by Seetzen in 1806 and by Burckhardt in 1812. The castle of Kerak, of which the imposing ruins have remained till now, was built by Paganus, a Frank nobleman, in 1183. — The present inhabitants are very fanatical against European travellers. With the Christian part of the population these find, however, a hospitable welcome.

Kishon («the river that is before Jokneam») Josh. XIX, 11; here Sisera's host was swept away (Judg. IV, 7; V, 21; Ps. LXXXIII, 9); here the priests of Baal were slain (1 Kings XVIII, 40); «the waters of Megiddo» (Judg. V, 19); now Nahr Mükata «river of slaughter». (Stanley p. 351; see also on the name Mükata Wilson II, 86.)

Kulon, see *Coulon*.

Lachish, Canaanitish royal city (Josh. XII, 15); taken by Joshua after the capture of Libnah and before that of Eglon (ib. X, 29, 30); Levitical city (ib. XXI, 13; 1 Chr. VI, 57). Independent of Judah (2 Kings VIII, 22; 2 Chr. XXI, 10). Besieged by Sennacherib (2 Kings XIX, 8; Isa. XXXVII, 8). Erroneously placed in the Onom. 7 R. m. South of Eleutheropolis; now a site, called Um-Lakhis, about midway between Gaza and Beit-Jibrîn, showing a few ancient building-stones scattered over a low mound. (See Narrat. II, 188; v. Raumer p. 166, 167, 190). The identity is doubted by Robinson (Bibl. Res. II, 388); but not on any reasonable grounds. (Keil, Comm. on Joshua p. 246.)

Laish, Lesem, see *Dan*.

Lebanon and **Antilebanon.** The Map gives the required geographical details and is further supplied by descriptions of scenery, villages, streams, and by routes and altitudes in the preceding chapters. The Scriptures refer often to both ranges under the one common name of *Lebanon* (Deut. I, 7; XI, 24; Josh. I, 4; XI, 17;

XIII, 15; Judg. III, 3; 1 Kings V, 6; IX, 19; 2 Kings XIV, 9; XIX, 23; 2 Chr. VIII, 6; Ezra III, 7; Ps. XXIX, 5; XCII, 13; CIV, 16; Cant. IV, 8; Isa. II, 13; X, 34; XXIX, 17; XXXIII, 9; XXXV, 2; Jer. XXII, 20; Ezek. XXVII, 5; Hos. XIV, 7; Zach. XI, 1.)

Lebanon (the valley of), see *Bikath-Aven*.

Lebonah, a town near Shiloh (Judg. XXI, 19); now the village of Lubban, about one hour W. by N. of Seilûn, on the high-road to Nabûlûs. It is situated on the brow of the hills, W. of the road.

Lehi (Judg. XV, 9, 14), see *Ramoth of the South*.

Leontes (river), held by Robinson (Bibl. Res. III, 409, 410) to be identical with the present river Litâny, the sources of which are some 3000′ high up in the Bŭkâ'a, at 'Anjar and near Ba'albek, and which in its lowest course bears the name of Nahr el-Kasimîyeh, from «division» as forming a boundary-line between the adjacent districts. He thinks the word Litâny a corruption from Lanteh, a name by which Edrisi mentions the river in the 12th century and which seems the corrupt form of Leontes. At the same time he quotes Ptolemy, who places the Leontes between Berytus and Sidon; and Strabo, who mentions the city Leontopolis between the Tamyras and Sidon, which would imply the identity of the Nahr el-Auwly with the Leontes. Ritter (XVII, 48, 49) demonstrates that the Kasimîyeh is not the *Leontes;* he holds the name Litâny to be original and that of *Leontes* a corruption. (See also Stanley p. 402). In the absence of other decisive arguments, and thinking it impossible, that so important a river as the Litâny should not be especially mentioned by the ancient geographers, we have continued the name of *Leontes*, which seems now to be, rightly or wrongly, universally adopted.

Libnah, Canaanitish royal city (Josh. XII, 15); conquered by Joshua, on his march from Makkedah to Lachis (ib. X, 29, 31); city of Judah in the plain (ib. XV, 42); given to the Levites, and city of refuge (ib. XXI, 13, 1 Chr. VI, 57). Independent of Judah (2 Kings VIII, 22; 2 Chr. XX, 10); besieged by Sennacherib (2 Kings XIX, 8; Isa. XXXVII, 8). It is also mentioned 2 Kings XXIII, 31; XXIV, 18. In the region of Eleutheropolis (Onom.). The only site in the plain between Sumeil (Makkedah) and Um-Lakhis (Lachis) — where undoubtedly *Libnah* was situated — showing an ancient fortified position, is the tell of 'Arâk el-Menshîyeh, about 2 hours W. of Beit-Jibrîn. The tell lies on the N. side of the village. The position answers in every respect to the requirements of Scripture. I was also informed, when taking a bearing of the tell from Tell es-Safîyeh, that there are ancient ruins. I believe it therefore to be identical with *Libnah*.

Livias, see *Beth-haran.*

Lod (1 Chr. VIII, 12); city inhabited by the Benjamites after the exile (Ezra II, 33; Neh. XI, 35); *Lydda* of the N. Test. (Acts IX, 32, 38) near Joppe; *Diospolis* of the Romans (Reland, p. 877); now Ludd, a little country-town surrounded with splendid gardens and orchards, near Ramleh. It is often referred to by Josephus (Ant. XX, 6, 2; B. J. II, 19, 1; III, 3, 5; IV, 8, 1); Bibl. Res. III, 49-55; Narrat. I, 444, 445.

Luz, the former name of *Beth-el;* (Gen. XXVIII, 19; XXXV, 6; XLVIII, 3; Josh. XVIII, 13; Judg. I, 23). A second *Luz* was founded by the man who was spared with his family by the conquering children of Benjamin (Judg. I, 24-26). This may be *Luza* mentioned by Eusebius, 3 R. m. from Sichem (Stanley p. 231, 232), the ruins of which are still found on Mount Gerizim, bearing the ancient name of Lûsa (Seetzen, Reise I, 174; Wilson II, 69); they are about 10 minutes beyond the trench of the sacrifice of the Samaritans when coming from Nabûlûs.

Lybon or **Libo,** city mentioned in the Itin. Antonini, as being situated XXXII R. m. from Ba'albek (Heliopolis) and also XXXII from Laudicia. For its name there has elsewhere in the same Itin. been substituted that of *Conna.* The distances do not agree with those of the present village of Lebweh, but the name seems to leave no doubt as to the identity. Robinson's suggestion of the manner in which the distances of the Tables in the Itin. Ant. have got corrupted may be correct (Later Bibl. Res. p. 533). The identification was given by Thomson in Bibl. Sacra 1848 p. 699. See also Ritter XVII, 169 and Porter, Five years etc. II, 322, 323.

Lycus (the river), of ancient geographers is universally recognized as the present Nahr el-Kelb, at the mouth of which, about 2½ hours N. E. of Beirût, are found the remarkable rock-tablets with inscriptions of different foreign monarchs who left here a memorial of their victorious steps. (Amongst other authors see Wilson II, 405 sq. and Later Bibl. Res. p. 619 sq.)

Machaerus, a strong fortress on the Southern banks of the N. Zerka Mâ'in; built by Alexander Jannaeus on a high and almost unaccessible rock; 60 stadia from the Dead Sea (Joseph. Bell. Jud. VII, 6, 1); destroyed by Gabinius; rebuilt by Herod, who constructed also a city at its base (ib. III, 3; IV, 7, 5); frontier-city of Herod Antipas, tetrarch of Galilee, who here imprisoned John the Baptist, and had him beheaded (ib. Ant. XVIII, 5; Matth. XIV, 10). *Machaerus* was later taken by Lucilius Bassus (Bell. Jud. IV, 7, 6). Discovered by Seetzen (Jan. 1806); extensive ruins on a rocky spur jutting out from Jebel Attarus towards the N. and

overhanging the Wady of the Zerka Mâ'in. The ruins are called Makaur or Mkaur. Seetzen (Reise II, 330-334; also Ritter XV, 569, 577, 578.)

Madon, Canaanitish royal city (Josh. XI, 1; XII, 19); Rabbi Schwartz (p. 90) holds it identical with the present Kefr-Menda, a large village at the Western end of the plain of el-Bŭttauf. Robinson found here sarcophagi and other traces of antiquity; he regards Kefr Menda as «doubtless ancient» and as having been «a strong place», although he connects it not with *Madon*, but with Asochis of Josephus (Vita § 41). (Lat. B. R. p. 109, 111). See also Carmoly, p. 255, 383, 455.

Magludorum, an episcopal city of the Eastern section of Antilebanon mentioned in the Greek Notitia Eccles. Robinson supposes it to be the same with the present M'alûla, a village famous for its convent and ruined churches. (Lat. Bibl. Res. p. 537; Porter, Five years etc. I, 351 sq.)

Magoras (river), mentioned by Pliny H.N. V, 20 (comp. Pococke, II, 91); probably the present Nahr Beirût. (Bibl. Res. III, 439.)

Majuma, a little town at the sea-side, 7 stadia from Gaza and considered as its port (Strabo XVI, 759; Ritter XVI, 59-62). It is now represented by the little village en-Nesleh. (Narrat. II, 186.)

Makkedah. In the cavern of *M*— the five defeated Canaanitish kings took refuge; royal city taken by Joshua (Josh. X, 10-28, 29; XII, 16). City of Judah in the plain (ib. XV, 41). Erroneously placed in the Onom. 8 R. m. East of Eleutheropolis, as there are no caverns in that portion of the country, which, besides, cannot be called «the plain.» It is probably identical with Sumeil, a village, on a hillock, and having ancient remains, in the plain, about 2½ hours N.W. of Beit-Jibrîn. (Bibl. Res. II, 368). Robinson seems not to have noticed the cavern which I was assured that existed at Sumeil, and which with those of Beit-Jibrîn, Deir Dubbân and Dhikkrîn, it was added, were the only large caverns of the plain (Narrat. II, 173.)

Maon, city of Judah, in the mountains (Josh. XV, 55; 1 Sam. XXV, 2); now Tell Ma'în, 2½ or 3 hours S. of Hebron. (Bibl. Res. II, 194.)

Mardocho, the name of a village mentioned in a Greek inscription which Burckhardt found on the ruins of a convent at the village Deir el-Leban. It is now called Murduk. Another village, *Rîmeh*, is mentioned along with *Mardocho* in this inscription. *Rîmeh* bears yet its ancient name. The three places are near one another, N.W. of Kenawât at the foot of the Ha'urân mountains. (Porter II, 83.)

Mareshah, city of Judah, in the plain (Josh. XV, 44; Mic. I, 15; 2 Macc. XII, 35); fortified by Rehoboam (2 Chr. XI, 8; comp. XIV, 9, 10); situated 2 R. m. from Eleutheropolis (Euseb.): now a site of ruins at 1½ mile S. of Beit-Jibrîn (Bibl. Res. II, 422). We heard the people at Beit-Jibrîn call the place Merash.

Masada, strong fortress on a high cliff near the Dead Sea; built by Jonathan Maccabaeus; fortified by Herod (Jos. B. J. VII, 8, 2 sq.; Ant. XIV, 13, 9); captured by Flavius Silva; now called Sebbeh. Extensive ruins. (Narr. II, 97-103). The rock on which the fortress was built may possibly have been, as its name implies, the stronghold whither David fled (1 Sam. XXIII, 14, 29 and perhaps also 2 Sam. V, 17). Stanley, p. 527; Stewart p. 338.

Maximianopolis, now el-Lejjun. See *Megiddo*.

Mearah, a stronghold of the Sidonians in the high cliff E. of Sidon (Josh. XIII, 4). Ritter identifies it (XVII, 100; also XVI, 8 and 9) with Mughara, a once strongly fortified cavern, high up in the rocks between Jezzîn and Mishmushy; the same which the Crusaders called *Cavea de Tyron*, and which afterwards was the last retreat of the Emir Fakhr ed-Dîn. The place is now also known as Shukîf Tairûn (Abulfeda). Schultz is the first traveller who mentions it in modern days.

Medaba, frontier-city of Reuben (Josh. XIII, 9, 16); conquered from the Amorites (Num. XXI, 30; 1 Chr. XIX, 7); but later under Moab (Isa. XV, 2; 1 Macc. IX, 36); now a ruin about 1½ hour S.E. of Hesbân; visited by Seetzen and by Burckhardt.

Megiddo, Canaanitish royal city (Josh. XII, 21); assigned to Manasseh in Issachar's inheritance (Josh. XVII, 11); but not conquered (Judg. I, 27); Baana placed by Solomon over *M*— (1 Kings IV, 12); built or fortified by Solomon (1 Kings IX, 15); here Ahaziah killed (2 Kings IX, 27); near it Josiah killed in battle against Pharaoh-Nechoh (2 Kings XXIII, 29, 30; 2 Chr. XXXV, 20, 25; comp. Zech. XII, 11); identified by Robinson with el-Lejjun, the ruins of Legio of the Onom. (Bibl. Res. III, 177-180, and Lat. Bibl. Res. p. 118). The fortified town Megiddo was probably situated on the large Tell-Metzellim, 15 or 20 N.W. of the ruined khân on the S. side of the stream. May its name «the Tell of the Governor» have yet reference to Baana, Solomon's governor? Von Raumer (3d ed. p. 402) has, we believe justly, identified el-Lejjun also with *Maximianopolis*, which the Itin. Hieros. places at 20 R. m. from Caesarea and 10 from Jezreël. Jerome identifies *Maximianopolis* with *Hadad-rimmon*, evidently the present Rûmmaneh at the foot of the Megiddo-hills, in a notch or valley about 1½ hour S. of Tell

Metzellim. The distances, however, of Rŭmmaneh do not agree with the Itin. Hieros. and we believe Jerome's identification to be one of his numerous mistakes. For a description of the ruins el-Lejjûn see Narr. I, 353.

Merom (the waters of), a lake near which Joshua defeated the five united Canaanitish Kings (Josh. XI, 5, 7); its name signifies «The high lake», as it is the uppermost of the lakes through which the Jordan passes (Reland, p. 262). *Samochonitis* of Josephus (B. J. III, 10, 7); now Bahr el-Hûleh, probably from *Ulatha* (Greek), a name given to the district in which the lake is situated, between Trachonitis and Galilee (Jos. Ant. XV, 10, 3; B. J. I, 20, 4). Stanley (p. 387) heard that it is now also called Bahr Hît (sea of wheat).

Meroth, or **Mero**, a town mentioned by Josephus (B. J. II, 20, 6; Vita § 37) and probably the same with *Meiron* of the Talmud, mentioned in connection with *Gush-Halab*, or *Giscala* (el-Jish); now the village Meirôn, about 1¾ hour W. N. W. of Safed; famous for Jewish pilgrimages to the tombs of their ancient rabbis (Wilson II, 311; Carmoly, Itin. p. 133, 260; Bibl. Res. III, 334; Lat. Bibl. Res. p. 73, 74).

Meroz, a town which was accursed because the inhabitants thereof came not to the help of the battle of Barak against Sisera (Judg. V, 23). Wilson identifies it with either Kefr Musr, South of M^t^ Tabor, or Marŭssŭs, 1½ hour N. of Beisan. To the latter supposition adheres also Rabbi Schwartz (Descr. Geogr. of Pal. p. 168); but Wilson (II, p. 89, 107) rightly inclines more to the identity with Kefr Musr, on account of its nearness to Barak's camp on Tabor.

Michmash or **Michmas**, city of Benjamin (Ezra II, 27; Neh. VII, 31; XI, 31); E. of Beth-aven (1 Sam. XIII, 5); near Geba (Isa. X, 28); 9 R. m. from Jerusalem, near Ramah (Onom.); now Mukhmas, a ruined village about 2½ hours N. E. of Jerusalem (Bibl. Res. II, 113, 117).

Migdal-el, city of Naphtali (Josh. XIX, 38); is sometimes identified with el-Mejdel on the Lake of Tiberias; probably the same with *Magdala* (Matth. XV, 39), the traditionary birth-place of Mary Magdalene (Bibl. Res. III, 278, 279; Narrat. II, 394). For «the coasts of Magdala» Mark (VIII, 10) has «Dalmanutha». This latter name may be recognized in the «Cave of Teliman» of the Talmud (Rabbi Schwartz p. 189), probably one of the caves in the cliffs above Mejdel.

Migdal-gad, city of Judah in the plain (Josh. XV, 37); possibly identical with the present el-Mejdel near Askŭlân, although it would seem, at the first glance, as if *Migdal-gad* had been nearer to the mountains.

Misheal, a city of Asher (Josh. XIX, 26), given up to the Gershonites (XXI, 30 and 1 Chr. VI, 74 «*Mashal*»); situated according to the Onomast. at the sea-side near Carmel, where its ruins are still found, called Misalli. The name and position of Misalli, about an hour N. of 'Ain Haud, was given to us by the natives of that village.

Misrephoth-maim. Here Joshua's army pursued the defeated Canaanites after the battle near the waters of Merom (Josh. XI, 8). Identified by E. G. Schultz and Thomson (Bibl. Sac. 1855, p. 822 sq.) with a collection of springs called 'Ain-Mesherfi, at the foot of Jebel Mûshakka, near Râs en-Nakûra. Ruins of the same name (Mesherfi) are near the fountains.

Mizpeh, city of Judah in the plain (Josh. XV, 38). Possibly the present Tell es-Safiyeh, between Beit-Jibrîn and Ekron, which has also been identified with the castle of Blanche garde or Specula Alba, built by King Fulco of Jerusalem (Bibl. Res. II, 366).

Mizpeh, a city of Benjamin (Josh. XVIII, 26), near Ramah and Geba (1 Kings XV, 22; 2 Chr. XVI, 6); where the tribes assembled; Samuel offered sacrifice and judged the people; Saul was chosen King; the residence of Gedaliah (Judg. XX, 1; XXI, 1; 1 Sam. VII, 5—16; X, 17 &c.; 2 Kings XXV, 22—25; Jer. XL; XLI); identified by Robinson with Naby Samwîl N.W. of Jerusalem (Bibl. Res. II, 143, 144; also Wilson II, 37). Stewart (p. 353) holds it to be also the same with «the great high place in Gibeon» (1 Kings III, 4). Stanley considers Naby Samwîl to be the «mountain of Gibeon», but identifies *Mizpeh* with the swelling ground N. of Jerusalem, the ancient Scopus (Sinai and Pal. p. 213, 214; comp. 211, 224).

Moladah, city of Judah (Southern part) (Josh. XV, 26); assigned to Simeon (Josh. XIX, 2; 1 Chr. IV, 28); still inhabited after the captivity (Neh. XI, 26). Four R. m. from Arad on the Hebron-Aila road (Onom.). Identified by Robinson and Smith with Tell Milh, nearly 2 hours S.W. from Tell 'Arâd. The Onom. mentions also Melatha on the side of Ether, a city belonging to Simeon in the Daroma 20 R. m. South of Eleutheropolis; apparently the same Melatha which is mentioned by Joseph. Ant. XVIII, 6, 2. This Melatha would seem according to these statements not to be the same with el-Milh or Moladah; but perhaps with Tell-Melaha, an ancient site on the banks of W. Sherî'ah, 2 or 3 hours W.N.W. of Tell-Hora. (See *Ether*.)

Nahallal, city of Zebulon (Josh. XIX, 15; Judg. I, 30); we agree with Rabbi Schwartz's proposition (p. 172) to identify this city with the ancient remains at Malûl.

Nain, a town of Galilee (Luke VII, 11); S. of Mount Tabor: near Endor (Onom.); now a poor village still called Nein, at the N.Western base of Jebel Duhy (Bibl. Res. III, 226).

Nazareth, a town of Galilee (Matth. II, 23; IV, 13; XXI, 11; Luke I, 26; II, 4; IV, 16, 29); now en-Nasîrah, the chief place of a district of the same name.

Neapolis, an ecclesiastical city of Arabia (S. Paulo, Geogr. Sac. p. 296; Not. Eccl. p. 50; Reland, Pal. p. 217); identified from an inscription by Porter (II, 85) with the modern Suleim, a village 1⅛ hour W.N.W. of Kenawât in Jebel Ha'urân. There are extensive ruins.

Neballat, city inhabited by the children of Benjamin after the exile (Neh. XI, 34); probably the same with Beit-Nebala, near Ludd (Bibl. Res. III, 30).

Nebo, mountain in Moab, over against Jericho, and forming part of the mountains generally called *Abarim* (Deut. XXXII, 49, 50); its summit designed as *Pisgah* (ib. XXXIV, 1); here Mozes died (ib. verse 5); 6 R. m. West of Heshbon (Euseb.). The name seems now to have disappeared; yet there can be little doubt about the situation of the *heights of Nebo* between Hesbân and the Dead Sea. Burckhardt thinks *Nebo* to be the same with Jebel Attarus (Travels p. 370).

Nephtoah (the waters of), boundary-mark of Benjamin and Judah (Josh. XV, 9). Probably the fountain of Lifta, at about 35′ W. by N. from Jerusalem, in the valley which runs S. of the village (Stewart, p. 349, 350).

Netopha or **Beth Netopha**, a town mentioned in the Talmud (Mishna Shebirth IX, 5), at the side of a large valley; evidently the same with the modern village Beit-Netif; but *Netopha* of Ezra II, 22 and Neh. VII, 26 seems to have been to the N. of Bethlehem.

Neve, city of the Itiner. Anton., 36 R. m. from Capitolias (Reland, Pal. p. 217, 909, 910); probably the present Nawa, a considerable village on the road from Damascus to Beth-Shean (Ritter XV, 356, 823 sq.).

Nezib, city in the plain of Judah (Josh. XV, 43); 7 R. m. from Eleutheropolis (Jerome); the same with Beit Nüsîb, at the foot of the Judea-mountains, just where Jerome places it (Bibl. Res. II, 404; III, 12, 13).

Nimrim, seems to have been a city of Moab, famous for its stream (Isa. XV, 6; Jer. XLVIII, 34); possibly now the ruin en-Nmeirah, at the mouth of a wady of that name at the S.E. end of the Dead Sea. Euseb. and Jerome say that in their days

there was a place called Benamerium to the N. (ought to be S.) of Zoar (Halma, art. Nemrin).

Nob, city of Benjamin, inhabited after the captivity (Neh. XI, 32); between Jerusalem and Anatoth (Isa. X, 30, 32); famous for Doeg's treacherous conduct towards David, and Saul's cruelty towards Abimelech and his house (1 Sam. XXI, 1—9; Matth. XII, 3; Luke VI, 3; 1 Sam. XXII, 18, 19). Here the Philistines defeated (2 Sam. XXI, 16—18). Identified by v. Raumer (p. 195, 196) with the village el-Isawîyeh, about 55′ from Jerusalem on the way to 'Anâta.

Nobah, see *Kenath*.

Nobe, a town mentioned by Jerome and sometimes also called *Beth-annaba*; probably the present Beit Nûba at the entrance of Wady Soleiman (Lat. B. R. p. 145).

Nonum (Mutatio ad), a Roman station on the coast between Tyre and Sarepta (Itin. Hieros. ed. Parthey p. 275); probably now 'Adlûn, a site of ruins, half an hour West of a village of that same name, situated on the hills near the coast (Ritter XVII, 71, 361, 362; Bibl. Res. III, 411; Isambert in Bullet. de la Soc. de Géogr., Paris 1853 N. XXXIV). Half a mile S. of the ruins 'Adlûn is a remarkable extensive necropolis; the entrances of the rock hewn sepulchral chambers face the coast towards the South. 'Adlûn is not *Ornithonpolis*, which see.

Olives (Mount of), a sabbath-journey from Jerusalem (Acts I, 12); 5 or 6 stadia (Jos. Ant. XX, 8, 6; B. J. V, 2, 3); on the E. side of Jerusalem (Ezek. XI, 23; Zach. XIV, 4); where the Messiah's feet shall stand. In its olive-gardens the Lord Jesus often retired with His disciples (Matth. XXI, 1; XXIV, 3; Marc. XI, 1; XIII, 3; Luke XXI, 37; John VIII, 1; XVIII, 1). At its S. Eastern base near Bethany the scene of the Ascension (Luke XXIV, 50 and Acts I, 12). Now Jebel et-Tûr, with a village of that name and traditionary church of the Ascension on its highest summit.

Ono, city built by the Benjamites near Lod (1 Chron. VIII, 12; Neh. XI, 35); probably now the village Kefr 'Auna 1¾ hour N. of Ludd; it has traces of antiquity. That it was situated in the plain (Bik'ah), is mentioned in Neh. VI, 2.

Ophni, see *Gophna*.

Ophrah or **Ofrah**, city where Gideon dwelt (Judg. VI, 11, 15, 24; VIII, 27, 32; IX, 9); in Manasseh (Judg. VI, 15). The history of Gideon and his sons shows that *Ophrah* was not very far from Shechem. Possibly it may have been at a site some 20′ S.S.E. of the present village Akrabeh, on the opposite side of

the valley, near the Wely Abû Kharîb. This site is called Erfai and shews traces of an ancient place Narr. II, 304).

Ophrah, city of Benjamin (Josh. XVIII, 23: 1 Sam. XIII, 17): 5 R. m. East of Bethel: identified by Robinson (Bibl. Res. II, 124: and Bibl. Sac. 1845 vol. II) with the village et-Taiyibeh, about 1½ hour N.E. of Beitîn. That this *Ophrah* is distinct from the city of Gideon in Manasseh, has been justly observed by Keil (Comm. on Josh. p. 418): as also by v. Raumer, art. *Ophra* in Samaria and Judea. It is probably the same with *Ephron* of 2 Chr. XIII, 19 (Bell. Jud. IV, 9, 9), and *Ephraim* of John XI, 54.

Ornithonpolis, a small city between Tyre and Sidon (Strabo; Bibl. Res. III, 411., a little to the N. of Sarepta (Scylax; Ritter XVII, 45; probably now Tell el-Bûrak, a small tell marking the site of a former place, on the coast just where Scylax points it out. There is no other ancient site between Sidon and Sarepta. Perhaps the name *Ornithonpolis* «city of birds» was derived from the many birds which naturally would here collect, as the tell is shut in between two fine streams, and of old as well as now this abundance of water must have caused the spot to be covered with the richest vegetation. That such well watered and wooded places form the great resort of birds is, amongst others, seen in the valley of Shechem.

Orontes (the river), now N. el-'Asy «the rebellious»; described by Strabo, Pliny, Abulfeda &c. (Lat. Bibl. Res. p. 539). For its fountains in the Wady Fikeh, at the caverns called Deir Mâr Marôn, see *Itinerary* 9 and 10 June; for the fountain at Lebweh see Bibl. Sacra 1847 p. 408, and 1848 p. 694—700. Thomson, Journey from Aleppo to Mount Lebanon &c.; also Later Bibl. Res. p. 532 and Porter, Five years &c. II, 322, 326 sq.

Orthosia, city identified by Thomson with the ruins of a town, which he found on the N. bank of the Nahr el-Barid (see the remark on this position in chapter II, *Section* I and II of the Map).

Paradisus, city of Laodicene, mentioned by Ptolemy, Geogr. V, 14; Strabo XVI. 2, 19; Pliny, Hist. N. V, 19, 23; identified by Robinson with Jusiyeh el-Kadîm, a site with extensive ruins, about 1½ hour S.E. of Riblah, near the Orontes (Lat. Bibl. Res. p. 556). This identification is chiefly founded upon the supposed identity of Laodicea Scabiosa with Tell Naby Mindau (on the Orontes, a little beyond the Northern limits of our Map); Porter, Five years &c. II, 339. Ritter doubts the identity of the latter (Erdk. XVII, 997—999).

Parah, a city of Benjamin (Josh. XVIII, 23); perhaps identical with

a site of ruins called Farah, near the junction of W. Farah with W. Tuwâr and W. es-Selâm. Buckingham speaks of a *village* called Farah; this is an error which Robinson noticed (Bibl. Res. II, 112); but the latter did not notice the ruins of that name. These were visited by Krafft (Ritter XVI, 529).

Pella, city belonging to Decapolis (Pliny); also called *Bûtis* (Steph. Byzant.); inhabited by Macedonian veterans of the army of Alexander the Great; hence called *Pella* after the Macedonian Pella; in possession of the Jews during the days of Alexander Jannaeus (Jos. Ant. XIII, 15, 4; B. J. I, 4, 8); taken from them by Pompey (Ant. XIV, 4, 4; B. J. I, 7, 7); the city whither the Christians took refuge during the siege of Jerusalem (Euseb.); later episcopal city of the Second Palestine (Lat. B. R. p. 324); now extensive ruins called Fahel or Tubakat Fahel, opposite Beisan, on the E. side of the Jordan. (See *Itinerary* 14 May; Narr. II, 352 sq.)

Phaenos, the capital of Trachonitis; *Aenos* of the Tab. Peut.; one of the episcopal cities of Arabia (S. Paulo, Geogr. Sac. p. 297); 27 R. m. from Damascus, 37 from Kenath; now the village Musmeih on the Northern edge of the Lejah, as was proved from an inscription (Burckhardt, Trav. p. 117, 118; Porter, Five years &c. II, 112, 113).

Phagor, one of the eleven cities interpolated by the LXX in Josh. XV, 59, 60; *Phogor*, near Bethlehem (Onom.); now the ruin Beit Faghûr, about an hour S.S.W. of Solomon's pools (Rabbi Schwartz p. 108; also Lat. Bibl. Res. p. 275 and App. p. XXIV).

Pharpar, river of Damascus (2 Kings V, 12); identified with the modern 'Awaj by Monro; also by Porter, who visited its sources in the ravines of Mount Hermon and its middle and lower sections in the plain of Damascus. (See Five years &c. I, 299 sq., 312 sq.; and Bibl. Sac. 1854, p. 344 sq., comp. with p. 62 sq.; also Thomson in Bibl. Sac. 1849, p. 367, 368.)

Phasaelis, city in the plain of the Jordan; thus called by Herod the Great after his brother Phasaelus (Jos. Ant. XVI, 5, 2); referred to by Josephus (Ant. XVII, 8, 1; XVIII, 3, 2; B. J. II, 9, 1); also mentioned by Pliny, H. N. XIII, 9 and Ptolemy V, 16, p. 141; now Tell Fasail, a small tell with ruins at its base. The site is inhabited by a few people who cultivate their gardens. These are irrigated by a brook, the fountain of which is an hour more to the West, hidden as it were under the high cliffs below Daumeh and under the shade of a dense jungle. Brocardus and Mar. Sanudo (Secr. Fidel. cruc. Lib. III, XIV, cap. 3) identify this little stream, now called 'Ain Fasail, with the brook *Cherith* (1 Kings XVII, 3—7); see Jos. Ant. VIII, 13, 7; Reland, Pal. p. 953; Bachiene, Heilige Geogr. I, 1,

p. 126—130; Narrat. II, 310, 311; de Bertou in Bulletin de la Soc. de Géogr. Paris 1839, Sept. and Oct., p. 159; Winer. art. *Chrith*.

Pherathi, a town of upper Galilee, mentioned in the Talmudical writings; now the village Ferathi, S.W. of Safed (Rabbi Schwartz p. 187); seems to be the same with *Pharadia* of Jichus Ha-abot (Carmoly, Itin. p. 453).

Phiala (Lake), described by Josephus, and believed by him to supply the fountain at Banias (Bell. Jud. III, 10, 7); the present Birket er-Râm, E. of Banias; first examined by Irby and Mangles 1818, Travels, p. 287; identified by Thomson in Bibl. Sac. vol. III, p. 189—192. See also Ritter XV, 154 sq., 174—177; Wilson II, 180; Lynch's Offic. Rep. p. 110; Lat. Bibl. Res. p. 399, 400. Seetzen, and also Robinson, heard it called Birket er-Rân (Reise I, 334, 335).

Philipopolis, a city built by Philippus of Bostra; afterwards an episcopal city (S. Paulo, Geogr. Sac. p. 295; Reland, Pal. p. 218); identified, from an inscription in which the name occurs, by Burckhardt with 'Orman, a town E. of Sülkhad (Trav. in Syria, p. 99; Ritter XV, 954).

Pirathon, city in Mount Ephraim (Judg. XII, 15; 1 Macc. IX, 50; Jos. Ant. V, 7, 15; XIII, 1, 3); now the village Fer'ata, about 2½ hours W.S.W. of Nabûlûs (Reland, Pal. p. 956; v. Raumer, p. 142; Dr. Zunz in Benj. of Tudela by Asher II, p. 486; Rabbi Schwartz p. 151; Later Bibl. Res. p. 134).

Porphyreon, a city mentioned by Scylax between Sidon and Berytus, and according to the Itin. Hieros. at 8 R. m. North of Sidon (Reland, Pal. p. 431; Pococke II, 89; Bibl. Res. III, 431). Traces of it are found in the village el-Jîyeh near Naby Yûnas (Later Bibl. Res. p. 35).

Pundeka, a village of Dan, mentioned in the Talmud (Rabbi Schwartz, p. 144); now the village Funduk, about midway between Nabûlûs and the plain of Sharon towards Yâfa. It lies on the S. side of the road. Robinson passed near it in 1852 (Later Bibl. Res. p. 135).

Rabbath-Ammon, the capital of Ammon (Deut. III, 11; Josh. XIII, 25); besieged by Joab and taken by David (2 Sam. XI, 1; XII, 26; 1 Chr. XX, 1); appears again as belonging to Ammon (Jer. XLIX, 3). Called *Philadelphia* by Ptolemaeus Philadelphus (Onom.; Winer II, p. 296); now 'Ammân, extensive ruins at the sources of the Nahr Zerka (here N. 'Ammân); described by Seetzen (Reise I, 397 sq.) and Burckhardt (Travels p. 357—360).

Rabbath-Moab, see *Ar-Moab*.

Rabbith, or **Harabbith**, city of Issachar (Josh. XIX, 20). Rabbi Schwartz (p. 166) identifies it with Araboneh, a village on the S.Western slopes of Mount Gilboah.

Rakkath, city of Naphtali (Josh. XIX, 35); the Jewish Rabbis universally agree in identifying it with the site of the present Tŭbarîyeh (Lightfoot in Keil, Comment. on Joshua p. 439).

Ramah, or **Ramathaim-zophim**, the city where Samuel was born (1 Sam. I, 19, 20); of his residence (1 Sam. VII, 17; VIII, 4; XVI, 13; XIX, 18); and where he was buried (1 Sam. XXV, 1; XXVIII, 3). Here Saul was anointed (1 Sam. IX, 6; X, 1); David fled to Samuel to *Ramah* (1 Sam. XIX, 18—24). We have given in our Narrat. II, 48—54 at full length the reasons for holding this *Ramah* identical with Rameh, a place of extensive ruins about one hour N. of Hebron. Wolcott (Bibl. Sacra 1843, p. 44 sq.) has first proved this identity. The only passage which seems to contradict it, is 1 Sam. I, 1, where Elkanah is called «a man of Ramathaim Zophim, of Mount Ephraim»; but 1 Sam. IX and X show by the route which Saul had to go, after leaving Samuel, that *Ramah* was not in Mount Ephraim, as it lay S. of Rachel's tomb. The meaning would thus be, as Josephus (in the orig. Greek) gives it «Elkanah, a Levite . . . of Mount Ephraim», having migrated to and now «dwelling in Ramatha». The reason of his emigration is even suggested in that same verse, viz., that he was a descendant of «Zuph, an Ephrathite» and would thus naturally feel inclined to return from the mountains of Ephraim to those of Ephratha. We ought also to quote from a passage in Felix Fabris' journey from Jerusalem to Hebron, Gaza &c. (Sept. 1483, see Ritter XIV, 885, 886), that he came to «a castle S^t Samuel, near to which is the castle of S^t Abraham.» The latter was the name given in the middle ages to Hebron (v. Raumer p. 181) and S^t Samuel is evidently no other than the present Rameh — not the large ruins el-Kŭl'ah near Um el-'Amad and Simia, mentioned by Seetzen (as Ritter supposes), for these are S. of Hebron and their position does not agree with the order in which S^t Samuel and S^t Abraham are mentioned. The appellation of S^t Samuel proves that in the middle ages the place was considered as *Ramah* of Samuel; and in fact, as Wolcott remarks, not only are here the foundations of an extensive and ancient site, but its name is identical and it meets forcibly all the topographical exigencies of Scripture.

Ramah, city of Naphtali (Josh. XIX, 36); now Râmeh, a high situated village a little to the N. of the high-way from Akka to the Northern end of Lake Tiberias, and about midway. Visited by E. G. Schultz in 1847 (Ritter XVI, 772); by Robinson and Smith in 1852 (Lat. B. R. p. 79; see also Lynch's Offic. Rep. p. 126).

Ramah, city of Benjamin Josh. XVIII. 25 : near Geba and Gibeah Judg. XIX. 13: 1 Kings XV. 17. 22: Hos. V, 8): in Mount Ephraim Judg. IV. 5 : fortified by Baesa against Judah (1 Kings XV. 17: 2 Chr. XVI. 1 &c.: comp. Jer. XL, 1); referred to in Isa. X. 29: inhabited after the exile Ezra II, 26: Neh. VII, 30: XI. 33 : 6 R. m. North of Jerusalem towards Bethel; now the village er-Râm. situated in that very position (Bibl. Res. II. 315—317 .

Ramah, a city of Asher Josh. XIX, 29 . The Vulgate has *Horma*. Robinson Lat. Bibl. Res. p. 64 thinks it to be identical with the village of Ramah. with ancient ruins. about 3 hours S.W. of Tibnin. No doubt. here is an ancient Ramah represented: but it seems to us too far in the central part of the land, to answer to Josh. XIX. 28. 29. If the strong city of Tyre of verse 29 is intended for the continental Tyre. *Ramah* seems more probably identical with a village of that name about an hour from the present Sûr, and which must have been within half an hour's distance from the ancient continental fortress Tyre Thrupp M. S. notes; he adds that it is correctly marked in the Benedictine-edition of Jerome . The supposition ventured after Breidenbach, Zwallart Très-dévot voyage etc. , Anvers 1608 p. 71, and Halma p. 330, in Narrat. I. 114. that *Ramah* should be identical either with the village el-Hamrah, or with Arnûn near Kûl'at esh-Shukîf, is erroneous.

Ramath of the South, city of Simeon in the Southern portion of Judah's inheritance Josh. XIX, 8, where it is identified in the Dutch and French versions with *Baalath-Beër;* comp. 1 Chr. IV, 33, *Baal,* and Josh. XV, 24, *Bealoth*. In Judg. XV, 17 the place where Samson slew a thousand Philistines with a jaw-bone is called *Ramath-Lehi* «Ramath of the Jaw-bone». David sent presents to them which were in *South Ramoth* (1 Sam. XXX, 27). A city *Baalath* occurs in 1 Kings IX, 18; 2 Chr. VIII, 6 as one of Solomon's fenced «store-cities and chariot-cities», evidently referring to such a place as would be situated on the great Egyptian high-way, where provision and conveyance for the then frequent trafic with Egypt through the desert might be procured. «*Ramath of the South* which is *Baalath*» has, therefore, to be sought for on the Southern border of Judah, on the Egyptian high-way, and its site must show traces of having been once a strong place. To these requirements Tell el-Lekîyeh, about 1¾ hour N. of Bîr es-Seba, perfectly answers. It is the last «height» or Ramath of Judah, and would be very properly designated as «Ramath of the South»; the present high-road from Hebron to Egypt passes within 45′ distance from Tell el-Lekîyeh and may, therefore, be sup-

posed anciently to have touched that site. Its name, too, seems to have preserved the ancient one of *Lehi*, for which *Ramath* became famous. The tell shows ruins from the road-side (going from Bîr es-Seba to Beit-Jibrîn, see *Itiner.* 1 April 1852), which circumstances did not permit us to visit. Whether the spring, which burst forth in answer to Samson's prayer, and Ain-Hakore of Judg. XV, 19 may be identified with the large fountain between Tell-Hora and Tell-Khewelfeh, this will be ascertained when future researches prove that there exists no other fountain on the W. side of Tell-Lekîyeh which has a better claim upon the identity (see further Narrat. II, 140—142).

Ramoth, Levitical city of Issachar (1 Chr. VI, 73); *Remeth* in Josh. XIX, 21 and *Jarmuth* in Josh. XXI, 29; probably the same with the present village Rameh, about 3 hours N. of Sebustîyeh, to the left of the way to Kefr Kûd (Winer, art. Ramoth and Jarmuth; Keil, Comm. Josh. p. 428).

Ramoth-Gilead, or **Ramoth Mizpah**, Levitical city of refuge (Josh. XXI, 38); in the portion of Gad (Deut. IV, 43; Josh. XIII, 26; XX, 8); here one of Solomon's chief governors (1 Kings IV, 13). Later in the power of the Syrians; Ahab's unfortunate siege (1 Kings XXII, 3 &c.). Again under Israël (2 Kings VIII, 29; IX, 1); 15 R. m. West from Philadelphia (Euseb.) who places it, however, erroneously on the banks of the Jabbok. There seems to be no reasonable ground for doubting its identity with the present *es-Salt*.

Rehob, a town mentioned in the Onom. 4 R. m. South from Scythopolis; but confounded with *Rehob* of Num. XIII, 21, and with *Rehob* of Josh. XIX, 28 and 30. A small tell with ruins called Rehab marks the site of *Rehob* of the Onom. S. of Beisan, but which is not mentioned in Scripture.

Rehoboth, name of a well, which Isaac digged (Gen. XXVI, 22); probably identical with a well on the way from Hebron to Egypt, 7½ hours S.S.W. of Bîr es-Seba. The Gaza-Petra road passes also by it. Near the well, now filled up with earth and stones, on its N.E. side, is a hill covered with ruins called Ruheiba (Bibl. Res. I, 289—291; Stewart, p. 201—203). The expression «he went up from thence to Beer-Sheba» (verse 23) corresponds well with the relative positions of Ruheiba and Bîr es-Seba.

Rephaim (Plain, or valley of). The undulating plain S. of Jerusalem towards Beit Jâla. Boundary of Judah and Benjamin (Josh. XV, 8; XVIII, 16); here the Philistines twice defeated by David (2 Sam. V, 18—25). Three of David's heroes break through the camp of the Philistines in the valley of R—, in order to get water from Bethlehem (2 Sam. XXIII, 13, 14).

Riblah, city on the N.E. border of the Promised Land (Num. XXXIV, 11); here Pharaoh-Nechoh encamped (2 Kings XXIII, 29, 30, 33); here Jehoahaz held captive; here Nebuchadnezzar encamped; here Zedekiah blinded and fettered, and the nobles of Judah slain (2 Kings XXV, 6, 7, 18—21; Jer. XXXIX, 5, 6; LII, 9, 10, 24—27). Jerome errs in identifying it with Antioch Onom., art. *Reblathah*). Now the village Riblah on the E. banks of the Orontes. There are foundations and lower walls of a square tower of large hewn stones, and «in the gardens and fields around are traces of ancient buildings of considerable extent beneath the rich soil» (Porter, Five years &c. II, 335).

Rimmon, city of Zebulon (1 Chr. VI, 77); *Remmon-methoar* (Josh. XIX, 13); probably identical with Rummaneh, village at the S.Western part of the plain of el-Bŭttauf, 1¼ hour N.E. from Sefurieh (Bibl. Res. III, 195).

Rimmon, city of Simeon in the Southern part of Judah (Josh. XV, 32; XIX, 7; 1 Chr. IV, 32); perhaps the same mentioned in Zech. XIV, 10; 16 R. m. South of Eleutheropolis (Euseb.); now a ruin, Um er-Rŭmmamîn, on the way from Beit-Jibrîn to Bîr es-Seba, very nearly at the distance mentioned by Eusebius. Keil (Comm. Josh. p. 377, 378) quotes a remark of Movers, that *Ain*, which is mentioned with *Rimmon* in the original text without the copulative junction, probably means *Ain-Rimmon*, one city, or as it is called in Neh. XI, 29 *Enrimmon*. He hesitates, however, and we believe justly, in pronouncing the passages of Josh. XIX, 7 and 1 Chr. IV, 32 as corrupt. Grotius and Rosenmüller suppose that the two places were afterwards united and considered as one; and this we think is the right solution of Neh. XI, 29; for Ain is probably identical with a site only 30 or 35′ distance S. of Um er-Rŭmmamîn, now called Tell-Khewelfeh and opposite another ancient site Tell Hora. Between the two tells is a copious fountain filling a large ancient reservoir, which for miles around is the chief watering-place of the Bedawîn-population of this region. A city at the base of which such a remarkable fountain existed, would well derive its name from it «the fountain», and its vicinity to Rimmon would justify both its distinct enumeration and its collective appellation.

Rimmon (the rock). Thither the remnant of the Benjamites fled after the slaughter of the tribe at Gibeah (Judg. XX, 45, 47: XXI, 13); identified by Robinson (Bibl. Res. II, 113, 114) with the conical chalk-hill on which the village Rŭmmon is situated, about 2 hours E. of Bethel. The place was visited in May 1852 by Mr. Finn of Jerusalem, who describes (M. S. letter) the village as very flourishing; he inspected four caverns there, two on

the W. side and two on the East; — «these latter are the largest, and one has to pass through houses to get at them; they are of no peculiar character, but rude slits as it were between strata of the limestone-hill, and never improved by art.» The village people told M. Finn of two others of inferior size, which he did not visit. «The hill is of itself a strong natural fortification on the S. and W. sides, that is looking towards Geba.»

Rumah, a city only once mentioned in 2 Kings XXIII, 26; possibly the same with *Ruma,* a town of Galilee (Jos. B. J. III, 7, 21); now Tell Rûmah or Harûmah in the Western section of the plain of el-Bŭttauf (Narr. II, 404). See also Ritter XVI, 765.

Saccaea, a town mentioned by Ptolemy in the province of Batanaea, in its Eastern part; identified by Porter (Five years &c. II, 60, 64, 260 sq.) with the village Shŭka. There are extensive ruins with inscriptions, one of which shows that it was an episcopal city in the fourth century. (See also Burckhardt, Trav. p. 76; Ritter XV, 921.)

Salcah, boundary-city of Bashan (Deut. III, 10; Josh. XII, 5); belonging to Manasseh (Deut. III, 13; Josh. XIII, 11; comp. 1 Chr. V, 11); *Salecha* by Jerome; now Sulkhad, East of Bŭsrah (Burckhardt, Trav. p. 100; Porter II, 184 sq.).

Salim «near *Enon*» where John baptized; 8 R. m. South of Scythopolis (Onom.); now a site of ruins at the Northern base of Tell Ridgah (see *Itinerary* 13 and 14 May); near the ruins, at the side of a beautiful spring, is a wely to which the natives have given the name of Shekh Salîm. The position agrees quite with the Onom.; yet Robinson counts the reproduction of the name as nothing and disregards also the position (Lat. B. R. p. 333). Jerome regards this *Salim* as the city of which Melchizedek was King.

Salt (the city of), belonging to Judah (Josh. XV, 62), probably so called because it was the great entrepôt of salt for the consumption of the country. Its locality must, therefore, be sought for in the vicinity of Jebel Usdûm, at the Southern extremity of the Dead Sea. The salt of this mountain is even at the present day brought on camels to the market at Jerusalem. The only ruins near Jebel Usdûm are those called Kŭl'at Um-baghek, or Em-Berhek, about 1½ hour N. of its Northern end (De Saulcy, Journey round the Dead Sea, vol. I, p. 258; H. Poole, in Journ. R. Geogr. Soc., London 1856, p. 61, 65). Here are the remains «of an extensive city», with two pools, aqueduct and fortress. No other springs of sweet water, such as would be required for the wants of city, are to be found for miles around the

Jebel Usdûm. I hold, therefore, Kûl'at Um-baghek to be identical with the *city of salt* (Narr. II, 123).

Salt (the valley of), where Amaziah slew the Edomites (2 Kings XIV, 7): evidently the valley S. of the marsh es-Sabkah at the Southern extremity of the Dead Sea. Distinct from the *valley of Salt* where David slew the Syrians (2 Sam. VIII, 3—13; 1 Chr. XVIII, 12. The latter has been identified by Thomson (in Bibl. Sac. 1847, p. 406) with the salt-marsh es-Sübkh, about 18 miles S.E. of Aleppo.

Samachon, or **Samochon**, city on the Eastern mountains above the Lake Samochonitis; probably the same with Semakh or Summâk (Thomson in N.York Observer of 26 Nov. 1857 writes Summacha), a site of ruins «with buildings still standing» and recognizable from afar by a very large lonely tree (De Forest, Tour in Mount Lebanon, p. 240).

Samaria, name of the central part of Palestine under the Roman dominion (Luke XVII, 11; John IV, 4, 5) from *Samaria* the capital. Now the village Sebustîyeh (from *Sebaste*, the name given to the city by Herod the Great after his imperial master), represents the ancient royal residence. Biblical references: 1 Kings XIII, 32; XVI, 24, 29; XVIII, 2; XX, 1, 34; XXII, 37; 2 Kings I, 2; II, 25; VI, 19, 24; X, 1, 17; XIII, 1; XIV, 15; XVII, 9; 2 Chr. XVIII, 2; XXV, 13; XXVIII, 15; Ezra IV, 10; Isa. VII, 9; X, 9; Jer. XXIII, 13; XLI, 5; Ezek. XVI, 53; XXIII, 4; Hos. VII, 1; X, 5; XIII, 16; Amos III, 9; Obad. 19; Micah I, 6; Acts I, 8; VIII, 1; XV, 3.

Sansannah, city of Judah towards the South (Josh. XV, 31); Rabbi Schwartz identifies it with Simsim, a village N.E. of Gaza on Wady Simsim (p. 101); from the way in which it is enumerated with Ziklag and Madmannah, both evidently in this neighbourhood, the identification seems likely to be the right one.

Saphir (Mic. I, 11); between Eleutheropolis and Askelon (Onom.); perhaps one of the two villages es-Sawâfîr S. by E. of Esdûd. A third es-Sawâfîr surnamed Ibn 'Audeh lies an hour more Eastward (Bibl. Res. II, 370).

Sariphea, an episcopal city in the plain of Judah, forming one congregation with *Scarphia*, a town in its vicinity (Reland, p. 987, 988); the two towns are now represented by Surafend and Safirîyeh, near Ludd and Ramleh. Among Jewish pilgrims *Sariphea* is mentioned as *Saraphin* (Carmoly, Itin. p. 247).

Scala Tyriorum, or **Ladder of Tyre**; now the rocky promontory Râs el-Abiad near Tyre, which is ascended by steps hewn in the solid rock. It is often confounded with another promontory more to

the South, Râs en-Nakûra, which resembles much the Râs el-Abiad and the situation of which agrees well with a statement of Josephus, i. e. 100 stadia to the N. of Akka. But Wilson has justly observed, that Josephus had probably the whole mountain-range in view which at 100 stadia from Akka begins with Râs en-Nakûra, and with which Râs el-Abiad is also connected (Lands of the Bible II, 231, 232; Ritter XVI, 727, 776, 804, 814—816; Stanley, p. 264).

Scythopolis, see *Beth-Shean*.

Seir (mount), frontier-mark of Judah to the West of Kirjath-Jearim (Josh. XV, 10); the name and position suggest identity with Sarîs, the high situated village S.W. of Kuriet el-Enab. Sarîs is also probably the same with *Sores* or Soris, one of the eleven cities interpolated by the LXX between Eltekon and Kirjath Jearim (Josh. XV, 59). See Later Bibl. Res. p. 156. Another Saris which Tobler saw from Soba towards the S. (Denkblätter p. 597) is probably a mistake.

Selamis, or **Selameh**, a town of Galilee, fortified by Josephus (Vita § 37; B. J. II, 20, 6); now a site of ruins called Selameh, at the stream of that name, near its bend to the East; first mentioned by E. G. Schultz.

Seleucia, a town mentioned by Josephus on the E. side of the Lake Semachonitis (B. J. II, 20, 6; IV, 1, 1; vita § 37). We were inclined to think this place identical with 'Alleikah, a deserted village, on the mountain-side near a wady which runs down to the Hûleh-lake, mentioned by Dr. De Forest (Tour in M^t^ Lebanon, etc. p. 241), when an article in the New York Observer of 31 Dec. 1857 brought *Seleucia* to light under the shape of «a confused jumble of stones called Slukieh.» All what is said about it by the able author of this article, is, that there is a valley and brook on its South-side. We have some notion that 'Alleikah and Slukieh are one and the same place; the name as heard by Dr. De Forest was perhaps indistinctly pronounced.

Sephet, according to the Latin Vulgate (Tobit I, 1) a city of Naphtali, the native place of Tobit; *Zephath* of the Talmud (Rabbi Schwartz p. 186); perhaps also *Seph* or *Zeph* of Josephus (B. J. II, 20, 6); now the town of Safed (Bibl. Res. III, 325 sq.; Wilson II, 155); the Jews pretend that it was their chief city of refuge after the destruction of Jerusalem; they esteem Safed on this account as a holy place.

Sepphoris, or **Diocaesarea**; Josephus calls it «the strongest city of Galilee»; after the destruction of Jerusalem for a time the seat of the great Jewish Sanhedrin (Jos. Ant. XIV, 5, 4; 15, 4; XVII, 10, 9; XVIII, 2, 1; B. J. II, 18, 11; III, 2, 4; Vita § 9; 45; 65);

episcopal city of the Second Palestine (Reland, p. 217, 220, 228, 1001); now the village of Sefûrieh with a ruined castle (Bibl. Res. III, 201 sq.; Ritter XVI, 748).

Shafram, a Sanhedrin-seat after the destruction of Jerusalem; now Shefa'Amar, a large village at the S.E. end of the plain of'Akka (Rabbi Schwartz p. 173, 174).

Shalem «a city of Shechem» to which Jacob came from Padan-aram (Gen. XXXIII, 18); probably the same with the present village of Salim, about 5 miles E. of Nabûlûs (Bibl. Res. III, 102).

Shamir, a city in mount Ephraim (Judg. X, 1); perhaps now Khurbet Sammir, a ruin visited by Dr. Barth in 1847 (Ritter XV, 471) about an hour E. of Yanûn (near Akrabeh).

Sharon (the plain of), the plain between the mountains of Ephraim and the sea, all the way from Joppe to Carmel. *Lasharon* in Josh. XII, 19. (Isa. XXXIII, 9; XXXV, 2; LXV, 2; Cant. II, 1). In a more limited sense the country around Joppe and Lydda is intended (1 Chr. XXVII, 29). (Ritter XVI, 587; Stanley, p. 481.)

Shechem, now Nabûlûs (from *Neapolis*), city of refuge, given to the Levites (Gen. XII, 6; XXXVII, 12; Josh. XVII, 7; XX, 7; XXI, 21; XXIV, 1, 25, 32; Judg. VIII, 31; IX, 1; XXI, 19; 1 Kings XII, 1, 25; 1 Chr. VI, 67; VII, 28; 2 Chr. X, 1; Ps. LX, 6; CVIII, 7; Jer. XLI, 5; Acts VII, 16). (See for more details Winer, art. *Sichem.*)

Shephelah, or **Sephala,** a name given to the maritime plain of Philistia, with the article: Ha-Shephelah (Deut. I, 7; Josh. IX, 1; X, 40; XII, 8; XV, 33; Judg. I, 9; 1 Kings X, 27; 1 Chr. XXVII, 28, 2 Chr. I, 15; IX, 27; XXVI, 10; XXVIII, 18; Jer. XVII, 26; XXXII, 44; XXXIII, 13; Obad. 19; Zech. VII, 7; 1 Macc. XII, 38); see Stanley, p. 481, 482.

Shihor (rather **Shichor**) — **Libnath,** «the Nile of glass» a river marking the boundary of Asher (Josh. XIX, 26); held by Masius, Michaelis, v. Raumer, Stanley, etc. to be identical with the Nahr Namân, the ancient Belus, the waters of which descend from the hills E. of 'Akka and flow into the Sea some 20′ S. of that city. Keil (comm. on Joshua p. 430) differs from this opinion and identifies the river either with the Nahr Keraji or with the Nahr Zerka S. of Dor. But from Josh. XIX, 26, 27 it would seem that the Shichor-Libnath is N. of Carmel. We may also add that on our journey from 'Akka to Yerka we saw, a little beyond el-Mekr, the hills which we ascended covered with a layer of glass, as if their masses had once been molten and mixed up with an immense quantity of glass.

Shiloah (the waters of). Isa. VIII, 6; «the pool of *Siloam*» John IX, 7, 11: a fountain and reservoir at Jerusalem: see RSI Res. I, 493 sq: but especially Tobler, Die Siloahquelle und der Oelberg.

Shiloh, city of Ephraim, N. of Bethel, S. of Lebonah, and E. of the high-way to Shechem (Judg. XXI, 19); 12 R. m. from Neapolis in Acrabatene (Onom.); now Seilûn, a ruin-covered mound in the position as indicated Bibl. Res. III, 87; Josh. XVIII, 1, 8, etc.; XIX, 51; XXI, 2; XXII, 12; Judg. XVIII, 31; XXI, 12, 19; 1 Sam. I, 3, 9, 24; II, 14, III, 21; IV, 3, 12 etc.; XIV, 3; 1 Kings II, 27; XI, 29; XIV, 2; Ps. LXXVIII, 60; Jer. VII, 12; XXVI, 9; XLI, 5).

Shunem, city of Issachar (Josh. XIX, 18); 5 R. m. on the S. side of Mount Tabor (Onom.); (1 Sam. XXVIII, 4; 1 Kings I, 3, 15; II, 17, 21 etc.); now Sûlem a thriving village with gardens and orchards (Bibl. Res. III, 169; Wilson II, 88).

Sidon, the famous Phoenician capital; now *Saida*; referred to in: Gen. XLIX, 13; Ezra III, 7; Zech. IX, 2; Matth. XI, 21; XV, 21; Marc. III, 8; VII, 24; Luke IV, 26; VI, 17; X, 13; Acts XII, 19; XXVII, 3 (see Winer, art. *Sidon*).

Sihon of Jer. XLVIII, 45; according to Movers and Hitzig the name of a city in Moab, distinct from Sihon, king of the Amorites, whose kingdom was bounded on the S. side by the river Arnon. Seetzen (Reise I, 411) and de Saulcy (Voyage etc. I, 351, 352) describe a site of ruins on a hill-summit, called Shîhân on the S. banks of the Arnon. This may possible be the city *Sihon*. Compare Winer, art. *Sihon*.

Simonias, a town mentioned by Josephus (Vita § 24. Reland. Pal. p. 1017), as situated on the hills N. of the plain of Esdraelon; now the village Samûnieh, about 2 hours E. of Nazareth (Ritter XVI, 748).

Socoh, city of Judah in the mountains (Josh. XV, 48); identified by Robinson (Bibl. Res. II, 195) with Shuweikeh, village in Wady el-Khûlîl, 3 hours S.S.W. of Hebron.

Socoh, or **Shochoh,** city of Judah in the plain (Josh. XV, 35); identified by Robinson (B. R. II, 343, 349) with Shuweikeh, village in W. Mûsûr, 2½ hours N.E. of Beit-Jibrîn; 9 R. m. from Eleutheropolis (Onom.) The Philistines with Goliath encamped near Socoh (1 Sam. XVII, 1). Fortified by Rehoboam (2 Chr. XI, 7); taken by the Philistines during Ahaz's reign (2 Chr. XXVIII, 18). The valley of *Elah* where David slew Goliath (1 Sam. XVII, 3) is Wady Mûsûr, where it joins W. es-Sumt (Bibl. Res. II, 350). *Elah* means «therebinth» (Stanley p. 516).

Sogane, a city of Gaulonitis (Jos. B. J. IV, 1, 1; Reland p. 1120); discovered by Thomson (N. York observer 15 Oct. 1857) in a ruin of the name of Sujân, on the high brow of the mountains which rise above the Hûleh-marshes on the E. side. Having first visited from Banias the ruins of a temple near the Wely of Sidi Hûda and a collection of springs below it, he ascended thence the mountains to Sujân.

Sogane, a city of Galilee (Joseph. Vita § 51, and B. J. II, 20, 6); 20 stadia from Araba; and also 20 stadia from Gabara (Reland p. 1121); now Sukhnîn, a village in the centre of Galilee; first visited by E. G. Schultz, and identified by Grosz (Ritter XVI, 768; see also Lat. B. R. p. 83, 85). There are at Sukhnîn graves of famous Jewish Rabbis (Rabbi Schwartz p. 188).

Sorek (the brook), Judg. XVI, 4; probably the present Wady Simsim. The Onom. mentions *Kafr-Sorek*, a hamlet near Sür'ah, on the banks of the present Wady Sürâr; but this latter valley seems to run too far North to make its identity with the brook Sorek likely (see also Narr. of a Mission to the Jews in 1839 p. 107).

Sores, or **Soris**, see **Seir.**

Succoth, a city in the plain of the Jordan (1 Kings VII, 46); now Sükkûth, a site with a few foundations of houses at the side of a brook, about 1 mile W. of the Jordan and less than an hour N. of Wady Maleh. It is generally supposed that there were two towns of the name of Succoth (Winer, art. *Succoth* and Ritter XV, 447); but the site of Sükkûth, on the W. side of and close by the Jordan seems to us to answer perfectly with Gen. XXXIII, 17; Josh. XIII, 27 and Judg. IV, 5. (Narrat. II, 343; also Lat. B. R. p. 310-312.)

Sychar (John IV, 5) is held by Robinson to be identical with *Sichem* or *Shechem* (Bibl. Res. III, 120; Lat. B. R. p. 133); by others it is mentioned as a distinct town, E. of Shechem, near Jacob's well, and now represented by a ruined village called 'Askar (Eusebius; v. Raumer p. 146). Sanson (Halma p. 198) thinks that *Iscariot* has to be understood as the name of Judas' native place, and that it was situated to the E. of Samaria. If this is correct, 'Askar may be identical with *Iscariot*. The opinion of others, however, is that *Iscariot* means «a man of Kerioth».

Taanach, royal city of the Canaanites (Josh. XII, 21); allotted to Manasseh and assigned to the Levites (Josh. XVII, 11; XXI, 25; Judg. I, 27). Referred to also in Judg. V, 19; 1 Kings IV, 12; 3 or 4 R. m. from Legio (Onom.); now Ta'anuk, a village at the foot of a tell of that name, S. E. of el-Lejjûn, on the border of the plain of Esdraelon (v. Schubert, Reise III, 164).

Taanath-Shiloh, border-city of Ephraim (Josh. XVI, 6); 10 R. m. East of Neapolis (Onom.), towards the Jordan; possibly the same with Tàna, or 'Ain Tàna, a ruin S. E. of Nabûlûs, on the first plateau below Mejdel. Robinson is of the contrary opinion (Lat. Bibl. Res. p. 295).

Tabor (mount), boundary-mark between Issachar and Zebulon (Josh. XIX, 22); here Barak collected his army (Judg. IV, 6, 12, 14); referred to for its beauty in Ps. LXXXIX, 12; Jer. XLVI, 18; Hos. V, 1. There seems to have been a city of the same name upon the mountain, enumerated with the cities of Zebulon and Issachar, but assigned to the Levites (1 Chr. VI, 77). (Bibl. Res. III, p. 219, 220; Keil, Comm. on Joshua p. 427). Now Jebel et-Tûr on the North-side of the plain of Esdraelon. Tradition points at Mount Tabor as the site of the glorification (Matth. XVII; Marc. IX; Luke IX); this is very uncertain. The city on the mountain occurs in Greek and Roman writers as *Itabyrion* or *Atabyrion*. (Poujoulat Corr. d'Orient II, 435).

Tappuah, a frontier-town between Manasseh and Ephraim (Josh. XVI, 8; XVII, 7, 8 En-Tappuah); possibly also the same with the royal city conquered by Joshua (Josh. XII, 17); but this is very uncertain; now the same with 'Atûf, a deserted village about 4 hours N.E. by E. of Nabûlûs, with traces of antiquity (Narrat. II, 327). Here are ancient wells with excellent spring-water. Keil (Comm. on Joshua p. 397) supposes *Tappuah* to have been on the S. W. side of Shechem; compare v. Raumer p. 148.

Tarichea, city 30 stadia S. of Tiberias (Jos. Vit. § 32), on the Lake of Tiberias (Plin. Hist. N. V, 14, 15). Fortified by Josephus; taken by Titus under Vespasian; given by Nero to Agrippa II (Bell. Jud. II, 20, 6; III, 10, 1-6; Ant. XX, 8, 4; B. J. II, 13, 2); now Kerak, a village on a tell, at the place indicated above. There are ruins and traces of ancient fortifications (Bibl. Res. III, 263).

Tekoa, city of Judah (2 Chr. XI, 6); South of Jerusalem (Jer. VI, 1); 12 R. m. from Jerusalem (Onom.); fortified by Rehoboam (2 Chr. XI, 6); the birth-place of Amos (Amos I, 1); hence the wise woman whom Joab called (2 Sam. XIV, 2); here begins the desert (2 Chr. XX, 20; 1 Macc. IX, 33); now Tekû'a, a mound covered with extensive ruins and enjoying a fine prospect of the desert and Dead Sea-valley; about 2 hours South of Bethlehem (Narrat. II, 30, 31).

Telseae, a town mentioned in the Antonine tables, 16 R. m. from Geroda and 24 from Damascus. If Geroda is the modern Jerûd, as Porter suggests, we believe rightly, (Five years etc. I, 371) the above distances would fix Telseae at the present Kuteifeh (on the Damascus-Homs and Palmyra road), where a fine spring, large

khân and scattered ruins indicate a site which was once inhabited in long past ages.

Thamara, town and fortress in the time of Eusebius and Jerome, one day's journey from Malatha on the way from Hebron to Ailah; held by a Roman garrison (Onom.) Identified by Robinson (Bibl. Res. II, 622) with *Thamar*, Southern frontier-town of Palestine (Ezek. XLVII, 19; XLVIII, 28), and with the present ruined town Kûrnûb (*Itinerary* 31 March) about a day's journey W. of the Southern end of the Dead Sea. The distance from Kûrnûb to Tell Milh, however, is not a day's journey, but only 4 hours; nor is Kûrnûb S. W. of the Dead Sea, where the Tab. Peuting. place *Thamaro*.

Thebez, a city not far from Shechem, where Abimelech was killed by the hand of a woman (Judg. IX, 50; 2 Sam. XI, 21); 13 R. m. from Neapolis towards Scythopolis (Onom.); now Tubâs, a village on the Nabûlûs-Beisan road, where the Onom. places it.

Thella, a place mentioned by Josephus as situated in the vicinity of the Jordan (B. J. III, 3, 1; Halma p. 395); probably the same with Thala, a small tell with ruins not far N. of Wady el-Ferrah, below and S. E. of 'Atûf (Narr. II, 327).

Tiberias, city (John VI, 1, 23; XXI, 1); built by Herod Antipas and called after the Emperor Tiberius; (Jos. Ant. XVIII, 2, 3; see also Vita § 65); for a time the capital of Galilee; the seat of the Sanhedrin transferred hither from Sepphoris. Famous for its rabbinical learning and for the Mishnah which was here composed about 190 A. D. Episcopal city till the conquest of the land by Omar; again during the possession of the Crusaders; in 1187 taken by Saladin; in 1240 by treaty given to the Christians; since 1247 under Mohammedan dominion. The city was destroyed by an earthquake on 1 January 1837. Considered by the Jews as one of the four holy cities of Palestine (Tiberias, Jerusalem, Safed and Hebron). Extensive ruins are found on the S. side of the city. The Jews identify these with *Rakkath* of Josh. XIX, 35 and also with *Chinnereth*. Robinson thinks that there is no ground for the identification (Bibl. Res. III, p. 266—274; v. Raumer p. 125—127).

Timnah, or **Timnath**, city of Dan, conquered by Judah (Josh. XV, 10; XIX, 43); here Samson's wife (Judg. XIV, 1, 5); possessed by, but taken again from the Philistines (2 Chr. XXVIII, 18). There was another *Timnah* in the mountains of Judah (Josh. XV, 57), now unknown. *Timnath* of Dan seems to be the same with *Timnath* of Gen. XXXVIII, 12—14.

Timnath-Serah, or **Timnath-heres**, the inheritance and burial-place of Joshua (Josh. XIX, 50; XXIV, 30; Judg. II, 9; 1 Chr. VII,

24) «in Mount Ephraim on the North-side of the hill Gaash.» Identified by Eli Smith (Bibl. Sacra 1843 p. 478 sq.) with Tibneh, a hill covered with considerable ruins, and facing another hill S. of the former with remarkable sepulchral caverns, the ornamented portico's of which are only equalled by those of the tombs of the kings at Jerusalem. This Tibneh lies on the way from Jerusalem to Mejdel, about 4 hours E.S.E. of the latter. Dr. Zunz in Benjamin of Tudela, Asher's Ed., holds Timnath-heres to be the same with «Kefr Cheres» (probably Kefr Harit) «2 hours South» ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hours S.S.W.) of Nabûlûs. (Also Rabbi Schwartz p. 151; Carmoly, Itin. p. 186, 212, 387, 444.)

Tirzah, Canaanitish royal city (Josh. XII, 24); later the residence of Jeroboam (1 Kings XIV, 17; XV, 21, 33; XVI, 8, 15—23); beautifully situated (Cant. VI, 4). Brocardus mentions it as *Therza*, 3 hours E. of Samaria. Robinson thinks it to be the same with Talûsa, about 2 hours N. of Nabûlûs (Later Bibl. Res. p. 303; comp. Narr. II, 334). This is probably the same village which Rabbi Schwartz (p. 150) calls Tarza on a high mountain E. of Samaria.

Trachonitis, founded (peopled) by the posterity of Uz, the son of Aram (Jos. Ant. I, 6, 4). This district lay E. of Gaulanitis, and bordered on Auranitis, Batanaea and Damascus (Ant. XV, 10; B. J. IV, 1, 1; I, 20, 4). It has been elaborately proved to be the present Lejah, the singular rocky, elevated mass in the great plain between Hermon and the Ha'urân mountains (Five years II, 259—262); also identical with the district of *Argob*, containing threescore cities, which Jair, the son of Manasseh took, and which he called *Bashan-havoth-Jair* (Deut. III, 4, 5, 12—15; comp. 1 Chr. II, 21—23. Porter II, 268—271).

Tricomias, an episcopal city of the First Palestine (Not. Eccles. p. 215 sq.; Reland, p. 1046); now Terkûmieh, a village between Hebron and Beit-Jibrîn (Bibl. Res. III, 11, 12).

Tripolis, sea-port of Phoenicia (2 Macc. XIV, 1; Joseph. Ant. XII, 10, 1; Strabo XVI, p. 754; Ptolemy V, 15, 4); now Tarabûlûs. See Winer, art. *Tripolis*.

Tyre, the famous, strong and glorious capital of Phoenicia (Isa. XXIII, 7, 8 etc.; Josh. XIX, 29; 2 Sam. XXIV, 7; Ezek. XXVII, 3, 17; Hos. IX, 13); its relation with Israël (2 Sam. V, 11; 1 Kings IX, 11, etc.; 2 Chr. II, 3, 11; also 1 Kings X, 22); other Scriptural references are: Ezra III, 7; Neh. XIII, 16; Ps. XLV, 13; LXXXIII, 8; LXXXVII, 4; Jer. XXV, 22; XXVII, 3; XLVII, 4; Ezek. XXVI; Zech. IX, 2; Matth. XI, 21; XV, 21; Marc. III, 8; VII, 24; Luke VI, 17; X, 13; Acts XII.

20; XXI, 3; now Sûr (see for its situation *Geographical positions* and *Routes and Distances*).

Ulama, a town 12 R. m. East of Diocaesarea (Onom.); probably now the village 'Aulam, E. S. E. of Sefûrieh, somewhat further off than the Onom. indicates (Burckhardt, Travels etc.; Ritter XV, 392; Bibl. Res. III, 219).

Umma, city of Asher (Josh. XIX, 30). Thomson thinks it to be identical with 'Alma, a village on the high-land between Râs en-Nakûra and Kŭl'at Shemma, 30′ N. of a ruined town called Hamûta. (Bibl. Sacra 1855 p. 822 sq.)

Usha, city with a Sanhedrin-seat after the destruction of Jerusalem; now a ruin called Hûsheh, 30′ S. of Shefa 'Amar (see *Analysis* Section 3); (Rabbi Schwartz p. 173, 174; Dr. Zunz in Benj. of Tudela, Asher's edition).

Zalmon, a mountain near Shechem (Judg. IX, 48); now Jebel Sleiman, a high, conspicuous summit S. W. of and linked together with Mount Gerizim. Mohammedan tradition has favoured one of the peaks of Jebel Sleiman with a Wely called Sleiman el-Farsi. It must be a different mountain from Salmon of Ps. LXVIII, 14, as the summit of Jebel Sleiman is never covered with snow beyond what may fall on it for a few hours during an exceptional storm of winter.

Zanoah, city of Judah in the plain (Josh. XV, 34); inhabited after the exile (Neh. III, 13; XI, 30); now Zanû'ah, village at the entrance of W. Ishmail. (Bibl. Res. II, 343.)

Zanoah, city of Judah in the mountains S. of Hebron (Josh. XV, 56); perhaps the same with Zanûtah, a village about one hour S. W. of Semoa (Eshtemoa). Seetzen spent here a night (Reise III, 29, 30). There are ancient ruins.

Zara, Zora, Zoroa, or **Zorava**, ancient city of Trachonitis (Jos. Ant. XIII, 15, 4); episcopal city (Reland, Pal. p. 548); *Edh'raât* of Abulfeda, 18 R. m. from Sunamein; identified from an inscription with Edh'ra, a village with very extensive ruins on the Western cliffs of the Lejah. (Ritter II, 860; Porter II, 220 sq.; the latter identifies Edh'ra also with *Edrei*.)

Zaretan, Zarthan or **Zartanah**, a town and perhaps also a district South of that of Beth-Shean (1 Kings IV, 12; VII, 46; also Josh. III, 16). The name seems to have been preserved in that of *Surtabeh*, the peculiar mountain-group in the Ghor S. of Wady el-Ferrah. On its highest peak, Kŭrn el-Surtabeh, are the ruins of a castle (Narr. II, 322, 323; Stewart p. 374).

Zarephath, a Phoenician city. not far from Sidon 1 Kings XVII, 9. 10. Obad. 20: also Jos. Ant. VIII. 13. 2: *Sarepta* in Luke IV. 26: fortified place during the Crusaders' times Wilken, Kreuzzüge II, 295: now a site with a few fragments of ancient constructions at the sea-side. 3 hours, or even somewhat more S. of Sidon. In the village Surafend. on the S. side of the adjacent hill. the ancient name is still preserved Bibl. Res. III, 413.

Zareth-Shahar, one of the cities assigned to **Reuben** Josh. XIII, 19; probably now the ruins Sara, which Seetzen found on a mountain near a hot spring half an hour from the beach of the Dead Sea; the hot spring is S. of a similar fountain in W. Zerka Ma'in. Seetzen. Reise II. 369.

Zebulon, frontier-city of Asher Josh. XIX. 27: Joseph. de Bell. Jud. II, 18. 9: Reland. Pal. p. 129, 1062: Winer II, 517: Ritter XVI. 657: now Abilin. a large village near Shefa 'Amar. Josephus speaks of its handsome buildings. It was destroyed by Cestius.

Zedad, boundary-place of the Promised Land Num. XXXIV, 18: Ezek. XLVII. 15: identified by Eli Smith with the village Sudûd, 12 hours S.E. of Hasya, a village on the caravan-road from Damascus to Homs. Bibl. Res. III. 461: App. 271. Porter, Five years etc. II. 354. 355.

Zelah, or **Zelzah**, border-city between Benjamin and Judah. Josh. XVIII, 28: 1 Sam. X. 2. Here Saul and Jonathan buried 2 Sam. XXI. 14. Identified by Wilson Lands of the Bible. I. 401 and A. Bonar Narr. of Mission to the Jews p. 234. with Beit-Jâla. opposite Rachel's tomb.

Zemaraim, city of Benjamin Josh. XVIII. 22: probably on the hill which in 2 Chr. XIII. 4 is called *mount Zemaraim*, where Abijah stood when Jeroboam was defeated by the alarm-cry of Judah. Possibly the same with es-Sumrah, a ruin nearly 2 hours N. of Jericho on a hill in the plain. This ruin is not to be confounded with es-Samieh, a ruin N.W. of es-Sumrah on the brow of the mountains. first visited by Dr. Barth Ritter XV, 465.

Zion mount, the part of Jerusalem where the fortress stood which David took from the Jebusites 2 Sam. V. 7.

Zior, city of Judah in the mountains Josh. XV, 54: probably now the village Sa'ir. 2¼ hours N.E. of Hebron.

Ziph, city of Judah in the mountains Josh. XV, 55: the desert to the E. and S.E. of the town called after it 1 Sam. XXIII. 14, 15; XXVI. 1 etc.: fortified by Rohoboam 2 Chr. XI. 8; 8 R. m. East of Hebron Jerome: now Tell Zif, a tell with traces of an ancient town. about 1¼ hour S.S.E. of Hebron. Bibl. Res.

II, 191; Narrat. II, 75 sq.) It is different from *Ziph*, one of the frontier-cities of Judah towards Edom (Josh. XV, 24).

Zoar, formerly called *Bela* (Gen. XIV, 2; XIX, 20, etc.); city at the S.E. end of the valley of Siddim, later the Dead Sea (Gen. XIII, 10; comp. Deut. XXXIV, 3); thither Lot took refuge. Although mentioned as boundary-mark of Canaan, yet *Zoar* appears never as a town of the Israëlites, but as belonging to Moab (Isa. XV, 5; Jer. XLVIII, 34). After the captivity and under Aretas inhabited by Arabs (Jos. Ant. XIV, 1, 4; B. J. IV, 8, 4). Had a Roman garrison in Jerome's days. Episcopal city of Palestina Tertia; famous for its balsam and date-palms; hence called by the Crusaders the city of Palm-trees; *Zoghar* by Abulfeda (Ritter XIV, 108–110; Winer, art. *Zoar*). Robinson has with full particulars proved that *Zoar* has no relation, neither in name nor position, with the ruin ez-Zuweirah in the valley of that name near the S.W. end of the Dead Sea; but that its site was probably at the entrance of W. Kerak, S. side, where Irby and Mangles found the ruins of a city covering a space of at least half a mile in length. (Bibl. Res. II, 480, 648–651; Irby and Mangles, Travels, etc. p. 448; Poole, Journal R. G. Soc. Lond. 1856 p. 62, 63; Narrat. II, 110, 111).

Zorah, city in the plain of Judah (Josh. XV, 33); assigned to Dan (Josh. XIX, 41, comp. Judg. XVIII, 2); near Eshtaol; birthplace of Samson (Judg. XIII, 2, 24; XVIII, 8, 11); frontier-city of the kingdom of Judah (2 Chr. XI, 10); inhabited after the captivity (Neh. XI, 29); 10 R. m. from Eleutheropolis (Onom.) on the way to Nicopolis; now the village of Sŭr'ah, near the entrance of W. Ishmaïl, N. side (Bibl. Res. II, 340 sq. III, 18).

Zuph (the land of), the district in which Ramah of Samuel was (1 Sam. IX, 4); see art. *Ramathaim zophim*. The city of Ziph has probably in Samuel's days given its name to this region, as well as to the desert to the E. and S.E. of it (see also Wolcott in Bibl. Sacra vol. I, p. 604).

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